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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-SEVENTH MEETING
OF THE
ASSOCIATION
OF
**Directors of the Poor and
Charities and Corrections**
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA



UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA
OCTOBER 17, 18 and 19, 1922



MAJOR J. CLYDE MILLER
President Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities
and Corrections of Pennsylvania



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ORGANIZATION FOR 1923.

PRESIDENT.

MAJOR J. CLYDE MILLER, Court House, Pittsburgh.

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MRS. SUE WILLARD.....Indiana
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EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER.....1430 Pine St., Philadelphia

TREASURER.

W. G. THEURER.....Washington, Pa.

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MRS. T. C. WHITE.....Mercer
D. A. MACKIN.....Retreat

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

CHARLES F. LOESEL.....Erie
MRS. ADELAIDE B. COMFORT.....West Chester

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee consists of the President, the First Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Honorary Secretaries, the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, and the last three Ex-Presidents, as follows: Hon. A. G. Seyfert (1920), Lancaster, Pa.; T. C. White (1921), Mercer, Pa.; William J. Trembath, Esq., (1922), Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., Chairman, Towanda, Bradford County.
Dr. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg, Blair County.

T. C. White, Mercer, Mercer County.

Thomas K. Scheller, Esq., Chambersburg, Franklin County.

Charles L. Davidson, Esq., Uniontown, Fayette County.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
**Directors of the Poor and Charities
and Corrections**

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
HELD AT UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA
OCTOBER 17, 18 AND 19, 1922.

The Convention met in the Fayette County Court House at 8 P. M., October 17, 1922.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: I have the honor to call the Convention to order. The divine blessing upon the proceedings of this Association will be invoked by the Rev. E. A. Hodil of the Third Presbyterian Church of Uniontown.

PRESENTATION OF SOUVENIR GAVEL TO THE PRESIDENT, John L. Getty, Esq., Indiana, Pa.

MR. GETTY: We are met here this evening in this beautiful City of Uniontown in the Forty-seventh Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charties and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of devising ways and means by which we can help our more unfortunate brothers. It is always good for us to meet at least once a year in Convention, for the purpose of comparing notes, seeing how the other party does things, and comparing also the plans which we may put into operation to alleviate the suffering of the unfortunate.

In that connection we might say this Convention is a great deal like a ship, with its captain at the helm directing its way through the troubled waters, and to the same extent I would say our esteemed President here is like that captain. A ship cannot navigate successfully without a rudder. Our worthy President cannot navigate the ship of this Convention successfully when a number of members are clamoring for the floor, if he has nothing with which to call them to order. The gavel in the hands of the presiding officer is like the rudder to the ship.

The Association is under obligations to Buell B. Whitehill, Esq., of Uniontown, official Court stenographer in Fayette County, for an excellent stenographic transcript of the proceedings of the convention, including also a number of the addresses delivered extemporaneously by the speakers for which manuscript was not furnished by them.

MISS SARAH McDIFITT of Uniontown also rendered valuable assistance in recording the proceedings of the first session.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honor to present to our President a gavel made by the boys of the Industrial School at Glen Mills.

Our President has mentioned the unavoidable absence of our Secretary. We are sorry he cannot be here. The Executive Committee and Mr. Solenberger have arranged a program here which is full of interest to each of us, and I trust we will all go away from the Convention having learned a great deal as to our duties in the work in which we are engaged.

Mr. Chairman, I have therefore the honor and pleasure of presenting to you the rudder, which is the souvenir gavel to be used in conducting the Convention.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: A friend of mine had a suit of clothes made in New York City, and when he came back he observed that the clothes were not at all what he seemed to require; they were very much too large. But his wife—it is the duty of a wife to put a man in his place—made the matter clear to him by explaining he was not nearly as large a man in New York as in his home town. This gavel has caused me to suddenly expand in my clothes, and to form the opinion that I am a much larger man in Uniontown than I would be at home.

I trust, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the proceedings of this Convention will be so harmonious and well ordered that I shall not deface this beautiful gavel in any way, I hope to take it home looking as ornate and beautiful as it does now, so that it may remain a souvenir in future years.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

MAYOR W. H. SMART, Uniontown, Pa.: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention, and Friends:* As Mayor of the City it is one of my pleasant duties to greet and welcome delegations of distinguished visitors. I assure you that I am always glad to have the opportunity of so doing if for no other reason because I know that it meets with the approbation of the greater majority of our citizens. Especially in this event, if I could have their individual sentiments I know that they would be doubly glad to extend all of the hospitality at their command, to you the men and women who are the caretakers of the thousands of helpless dependents of our great state. You are selected from your respective communities to represent the institutions of charity. You are responsible for the good or the bad reputations of the institutions that you represent. The executives of the state in command of its institutions must have men and women to support them that are qualified and trustworthy in office, and I believe that such men and women are in this Convention here to-day, and our City is more than proud to extend to you all of the comforts that you want and desire during your sojourn here.

I have been informed and have also observed to some extent that in the past few years especially, the improvement in the county homes of our state far surpasses that of any other of its institutions, and too

much praise cannot be given to their management. I am of the opinion that even greater considerations, and more recognition should be given to our institutions of charity by our whole people than ever in the past. We build larger and more magnificent public institutions continuously for other purposes, and all are good but what about our poor; our aged; our decrepit and our orphans? I am proud in the belief that the Fayette County Home is as well conducted and appointed as any other county home in this great state, and perchance in the United States of America. But even so, during my term of office I have had the opportunity to observe in our own community that the accommodations for that part of our human family that are dependents are sadly inadequate. I am of the opinion because I think it right and just, that the dependent mothers of our State should be supported at public expense, as such a support is a recognition to their service to the state in devoting their time to the rearing of good citizens. I sincerely hope that this Convention will be a nucleus of starting a state wide sentiment for the building of more and better charitable institutions, and I further believe that if we had charitable institutions sufficient to accommodate all our dependents in the state we would have far less need for jails and prisons.

Now, ladies and gentlemen. I am not going to monopolize any more of your time, because you have some rare treats in store by the speakers who will follow me, but before concluding I again wish to extend to you the hospitality of the City, and to assure you that you are warmly welcome here, and as Mayor of the City I present to you the key in spirit. Use it in any way that you may like to do to find pleasure and joy and comfort while you are here, and may your stay be so pleasant that you will desire to come back to us in the early future, either individually, collectively or otherwise, and stay longer. Perchance should you be overcome by hunger or thirst while here and you find no other more convenient place for relief, I respectfully refer you to the abode of a genial friend and good citizen, who has never been known to turn a hungry man from his door, or even a thirsty man. He is big of stature, big of heart, and has never been known to shirk his part. His first name is Springer, and his last name is Todd. And, by the way folks, he has a helpmeet, who is his equal in any art, and her first name is Jennie, and her last name is Todd.

THE PRESIDENT: I am instructed to inform the Convention that the President Judge is unable to be present by reason of other duties, and his place has been delegated to the Judge of the Orphans' Court of Fayette County, and I now introduce to you the Hon. J. C. Work, who will address you by way of welcome both for the County and the Poor Board.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

HON. J. C. WORK: *Mr. Chairman, and members of the Association you represent:* You have listened to a very warm, eloquent and sincere

welcome on the part of the Mayor of Uniontown—a sincere welcome to the City of Uniontown. I have been asked to welcome you on the part of Fayette County, a little larger field, and I have thought that It might be well to give you a little historical background for these welcomes.

Some of you in this county, and adjoining counties, may not be delighted to hear this old history, but perhaps some of you who are from a distance will enjoy the recalling of some of the old history of Fayette County and Western Pennsylvania.

Fayette County was organized from Westmoreland County meaning all west of the mountains, in 1783, and was named after General Marquis de LaFayette the illustrious Frenchman who came over here and assisted us in the great war of the Revolution. We have a population now of about 188,000. It is a cosmopolitan population. We have representatives here from almost every nation on the globe, and this is on account of our varied industries here, our coal and coke industries, furnaces, &c.; we need the labor; but we want to say to you while you are here in their midst that the most of them are law-abiding citizens and are trying to-day to live the life of an American citizen. Many of them are becoming naturalized. We often have here in this room classes of from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five at naturalization court. You may have met a number of people on the street since your stay here, or will meet them before you leave who cannot talk your language, the language of Shakespeare, Longfellow and Lincoln, but if you were to get an interpreter who could interpret their language to you, you would find many, very many, intelligent men and women. We have, as many of you know, the old National Pike going through our county, a distance of thirty-four miles, from the Youghiogheny River on the East to Brownsville, or the Monongahela River, on the West. This, as you know, was built and completed through to Wheeling in about 1818, and since that time it has been a throughfare, and travel has been increasing yearly until the way it is going now it will only be a short time when we will have to double the track to accommodate the people travelling over it.

In addition to the National Pike we have Fort Necessity, about ten miles East of this town, where in 1754 General George Washington was encamped with about 300 soldiers, while at the same time he faced a French and Indian Army of about 500. It was there that Washington made his first and only retreat in his life. That retreat he never repeated. That was the beginning you might say of the French and Indian War, 1754, which culminated at Quebec, Canada, in 1759. As a result of that war this whole section was changed from the French language, the French Law, and the French idea, to the English language, of Shakespeare and Longfellow, to the English law and English ideas.

Not far from Fort Necessity we have Braddock's grave, within sight of the Pike. General Braddock in 1755 was the English representative

in this country, and on that memorable trip to reach Pittsburgh, when about where Braddock is now, he was mortally wounded and was brought back over the old trail that he had taken his army over, and died on the mountain here, where he was buried. The English Government never spent a dollar in erecting a monument to his grave. A few years ago a body of men in Fayette County, they were called the Braddock Park Association, raised money and erected a monument and placed it over his grave. This monument was dedicated in 1913, and at that time the King of England sent a delegation over here to represent the Government at those exercises, and most of the men sent over were members of the Cold Stream Guards, an organization that General Braddock belonged to in his day. That organization it seems is still in existence.

About a mile from Braddock's grave, and perhaps two miles from Fort Necessity, the French General Jumonville was killed, and he is buried about a mile from the Pike and about a mile from Braddock's grave. The French Government never spent a dollar upon his grave. A few years ago the Historical Society of Fayette County erected over his grave a steel marker, giving his name, regiment and rank.

For a number of years, close to that point we had what was known as the Jumonville Orphan's School. That School educated many of our soldier boys and girls in this neighborhood and many of them have turned out to be fine men and women—leaders in their community.

In addition to this we have the Mason and Dixon line, one side representing the policies of Thomas Jefferson and state rights, the other side following Alexander Hamilton, who believed in a strong National government. But happily this line is now only an historical incident. It no longer separates the people as it did years ago.

So we might go on and mention other historical matters pertaining to this part of the country. We might mention the whiskey insurrection, from 1791 to 1794. It culminated in this region here, in Washington county, Allegheny county, and part of Westmoreland county. The people had for many years lived out here without any good roads. They were all in the same box. They raised grain but had no money. The only way to get the money was to reduce the grain to a minimum, and that was to reduce it to whiskey and ship it down the river and get money, because for many years before that they used whiskey as a medium of exchange instead of money, but in 1791 the National Government passed an Excise Tax law and placed a tax of four pence per gallon on this liquor. Of course that made them angry, and they tarred and feathered, as history reports a number of collectors of revenue that were sent into this district, and handled them roughly. They had one of their first meetings, as history reports, close to Brownsville, about twelve miles west of here, and history further reports that many of the best citizens of this section were engaged in that insurrection; among them Albert Gallatin, who afterward became famous as a statesman. He was

born in Switzerland, and came over here as a very young man and located in Fayette County. He was elected to the State Legislature, and while a member of the Legislature was elected to the United States Senate, a pretty big jump for a man in the Legislature. He went to the Senate, but he was only a member of that body about three or four months until they raised a question about his citizenship and he was ousted, as he hadn't been in this country long enough to make him eligible for that office.

These are only a few instances in order to call your attention to where you are in Western Pennsylvania. I want to say you are still among your friends. Any place in Pennsylvania you are with good people, because Pennsylvania has good laws, as good humane laws as any other state in the union. We make some changes of course we do; that shows we change our mind now and then, and rightly we should. Conditions change; but for years back, and to-day, it is my judgment, and I have had considerable experience with the laws of the Commonwealth, that we have as good humane laws as any other state in the union.

Now, I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that the President Judge was not able to be here to-night, because he is eloquent, forceful and sincere, but we have tried as a substitute to merely call to your attention a few of the main features of this part of the state, and to indicate to you the points of interest, historically and otherwise, that surround us here. I heartily endorse what Mayor Smart has said, and said so beautifully, that we hope your stay here will be beneficial to you, and that your meetings, your deliberations, will be solemn and sincere, and your conclusions will be just and beneficial to those parties in whose interests you are now working.

There is another class of people outside of the people you are representing here to-night that I wish to call to your attention as citizens, and that is the morally sick class. That is the class of people who are in our jails, our work houses, our penitentiaries, and our reform schools. Those are places people seem to shun. They go to the hospitals, county homes, and places of that character, but they are slow to go to places like the jail, or the work house or the penitentiary to look after the horde of people that occupy those places. They are human beings; they are part of us, part of the population of the Commonwealth, and I ask you while considering the work you are engaged in, and it is a noble work, looking after the poor and the unfortunate, I ask you as citizens to think along these other lines, as to what is best to do with these morally sick people; whether it is best to keep them in units, in groups as they now are, or whether to segregate them and take up each case individually and examine him to see where the real trouble is, why he is not a good citizen. These are questions I ask you to consider. Now I certainly hope you will have a good time here, that you will enjoy your stay here, and if you can't see all of these places of interest while here that you will come back another time to see them. The People of Fayette County bid you welcome.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: On behalf of the Convention our former President Mr. T. C. White, Superintendent of the Mercer County Home will respond to these addresses of welcome.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

T. C. WHITE

T. C. WHITE: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of this 47th Convention of Charities and Corrections of this State, and the Honorable Judge and the Mayor of Uniontown, and the Poor Board of Fayette County, and the Committee who has made it possible for us to meet here:*

I appear before you to-night in response to the the addresses of welcome that have been given to us. I have been told this is a sort of a sentence imposed each year upon the retiring president of the year before. Be that as it may, I take it as a sort of sentence upon me, and it would have been no slight on the part of the President if he had forgotten me altogether, and I don't believe you people would have missed much, but they say it is in the by-laws of this Association, and as a law-abiding citizen of Pennsylvania I appear before you to address you in response to the splendid welcome that has been extended to us by the Mayor of the City and the Judge of this County.

When I first read the program over I almost fainted with fear when I saw that I was going to have to respond to a Swearing Judge and a Smart Mayor, but since I have seen them and heard them speak, the words of cheer, and of history, and of welcome they have given us, I am not so badly scared as I was then.

I believe that I am in the company of friends, because Fayette County and Uniontown has been sending out from year to year persons to represent the charities of this county, and we learned to know and honor them as they were with us, and we knew they were not the only men and women in Fayette County. We knew there were other people back here, because when they sent their delegates from this county to our Convention they only reflected to us the sentiment of home and the people at home, and so a year ago when we were invited by the good citizens of Uniontown to convene here, we felt that we were going to be among friends, and we still think so.

Uniontown and Fayette County has sent to our Conventions some fine men and women, of high character and of high ideals. They have sent my friend George Jeffries over here, with his welcome and cheer. And we knew George Strickler well. George Strickler was a mighty good director. I have been in conferences and transacted business with him, and I knew he was a fine man and a splendid officer. The only thing I ever had against him was that he is a Democrat, and I never knew why. And then you sent out ladies to represent your children's work, Mrs. Bowie and Mrs Rankin, and then you sent Mrs. Johns, who is now representing your children's work, and they intimated to us that we were going to be welcomed here in Uniontown.

We are being welcome here and they are going to show us the very best time possible. I hope this will be a profitable convention.

There are other men I know. I know something about the man whose first name is Springer and his last name is Todd; and there was another of your beloved citizens that I knew, one who represented your district in the State Senate, who was a leader among men; a man who was called to the National Council, and well do I remember about a year ago how you welcomed him back from Washington, and later wrapped his cloak around him and laid him down with his fathers. He was gathered home, as we well remember how you all mourned his loss in Fayette County.

Oh yes, Fayette County has a history, and you have lived up to what your forefathers have done, and we feel honored to-night to be welcomed into your city and be your guests.

To-day as I motored down in company with some of our organization from Mercer County, down through Butler, Allegheny, and Westmoreland Counties, and into Fayette, as we rolled over the hills and through the valleys, as I viewed the landscape, the mountains, and the hills, I saw that the forests had robbed the rainbow of many of its colors, and it seemed to me that all nature had put on a holiday just for us. And I looked in the fields and saw the stubble. I saw the harvest that had been gathered; I saw the corn was in shock, the pumpkin was clinging to the withered vine, and a sadness came into my heart, for just about one year ago we in Western Pennsylvania were going over the mountains to Wilkes-Barre just on the same occasion as we are gathered here. What for? To plant the seed that we might have a harvest, and I wondered if we had looked carefully to the soil we had planted and whether we had used the proper seed. I wondered if our our harvest had been a full harvest or not. I was in the chair at that time. I felt some responsibility, and I wondered if we had all done our full duty, and if I had measured up to what this organization had expected of me; and, Ladies and Gentlemen, to-night we are gathered in this beautiful city, have been welcomed to it; what for? To perpare another seed-bed of duty. Let us look well to it as a farmer looks to his fields. Let us see that there is no contention and no trouble, or anything that would spoil that seed-bed.

Then what are we going to plant here? I would suggest that on this side, along here, we plant a row of roses, permanently, of charity and good fellowship and sunshine. And what will we plant on this side as a permanent row? I would suggest that we plant poppies, reverently gathered from Flanders Fields, take the seed and plant it on this side of the field of duty that we might ever remember what the boys did in that far off land where many of them gave their lives. And while we are there let us take an evergreen, from the Agronne Forest, and plant it permanently in the center of the field, that we may keep fresh in our memory our duty to the boys that made the *great sacrifice*, and what we owe to those that are dependent upon them.

And then let us plant another row in that field; and what shall it be? Let us plant the spirit of Him who restored sight to the blind, cured the palsied, and cleansed the leper. Oh yes, let us have that spirit, for without that our charities will be of no avail. And then on this side let us plant a row of public sentiment. But you say, we don't want any public sentiment in this; it isn't necessary. Ladies and Gentlemen, we all have to have public sentiment; for without public sentiment we will never be successful, for public sentiment is a power for good or evil, but don't let us give it much to work on for evil. It will grow very rapidly, but we do want to give it much to work on for good.

Then let us plant little seeds of kindness down here, and faith, and hope, and charity. Oh yes, charity; we have to have charity. And then we may if we look well to the soil and cultivate it—Oh, you say—cultivate it—yes, it is necessary to cultivate it as a farmer would cultivate a crop. Why if we wouldn't cultivate it there would grow lawlessness, crime, and immorality; they have to be kept out, and when we look well to the cultivation we may expect a crop and a harvest, and next year when we assemble we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our full duty in obtaining a perfect harvest.

In conclusion; We have been given the freedom of the city, the clemency of the Court, and the welcome of the citizens of this city and this county, and it is up to us one and all individually to make this the 47th Convention, one of the best that has ever been held.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: The dividing line between public and private charity has been assigned as a topic for this address. There is no such line, nor is it desirable that there should be. Nevertheless, this address must be delivered.

Obviously enough, when sudden need arises, through fire, flood, famine or rapine at home or abroad, the quickest response to the call for aid comes from the private purse. Private purse strings respond readily to emotional impulse; the public purse less readily, but it has greater resources.

Whatever is a continuing requirement for the good of all, for example, enforcement of law, public education, public health, should be at public charge.

Subject to statutory limitations, public agencies are properly charged with—dependency of long continuance, as old age, feeble-minded folk, foundlings, incurables, &c.—Cases calling for restraint or other control of the person, as delinquents and vagrants—Cases where at the outset criminal prosecution is required, as in desertion and non-support,—Wherever public opinion recognises the necessity and duty of relief.

In all these cases where the public admits its liability, private charity seeks also to lend a helping hand, and then goes further and by social and hygienic experiment demonstrates fresh fields for public aid. When, for example, it is demonstrated that by proper methods of segregation and treatment, it is possible to stamp out typhoid, small pox, tuberculosis or venereal disease, then the adequate support of such work becomes a public duty and a public charge. An ideal relation between the public and private social agencies would be that of a wealthy and well-disposed husband and wife—the wife, the private agency, searching out the needs of the community, the husband, the public agency, supplying the means.

The private agencies, however, are on occasion, self-sufficient and Pharisaic, as when in 1880, they brought about the abolition of public outdoor relief in the great cities of New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and undertook to shoulder the burden, with not altogether felicitous results. More recently, the private charities of Pittsburgh took over the whole duty of outdoor relief within that city.

It may be that the theory upon which they took over this work is expressed in a report to the Buffalo Charity Organization, which says, "Contrary to popular belief, the majority of families in distress do not require material relief at all; they do not even want it". Or, in the words of Rev. W. I. Nicholls, Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, "We have made the relief as little as possible, fearing that it may be harmful. I presume we have frequently not done what would be considered comfortable and adequate, because we have not believed in anyone being maintained by relief, and we have only tried to avert severe suffering".

Thus is service placed above succour. The subjects of the solicitude of such societies are deodorized, deloused, disinfected, inspected, uplifted and rehabilitated with more zeal than they are fed and clothed. From the standpoint, of the public agency, their first concern is the relief of poverty, and the fundamental cause of poverty is lack of money.

"What doth it profit, my brethren, if a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them go, depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding, ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?"

The falling rock, the powder blast, the railway accident in a twinkling carries off the breadwinner, and leaves his widow and family dependent upon society. What will be the chief need of that family in the following years of struggle? Money. If that want be supplied without humiliating espionage, all the odds are that the mother will give to the state full value recieved in the rearing of her brood to useful American citizenship.

That is the theory underlying the Mother's Pension Fund. But the State, in this as in other instances, fails to follow through in its under-

taking, and the practice woefully departs from the theory, when the monthly allowance is so insufficient as to leave the recipients dependent upon outdoor relief from a public or private agency.

Lest it appear that the charge that private agencies have failed to give the things which are needful to the body, indicates a dividing line between public and private charity, I must take the occasion to heave the same stone at the poor boards of the State. I have heard Directors, at these conventions, announce, with misplaced pride, that their home districts, within the year last previous, spent nothing or almost nothing for outdoor relief. I have known them to shift and sidestep and "pass the buck" in the effort to avoid the care of some poor homeless orphan waif. That smirch is to be found on the pages of all our law reports. Private charity may very well plead that the money is hard to come by; that it takes so much to pay clerks and matrons, visitors and agents and officers that nothing is left for the poor. The director of the poor is without that excuse. The public has a long, long purse.

I am endeavoring to develop, as the theme of this address, not a dividing line between public and private charity, but a change of attitude on the part of both. I would offer on behalf of the public agencies, to entirely abandon the word "charity" to its association with private agencies, overlooking neither the beautiful significance of the word in its highest sense nor the stigma which its devotees and employees have fastened upon it. Heretofore, on the floor of this convention, I have scoffed at any attempt to improve conditions by a mere change of name, as when a county almshouse becomes a "county home." It is the change of conditions that matters.

Consider the common school system of Pennsylvania. In our earlier history, only the destitute received free education, and that distinctly as a charity, on a plane with outdoor relief. When Governor Wolfe took the matter in hand, out of four hundred thousand children in the state between the ages of five and fifteen, more than two hundred and fifty thousand capable of receiving instruction were wholly outside of any school. Within three years after the passage of his common school bill, the public schools of the state increased from 762 to five thousand. In this day, altho we have added free secondary and free university education, free books, free vocational training, free street care fare, free medical and dental care, even free lunches, who is there in the great Commonwealth, who either grudges the millions of cost, or thinks of the system or any part of it as a charity?

Yet the public schools of Pennsylvania are in the truest sense, a magnificent public charity; but a charity the burden of which is laid on every citizen in due proportion to his means; whose benefit is gladly received by all the people. It is a charity so dignified and ennobled by the spirit of its administration, that not only the name, but all mental suggestion of "charity" has been sloughed off.

Our hospitals are in the main administered in the same spirit of public relief or public service rather than of public charity. That is the goal, altho not yet in sight, which the Mother's Assistance Fund is seeking. That is the trend of modern opinion.

That is the thought to which my address has been tending. Distress and want are not in themselves moral defects, and are not necessarily associated with moral defects. The fundamental cause frequently, and the fundamental manifestation always, of poverty, is lack of money. In many families it is the only lack. In them you may find piety, filial and fraternal devotion, thrift, cleanliness, self-respect and ambition.

The public almoner in such cases is charged with no inquisitorial duties, no espionage, no uplift, no service, but merely succour. He is a distributor of social justice. For a patron saint he might well pass by all those who have achieved haloes, and select that early English outdoor relief agent, Robin Hood, who relieved the needs of the poor as merrily and light-heartedly as he relieved the purses of the rich, and with no thought of thanks, gratitude, or any return whatsoever, for his giving any more than his taking.

The Director of the Poor is less a distributor of charity than an agent of social justice authorized and empowered by law, to levy upon the fortunate and well-to-do and to give freely to the victims of misfortune and social injustice.

If, as in districts that I could name, and that you can name, it is the hard and fast rule that the limit of relief shall be seventy-five cents a week, or two dollars a week, does the officer so administering his trust fully discharge his duty and deserve the commendation of his fellow citizens, or is he grinding the faces of the needy and taking care that the poor shall be always with us?

Time was when children of eight and ten years of age were to be found in throngs in mine, factory and workshop. To-day the State says to its children, it is your duty to the state to acquire and education—to go to school until you are 14 or 15 or 16. It says to the widowed mother, you will transgress the law and deserve punishment if you attempt to shift the burden of subsistence to the shoulders of your children of school age. If you suffer from want and hardship, and your family lack food and clothes, we recognise that it is inconsistent to leave your relief and succour to private charity, and so we have created for you the Mother's Assistance Fund. This is a measure of social justice, but not full measure.

In this, the law has singled out the widow and her children as the special subjects of its care and bounty. But there are others equally in need and equally deserving. The deserted wife and her children and the families of the insane, the incapacitated, the tubercular man,

even of the man undergoing Penitentiary confinement, are in equally hard cases. There is the same legal requirement that they shall spend the first quarter of their lives in acquiring a school education; the same legal disability from lending willing aid to overburdened mothers. The same correlative duty of the State is to alleviate the distress and hardship by law imposed, and of which it is, in a sense, the cause.

But the State is inconsistent. To the widowed mother it has given less, much less, than half relief, to these others, none at all. Before private charity can intervene, they must suffer hardship or become beggars. If, before public relief is afforded, they must suffer the same hardship and be reduced to the same beggary then, verily I say unto you, there is no dividing line between public and private charity. I beseech you, as many as are here present, to remember Robin Hood.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: Recent events in the world make the next subject a timely one. Rev. J. Calvit Clarke will speak on Near East Relief.

NEAR EAST RELIEF

REV. J. CALVIT CLARKE: *Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention:*

I am sure I am very happy to be here with you to-night because I feel that you are interested with me in the work in which I am engaged. Your problems in dealing with the poor are somewhat different from the problems that confront the Near East at the present time. Within the last three or four months 20,000 men, women and children have perished, some of them burned to death in the fire houses of Smyrna, some tortured to death at the hands of the Turk, some meeting death in ways unspeakable, many dying of slow starvation and thirst. There are perhaps 50,000 refugees in the Smyrna district alone who will absolutely perish if America does not respond and send ships of relief across the sea to feed the poor, dying people. And even before this Smyrna trouble arose the American Congress was carrying on a great business of emergency work in the Near East.

Last summer I visited in Armenia an Orphanage which has 18,000 children, the greatest collection of orphan children gathered together in one place in all the world's history. I only want to talk to you folks for ten minutes, so I am going to tell you of one incident that occurred during my visit in the Near East last summer. 18,000 in the orphanage at Alexandria; 7,000 in another orphanage nearby and yet outside of the orphanages I saw 150 children in the last stages of starvation pleading at the gateway to be taken in, only to be refused because of insufficient room. And I was told that even if the children were brought into the orphanage they could not make room for them, for the children were sleeping four in a cot made for one, two at the head and two at the foot.

I had been told before I left New York that I must learn the truth about conditions over there, no matter how unpleasant, so shortly after my arrival I asked one of the workers who was going to the refugee camp to show me what conditions were. As we alighted from our Ford automobile I think about the first thing I noticed, out of a great group of people, about 3,000, some sitting and some lying on the ground, was a girl on the ground with her head resting on the body of a man. When I got closer I looked and saw that the man was dead, and I observed that possibly one-tenth of the people in that great mass of humanity were dead, and that those living had neither the strength nor the will to move away from the dead, but the dead and living were mingled indiscriminately together.

I saw men and women with hardly as much clothes on their bodies as there is in a man's handkerchief, as the Turks had robbed them of everything, even of clothing off their backs. The children had limbs like pipe-stems, emaciated bodies, hollow eyes, stomachs swollen because of the diet they ate. The children would go in the fields and eat like cattle, dig in the ground with their bony fingers for the roots, or scratch the bark off the trees, or even eat the clay itself off of the ground, which caused terrible agony and sometimes death if they did not receive medical attention.

As I looked at these people, too weak to sit up, word went among them that I was an American, I don't suppose you folks know what it means to those people there to know you are an American. In the first place they think you are wealthy and that you have come for the purpose of helping them, and they even came and began to kiss the shoes I wore and to thank me because they thought I was their deliverer. And the hardest task I had last summer was to tell them I couldn't help them; I had nothing to help them with; and I just stood helpless before them in their misery. They didn't take it as hard as I thought they would; they acted as if they had seen so many disappointments that one more wouldn't make much difference.

While there I noticed coming from the City two men carrying a sack between them, and I said "Thank God, these men have evidently been to the city to procure food and have been successful in their quest", but when the sack was opened I saw that it was full of dead animals, such as cats, dogs and rats, and the people were so hungry they didn't take time to cook them but ate them in the raw state. I saw one woman run towards a man with a dead rat in his hand and snatch the rat out of his hand and press it to her child's lips, and she said "Eat it my darling", and you could see she thought she was giving life itself to the child.

And as I looked upon these terrible things I said to my interpreter, "Let us get out of this place, and I pray God may blot from my eyes the horrible things I have seen here", and as I said that it seemed

as if I saw the most horrible thing of all, a child, a baby, that looked like a piece of bone with yellow, parched skin drawn across it, much like a drum, at the breast of its mother who had no nourishment to give it; the eyes already seemed to be touched by death, and still the baby tried to get nourishment. I said "Let us take a short cut across the fields, away from these people. I know they need help, and I can't help them by seeing their misery any longer." As we hurried back towards the automobile I saw a little boy apart from the other people, lying by himself in the field, his head on a tree stump. He looked attractive even in sickness with his dark curly hair. He was a beautiful little Armenian boy, and I bent over to feel his pulse to see if he were living, and as I did so he spoke to me in English. He said "I am so tired, I am so hungry"; and I thought of the many, many people there that I couldn't help, but this one little boy who spoke English I could help, and the interpreter spoke to me and said, "Don't move him until you feed him; if you do you will kill him", and we hurried back to the special train where we were making our home and I asked the cook there for bread and milk and she threw up her hands and said "All day they have been coming for bread and milk and we haven't any more," and I pleaded just for a little bit, and finally she gave me a quarter of a can of milk, I remember it was Carnation brand, I hurried back to the little fellow and when I got there the little eyes were closed and the lips were sealed, and I felt that God had snatched the little fellow out of my hands. I remember that on a tree nearby a bird was singing, and I wondered why the bird sang, and I wondered why the sky was so blue, I thought of myself, how I had lived, not very good, just like the rest of us, and I felt if God would only take my life and help me do something for these miserable people how gladly would I lay down my life, such as it was. Then I began to wonder what I could do, and I felt there was only one thing to do; I knew how little money they have and how few workers. I resolved if I could ever get through the lines and escape the contagion of the country and come back to prosperous America, where nearly every person has a little more than they actually need to exist and to be happy, I would go from one end to the other and tell the people how I had seen these poor people lying on the ground waiting to die. That is the reason I am here to-night, to tell the saddest story that ever was told.

Just the other night Bishop Cannon, who had just returned from Smyrna, read a letter which one Greek had written to another, in New York, stating that he had been a physician in the old country.

Three weeks before that he was living in his happy home, a prosperous, influential physician in that city, and now he writes that two of his nieces are missing, his home is burned, the accumulation of property of the years is gone, he is in rags, nothing to eat, nothing to drink. His children with him are sick, he has nothing in the world to live for; everything is gone. He is an educated intelligent man reduced to a

state of hunger and poverty that you men and women in all your experience have probably never come across. His case is only one of thousands upon thousands in the old country to-day.

I know America is tired of giving money. You want to take care of America and stop feeding the rest of the world, but if you saw these poor men and women as I saw them you couldn't help but plead for them. When your chairman introduced me to-night he put a "Reverend" before my name, I happen to be a preacher. I was at one time ordained, not many years ago, I took my ordination seriously and I thought I had a little of the milk of human kindness in my heart. When I saw these poor little children last summer holding out their arms to me asking for bread, some of them saying "I am so hungry; just a little bit of bread", I thought of the Master who took little children in His arms and said "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven", and I walked away from them and knew when I did it I condemned them to death, but I had no bread to give them; not even a crust. It is a terrible thing for a little child's voice to ring in your ears, crying in hunger.

Those people over there the workers of the Near East, deserve your support. They are facing death every day, but they stay because they feel they cannot desert these people.

I suppose it is altogether out of order to ask your Association to give anything for the Near East Relief; you had better do it as individuals. I don't plead for myself, but for those little children whose faces will haunt me until I go staggering my last steps down to my grave, and their cry will keep ringing in my ears. I hope if God gives you a chance to live and help remove human suffering and solve the problems in our towns and country districts, that you will also remember the children across the seas, and that you will help wipe away the tears from some little child's face and coax in their place a smile.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: A memorial for the late Samuel E. Gill long one of our honored members will now be presented by one of his former colleagues, Mr. W. G. Theurer.

IN MEMORY OF SAMUEL E. GILL

Samuel Ekin Gill, son of the Samuel Gill and Rachel Ekin Gill, borne at Monroeville, Allegheny County, Penna., April 23rd, 1846, died February 15th, 1922.

During the Civil War he enlisted in the Union Army, and at its close came to Pittsburgh, where he entered business. In 1884, he became identified with the Mining industry by holdings at Parral, Mexico, later entering the railroad business and becoming President of the Parral and Durango Railroad Company with home offices in Pittsburgh, holding such office until the time of his death. In his church affiliations he was first identified with the Third United Presbyterian Church,

later moving to the Bellefield district he became a member of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church and was ordained elder and also served as Sabbath School Superintendent and teacher of the Bible Class. In 1887 he became identified with the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, was Superintendent of the Sabbath School for thirty-three years, and elder for thirty years being ruling elder at the time of his death. Was appointed by Governor Pennypacker in 1904 to serve on the Penna. State Board of Public Charities and continued to serve until October 1st, 1921. He was a member of the following organizations: Charter member of Pittsburgh Lodge 484 F. & A. M., Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Sons of American Revolution, McPherson Post No. 117 G. A. R., Director and Chairman of the Temperance Committee of Penna. State Sabbath School Association, Treasurer and Director of Penna. Sabbath School Association from 1904 to 1922, Treasurer Allegheny Sabbath School Association. During his service of eighteen years with the Commonwealth of Penna. (14 years on the State Board of Charities and 4 as assistant general agent) he became endeared to each and everyone of us.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: A memorial for the late George W. Crawford will be presented by Mr. T. A. Sampson of Mercer.

IN MEMORIAM:—GEORGE W. CRAWFORD

On the 4th day of March, 1922, the Poor District of Mercer County, was called upon to mourn the loss of its able and esteemed President, George W. Crawford. A man ripe in years, broadened by experience and filled with the kindly and genial spirit that maketh true charity effectual, his death leaves a vacancy hard to fill.

Mr. Crawford was born in the Borough of Dalkeith, Scotland, on September 2nd., 1840, being past 81 years of age when death overtook him in office. In 1854, he emigrated to America with his family, landing in New York, and then coming directly to Sharon, Pennsylvania, where he received his early education and training. As a young man, Mr. Crawford followed the coal mining business in Mercer County, where he became associated with the Pierce-Ormsby interests, acting as Superintendent in the opening and operating of various mines. Later he assisted in the mining operations of the Filer Company, Kimberly & Filer and in the Trout Mining Companies. His work with these Companies took him into all parts of Mercer County, and also, into Ohio.

In 1888, he went to Butler County, where he helped to organize the Caledonia Coal Company, of which he was Manager for a time; after which, he moved with his family to Grove City, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and continued his residence during the remainder of his life.

In November of 1909, Mr. Crawford was elected a Director for the Poor District of Mercer County, holding office until January 1st., 1913. On his retirement from office, the Superintendent, remaining Directors and Attendants, in appreciation of his services, and feeling that his work was probably done, presented him with a chair in which to rest during his declining years. However, Mr. Crawford scorned the idea of a prolonged rest and, declining to be retired, offered himself for re-election in 1915. He was re-elected by a large majority and was again elected in 1919, remaining in the harness, active, until death called him, in his 82nd. year.

Mr. Crawford's territory in Mercer County, included fourteen Townships, and four Boroughs-an area of 350 square miles, with a population of 8,000 people. Of this territory, he had sole charge. His work in investigating cases, administering outside relief, and assisting in the management of the Mercer County Home, was, therefore, exceedingly strenuous.

Mr. Crawford's outstanding quality as a Director, was punctual attendance upon his duties, regardless of weather conditions, roads or his own advanced age. In the administration of his work of mercy, the call of suffering always had first place. In his activities, he exercised keen judgment, always tempered with kindly sympathy towards distress. In his relations toward his fellow workers, he was cordial, reasonable and dignified. The esteem in which he was held by his co-directors, is revealed by the fact that he was Secretary of the Board for two years, and was President of the Board for three years, holding the latter office at the time of his death. In his passing, Mercer County has lost a good citizen, a faithful servant, and a man highly esteemed.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: The Convention stands adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION, OCTOBER 18

Convention called to order by President Trembath at 9.30 A. M.

Invocation by Rev. H. A. Relyea, Pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Uniontown, Pa.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: In accordance with our By-laws the following committees have been appointed:

TIME AND PLACE FOR NEXT CONVENTION.

C. W. Smiles, Luzerne.
Mrs. Helen M. Holloway, Columbia.
Samuel Yeakle, Montgomery.
William H. Coupe, Philadelphia.
F. B. Bausman, Lancaster.
George H. Krepps, Fayette.
Harry E. Wagner, Erie.

RESOLUTIONS:

Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., Bradford.
Charles E. Keck, Esq., Luzerne.
Mrs. P. A. Johns, Fayette.
Frank Snavelly, Dauphin.
Dr. W. L. Henderson, Allegheny.
T. C. White, Mercer.
Frank G. Hart, Beaver.
Davis Garrett, Chester.
Dr. H. J. Sommer, Blair.
John L. Harris, Esq., Lackawanna.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS:

E. M. Lowe, Warren.
P. H. Hollar, Franklin.
R. C. Buchanan, Washington.
Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana.
Thos. Mumford, Columbia.
A. E. Roth, Adams.
J. M. Rhey, Cumberland.

AUDITING:

Arthur G. Graham, Philadelphia.
James H. Evans, Luzerne.
S. W. Gangwer, Carbon.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: We will now have the report of our Treasurer, Mr. W. G. Theurer.

**THE ACCOUNT OF W. G. THEURER, TREASURER OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 10th, 1921.**

As Treasurer of this Association, I herewith submit my sixth report and am happy to state that there is no shortage but a balance on the right side of the ledger. Your officials have indeed been careful the past year in order to keep the expenditures within the Revenues.

I realize that this is what we term an off year, there being no session of the Legislative, yet there were several matters carried over, namely, meetings of committees, due to lack of funds. The coming year, these matters must receive attention, and it being a Legislative year, there will be many busy moments, especially for your Legislative Committee. This will necessitate more funds. It will be necessary to amend our Act, so that our annual dues can be increased. At the present time, our dues are only fifteen dollars, while that of the County Commissioners Association is fifty dollars. There are many reasons why our dues should be increased, and before acting on this report, or referring it to the Auditing Committee, I would like to have an expression from every poor district represented in this meeting. Or possibly a better thought would be to let your Auditing Committee go ahead with the Audit, and postpone discussion until the business session of meeting. This will give the membership a chance to discuss the matter between themselves, so that they will not be compelled to arrive at a hasty conclusion.

Your Treasurer charges himself with balance on hand as per report of 1921, \$396.17. He also charges himself with the amount of collection taken at Wilkes-Barre, \$277.00. The amount received from the various Districts in annual Dues is as follows:

RECEIPTS

		<i>Received From</i>	Amount
1921			
Oct.	19.	Directors of the Poor, Montrose Boro, Poor District, Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa.....	\$ 5.00
"	19.	Receipts from voluntary subscriptions, Wilkes-Barre meeting.....	277.00
Nov.	7.	County Commissioners, Elk County.....	15.00
"	8.	Children's Aid Society of Penna., Philadelphia, Pa.	15.00
"	8.	County Commissioners of Clarion County, Clarion.	15.00
"	8.	County Commissioners of Indiana County, Indiana....	15.00
"	8.	State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa.....	15.00

"	9.	Directors of the Poor, Allegheny County Home, Woodville, Pa.....	15.00
"	9.	McKean County Poor District, Smethport, Pa.....	15.00
"	10.	Overseers of the Roxborough Poorhouse, Phila.....	15.00
"	10.	Directors of the Poor, Greene Co., Waynesburg, Pa..	15.00
"	19.	County Commissioners of Potter Co., Coudersport, Pa.....	15.00
"	19.	Milton Poor District, Milton, Pa., Jos. R. Kintz, Overseer.....	5.00
"	19.	Scranton Poor District, Scranton, Pa.....	15.00
"	19.	Directors of the, Dauphin Co., Harrisburg, Pa.....	15.00
"	19.	Directors of the Poor, Erie Co., Erie, Pa.....	15.00
"	19.	Phillipsburg Poor District, Phillipsburg, Pa.....	5.00
"	19.	Directors of the Poor Delaware Co., Lima, Pa.....	15.00
"	19.	Directors of the Poor Somerset Co., Somerset, Pa....	15.00
"	19.	County Commissioners of Beaver Co., Beaver, Pa.....	15.00
"	19.	County Commissioners of Bradford Co., Towanda, Pa.....	15.00
"	19.	Bristol Township Poor Districts, Pa.....	15.00
"	19.	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pa.....	15.00
"	19.	County Commissioners of Tioga Co., Wellsboro, Pa.	15.00
"	19.	Oxford & Lower Dublin Poor Dist., Philadelphia, Pa.	15.00
"	26.	County Commissioners of Clearfield Co., Clearfield, Pa.....	15.00
"	26.	Schuylkill County Almshouse, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	15.00
"	26.	Shamokin & Coal Twp. Poor Dist., Shamokin, Pa.	10.00
"	26.	Central Poor District of Luzerne Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	15.00
"	26.	State Instituton for Feeble-Minded of Eastern, Pa., Spring City, Pa.....	15.00
"	26.	Children's Aid Society of Somerset Co., Somerset, Pa.	5.00
"	26.	Directors of the Poor, Chester Co., West Chester, Pa.	15.00
Dec.	12.	Bloom Poor District, Bloomsburg, Pa.....	5.00
"	12.	Directors of the Poor Berks Co.....	15.00
"	12.	Directors of the Poor Westmoreland Co.....	15.00
"	12.	Directors of the Poor Perry Co.....	15.00
"	12.	County Commissioners, Crawford Co.....	15.00
"	12.	Middle Coalfield Poor District, Directors of the Poor.	10.00
"	12.	County Commissioners, Warren Co.....	15.00
"	12.	Directors of the Poor Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.	15.00
"	12.	Directors of the Poor, Cumberland Co.....	15.00
"	12.	Directors of the Poor, Bedford Co.....	15.00
"	12.	Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Elwyn, Pa.....	15.00
"	12.	Jenkins Twp. & Pittston Poor District.....	10.00
"	12.	Directors of the Poor, Lock Haven Pa., Clinton Co.	10.00

"	12.	Directors of the Poor, Washington County.....	15.00
"	12.	Home for the Deaf, Philadelphia, Pa.....	10.00
"	12.	Directors of the Poor, Lehigh County.....	15.00
"	12.	Directors of the Poor, Franklin County.....	15.00
"	12.	Department of Public Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.....	15.00
"	12.	Children's Aid Society, Delaware Co.....	5.00
"	24.	Western Penna. Institution for the Deaf & Dumb, Edgewood Park, Pa.....	10.00
"	24.	Pennsylvania Training School, Morgantown, Pa.....	15.00
"	24.	Susquehanna Depot & Oakland Twp. Asylum, Sus- quehanna.....	5.00
"	24.	Poor District, City of Carbondale.....	10.00
"	24.	Harrisburg State Hospital, Harrisburg.....	15.00
"	24.	Danville & Mahoning Poor District.....	5.00
"	24.	Directors of the Poor, Fayette Co., Uniontown, Pa.	15.00
1922			
Jan.	16.	Directors of the Poor, Lancaster Co., Lancaster, Pa.	15.00
"	16.	County Commissioners, Venango Co., Franklin, Pa.....	15.00
"	16.	Directors of the Poor, Huntingdon Co., Shireys- burg, Pa.....	15.00
"	16.	Directors of the Poor, Mercer Co., Mercer, Pa.....	15.00
"	30.	Directors of the Poor, York Co., York, Pa.....	15.00
"	30.	Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Bellefield Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10.00
Feb.	14.	Warren County Children's Aid Society, Warren, Pa.	5.00
"	28.	Directors of the Poor, Northampton Co., Nazareth, Pa.....	15.00
Mar.	15.	Directors of the Poor, Cambria Co., Ebensburg, Pa.	15.00
"	15.	State Institution for Feeble-Minded of W. Penna. Polk, Pa.....	15.00
"	15.	Directors of the Poor, Lebanon Co., Lebanon, Pa.....	15.00
"	15.	Directors of the Poor, Adams Co., Gettysburg, Pa.....	15.00
"	15.	Children's Aid Society of Westmoreland County, Greensburg, Pa.....	5.00
"	17.	Department of Public Health, Bureau Hospitals, 34th & Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.....	15.00
Apr.	17.	Centralia Boro., & Conyngham Twp., Poor District, Columbia Co.....	10.00
"	24.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Philadelphia, Pa.....	15.00
May.	13.	Boys Industrial Home, Oakdale, Pa.....	10.00
"	13.	O. P. Bohler.....	3.00
"	16.	Directors of the Poor, Blair Co., Hollidaysburg, Pa....	15.00
June	23.	State Institution for the Feeble-Minded of W. Penna. Polk, Pa.....	15.00
"	23.	Directors of the Poor, Blair Co., Hollidaysburg, Pa.	15.00
July	24.	County Commissioners, Butler Co., Butler, Pa.....	15.00

"	24.	Directors of the Poor, Montgomery Co., Noris-	
		town, Pa.....	15.00
Aug.	19.	State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Waymart	
		P. O. Wayne Co.....	15.00
"	26.	Directors of the Poor, Blakley Poor District, Lacka-	
		wanna Co., Olyphant, Pa.....	10.00
Sept.	11.	Children's Aid Society, Chester Co.....	5.00
"	17.	Edith Miehle.....	2.00
"	28.	Poor District, Bellefonte Boro., Center Co.....	5.00
"	28.	Poor District, Rush Township, Center Co.....	5.00
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OCT.	10, 1922.	RECEIPTS DURING YEAR 1921-1922.....	\$1,357.00
"	10,	Amount in Bank that cannot be accounted for	30.00
"	10, 1921.	BALANCE, per findings of Auditing Committee	396.17
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OCT.	10, 1922.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	\$1,783.17

**THE TREASURER HAS PAID OUT AND CLAIMS CREDIT FOR
THE FOLLOWING DISBURSEMENTS. AS PER THE RECEIPTS
ON FILE, DULY APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AND
SECRETARY.**

DISBURSEMENTS

1921		<i>Paid To</i>	Amount
Oct.	20.	E. D. Solenberger, Secy., Philadelphia, Pa., Services as Secretary per action of Convention at Harris-	
		burg in Oct. 1920.....	\$350.00
"	20.	W. G. Theurer, Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa., Services as Treasurer per action of convention at Harris-	
		burg in Oct. 1920.....	175.00
Nov.	19.	The Allen-Krickbaum Co., Philadelphia., for Print-	
		ing 1000 Envelopes, 1250 Folders and 1000 Cata-	
		logue Envelopes, Check No 1.....	42.50
"	19.	I. W. Klopp Co., Philadelphia Pa., for Printing 120	
		Process Letters 1st Page 120 Process Letters 2nd	
		Page, filling in 104 Letters, addressing 104 enve-	
1922		lopes. Check No. 2.....	9.83
Feb.	25.	W. G. Theurer, Part Salary per action of conven-	
		tion at Wilkes-Barre, Check No. 3.....	100.00
Mar.	15.	Euphemia Adamson for Stenographpic services,	
		Check No. 4.....	20.00
"	28.	E. D. Solenberger, Part salary per action of conven-	
		tion at Wilkes-Barre, Check No. 5.....	200.00

Apr. 24.	The Allen-Kirckbaum Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for Printing 2000 Letterheads, Check No. 6.....	15.00
May 15.	The Allen-Krickbaum Co., for Printing as per bill Check No. 7.....	29.75
July 17.	E. D. Solenberger, Secy., Philadelphia Pa., for Postage Stamps, Check No. 8.....	15.00
" 17.	The Allen-Krickbaum Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for printing 500 copies of proceedings of 46th annual meeting, 112 pages + pages over, 116 pages at \$3.00 per page, correction, etc., Check No. 9.....	383.50
" 25.	Postmaster, Washington, Pa., for postage stamps, Check No. 10.....	5.00
Aug. 29.	E. D. Solenberger, Secy., Philadelphia, Pa., for postage stamps, Check No. 11.....	16.00

1922

Sept. 6	The Allen-Kirckbaum Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for 2000 Catalogue Envelopes, 2000 envelopes, 1800 announcements Check No. 12.....	52.00
" 18.	E. D. Solenberger, Secy., Balance of Salary per action of Wilkes-Barre Convention, Check No. 13.	150.00
" 21.	W. G. Theurer, Treas. Balance of Salary per action of Wilkes-Barre Convention Check No. 14.....	75.00
Oct. 3.	Helena T. Nylund, For addressing final announcements for Uniontown meeting. This check has not passed the clearing house, but will be known as Check No. 15, the receipted bill herewith attached with the other paid bills.....	5.00
" 3.	E. D. Solenberger, Secy., Philadlphia, Pa., for Postage stamps Check No. 16.....	6.00
" 3.	C. R. Smith & Son, Furnishing Silver Band and Engraving on Gavel as per instruction, Check No. 17.....	9.00

OCT. 10.	TOTALS DISBURSEMENTS.....	\$1658.58
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OCT. 1, 1921.	BALANCE ON HAND.....	396.17
" 10. 1922.	TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.....	1387.00
" 10. 1922.	AGGREGATE.....	1783.17
" 10. 1922.	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT DURING YEAR.....	1658.58
" 10. 1922.	BALANCE ON HAND.....	124.59
Total Receipts During Years 1917-1919.....		\$2488.79
Total Receipts During Year 1919-1920.....		2178.32
Total Receipts During Year 1920-1921.....		1374.53
Total Receipts During Year 1921-1922.....		1387.00

Total Expenditures During Years 1917-1919.....	1442.22
Total Expenditures During Year 1919-1920.....	1930.74
Total Expenditures During Year 1920-1921.....	1750.94
Total Expenditures During Year 1921-1922.....	1658.58
Balance on Hand October 1st, 1919.....	1046.57
Balance on Hand October 1st, 1920.....	247.58
Deficit October 10th, 1921.....	128.83
Balance on Hand October 10th, 1922.....	124.59

I do hereby certify that the foregoing account is correct and true as stated; that the sums therein mentioned were expended for the benefit of the Association, upon the approval of the President and Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. THEURER,
Treasurer.

We, the President and Secretary, Pro Tem of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Correction of Pennsylvania, have thoroughly examined the above accounts and herewith duly approve same. All expenditures itemized therein bear our approval.

MRS. T. C. WHITE,
Secretary Pro Tem.

W. J. TREMBATH.
President.

It was moved by Mr. Mackin, of Luzerne County, seconded by Mr. Yeakle, of Montgomery County, that the report of the Treasurer be referred to the Auditing Committee.

Motion carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Theurer will read the report of Mr. Solenberger, Secretary of the Association.

MR. THEURER: Before submitting the report of Mr. Solenberger, our Secretary, I desire to make the following statement. Acting under the unanimous instruction of the Convention I sent the following telegram to Mr. Solenberger.

Uniontown, October 17, 1922

Edwin D. Solenberger,
1430 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Everyone here is regretful at your illness and absence. The Convention at the first session sends to you its sympathy, and wishes you speedy recovery.

W. J. TREMBATH.

The Report of the Secretary, Mr. Solenberger is as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND OF THE SECRETARY.

Our By-Laws provide that the Executive Committee, which consists of the President and First Vice-President, the other Officers of the Association and the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and the last three ex-presidents as ex-officio members, shall be responsible for the Program of the Annual Conventions and shall have power to appoint such Sub-Committees as they may deem necessary to assist in providing the program. Three members shall constitute a quorum of this Committee."

During the year your President and Secretary have been in communication with the other members of the Executive Committee by correspondence with reference to various matters pertaining to the business of the Association. Immediately at the close of the Convention at Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Trembath, as the President-elect, called a meeting of the Executive Committee at which time certain plans were made for the Uniontown Convention, including the arrangements in regard to the exact place of meeting; date of meeting, etc. In order to make plans for the program and complete arrangements for the Convention at Uniontown a meeting of the Executive Committee was called for 10 o'clock Saturday, May 13, 1922, in the Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. Members of the Committee present were: W. J. Trembath, Wilkes-Barre; W. G. Theurer, Washington; Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer; Chas. F. Loesel, Erie; Major J. Clyde Miller, Pittsburgh; Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia; and by invitation, the following directors and officers of the Fayette County Poor Board: Chas. L. Davidson, Esq.; J. Springer Todd, Esq.; George S. Krepps; Frank Costolo; and W. H. Rankin; R. C. Buchanan, Director of the Washington County Board was also present. Other members of the Executive Committee unable to attend our Pittsburgh meeting were A. G. Seyfert, Lancaster; T. C. White, Mercer; Rodney A. Mercur, Towanda; Mrs. I. Roberts Comfort, West Chester; H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Norristown. These members have all sent helpful advice and suggestions in regard to our work.

The Committee went very carefully over all matters pertaining to the program and details concerning various matters and reached a satisfactory understanding with the representatives from Fayette County, who accepted the responsibility for the local arrangements at Uniontown. The results of our united efforts will be found in the printed program and in the arrangements made for the Convention we are now holding. A resolution of the Executive Committee in regard to the importance of taking action to make possible an increase in the dues to be paid by each district has been referred to the Committee on Legislation, which will make a report on the matter.

The By-Laws provide "that the Secretary shall have charge of the records of the Association except those of the Treasurer; give notice of the meetings to the members; notify all persons on the program of the part assigned to them; see that the minutes and the reports are printed and distributed; and perform all other duties and services as shall be required by the Executive Committee." Your Secretary has made every effort to increase and revise the mailing list and is glad to report the addition of a considerable number of names, and has also been able to secure names of directors and officials from a considerable number of new poor districts of which we did not previously have a record. The proceedings of last year were printed and distributed to all our members. To the entire mailing list, including non-members as well as members, we mailed copies of the preliminary program and also copies of the final program. There has, of course, been a large amount of general correspondence throughout the year incidental to securing speakers for the program, and notifying them of their assignments. The Secretary also receives requests from various sources for information about the Association or matters pertaining to the poor districts, and we have tried to answer all these inquiries.

As your Secretary happens also to be a member of the Commission to Codify the Poor Laws he hopes to be able to make available in the near future for the Association a much more complete and extensive mailing list of directors of the poor and their officers than we have had in the past.

In conclusion it is a pleasure to acknowledge the hearty co-operation of all the other officers of the Association and also of all our members.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now hear the report of the Committee on Legislation, Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., County Solicitor of Bradford County, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Gentlemen, the Committee on Legislation beg leave to report as follows:

The Committee has held no meeting since the appointment of the present committee, the members being so widely separated it was not found expedient to call them together; and then, too, no matters have been referred to our Committee, so far as the knowledge of the Chairman is concerned, save one, to-wit, a proposed amendment to Section 2 of the Act approved July 6, 1917, P. L. 734, entitled:

"An act authorizing the directors and overseers of the poor or other officers having charge of the poor in the poor districts of this Commonwealth, together with their solicitor, steward, or superintendent, and such other executive officer as may be designated by said directors and overseers or other officers, to attend the annual meeting of the Association of directors of the poor and charities and corrections of Pennsylvania, as part of their official duties, and providing for the payment of the expenses thereof."

The Committee reports that through the kindly assistance of the Legislative Reference Bureau, a bill has been prepared, permitting Poor Directors to pay for their membership subscription the sum of \$50.00, per annum instead of \$15.00 a copy of which is hereto attached.

It may be possible that some additional business may be referred to us at this meeting, in which case the Committee will meet, consider the same, and make a supplemental report.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. MERCUR,

Chairman.

MR. MERCUR: I move that the Association approve the report of the Committee, including the proposed amendment.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Miller.

A. MEMBER: I should like to ask about the resolution. I do not quite understand it, and I believe there are a number of others here who do not. I am not clear what the Resolution means on the matter of dues.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: The Resolution, as I understand it, if I may be permitted to answer, is to raise the maximum dues to \$50.00. The maximum now is \$15.00. Of course not all the districts, by any means, pay \$15.00. Only a few of them pay that amount. It has been found that that amount is insufficient. At the meeting at Wilkes-Barre we were obliged to pass the hat and by that uncomfortable method to realize the sum of about \$300.00, as was reported by the Treasurer this morning. We cannot run the Association in that fashion, but it must be run by dues.

See page 37—for explanation of purposed amendment.

THE MEMBER: Is this Resolution just to be passed by this Association, or is this to ask for a State Law requiring this?

THE PRESIDENT: The purpose is to submit an amendment to the legislature to permit this Association to increase its dues. The present motion is to allow this act to go before the Legislature with the sanction of this body.

THE MEMBER: What is not clear to me, from my understanding of the reading of the Resolution, is as to whether those who could afford to pay the new maximum would be expected to pay it. I would not consider that a fair proposition. If there are counties that cannot afford to pay, it seems to me those counties should be put in a classification by themselves and the amount stated.

MR. HARRIS, Lackawanna County. I should like to know from the Chairman of the Committee whether the increase from \$15.00 to

\$50.00 is arbitrary, or whether the Committee has undertaken to find out how much of an increase will be needed to cover the deficit. It seems to me that 300 per cent. increase on the larger districts is rather remarkable, particularly in view of the fact that the amount that had to be raised at Wilkes-Barre was only some \$250.00 or \$300.00. Why did not the Chairman of the Committee tell us how much that would increase the sum total of the dues of the district and how the deficit had been? It looks to me like an arbitrary proposition, and the Convention is entitled to know upon what basis of facts the increase is made.

MR. MERCUR: In answer to Mr. Harris, I may say that our Committee can only give the information and data that was furnished to us. Under the original act associations were allowed to subscribe a certain amount not to exceed the sum of \$15.00 per annum. Under the proposed amendment it shall be lawful for certain Poor Districts to pay an increased sum, \$50.00. I cannot tell what proportion of Poor Districts fail even to pay the \$15.00, but I know there are a certain number of districts which have not subscribed that amount. I think there were some subscribed only the amount of \$5.00. But it is actually necessary that the stronger, larger and richer Poor Districts make larger subscriptions in order to carry on the work of this Association. We will cheerfully receive what they can give from those districts that cannot afford to give more than \$5.00, \$10.00 or \$15.00, and from those districts than can afford to pay it we shall be glad to receive the increase to \$50.00 and their larger subscriptions will help us to tide over on the deficit on account of certain districts only subscribing a smaller amount. I cannot tell you the proportion. There are some of the Poor Districts that I think have failed to subscribe any amount at all. But it is certainly a humiliating thing, as our President has wisely said, that the hat must be passed on the floor of the Convention to cover up the deficit that exists. I believe I do not err when I state that every Poor District at Wilkes-Barre which had paid the sum of \$15.00 very gladly paid the additional sum of \$5.00 or \$10.00; but that additional payment came out of our individual pockets, and not out of the Poor District, and that condition we should like to remedy.

MR. W. G. THEURER, Washington County. I might elaborate on what Mr. Mercur has said, for the benefit of Mr. Harris and some of the other members, by saying that the total amount of subscriptions received yearly, from the various districts which have been in the habit of paying, only amounts to between \$1,100.00 and \$1,200.00 a year. Your printing bill alone, for your proceedings, not counting your program and other pamphlets that are sent out during the year, will run you between \$500.00 and \$600.00 of that. Your necessary expenses eat up your total income every year. As I stated in my report for the past year, we have not been able to do a lot of things. Your various committees have had to go down in their pockets and pay

their own expenses for these meetings that were held for arranging your programs and other things. That is the thing we want to off-set. You cannot get good Executive Committee meetings, your Legislative Committee cannot go to Harrisburg and act, if the members must pay the bills out of their own pockets. It is necessary to have sufficient money. It is not right to have to ask for a donation each year.

This maximum amount, while I believe it is a little large, need not necessarily be charged. At the present time the amount of the charge to the districts is made under our By-laws on a classification according to size of the districts. The large district pays \$15.00, a smaller district \$10.00, and the counties that are divided into sub-districts like townships, towns, boroughs, and cities of the third class, are charged \$5.00 for these sub-divisions. That is the way we have been collecting the dues in the past, according to the size of the districts and the amount of work they do. And it is hoped that if we get this amendment through we can secure sufficient funds. There is no assurance that we will get it through, however as we were six years getting through the original bill for the \$15.00.

MR. HARRIS: As classified, however, the amounts are mandatory, aren't they?

MR. THEURER: No, the amounts are not mandatory. Any District can pay the amount if it wants to do so. We have a number of Poor Districts that are not paying a cent.

MR. HARRIS: Take the larger districts, supposed to pay the \$15.00; is it optional with them whether they pay it?

MR. THEURER: It is optional with them whether they pay it or not, yes, sir. They may pay up to that amount to keep the Association going. It is not mandatory.

A MEMBER: May I suggest to the Chair that he read the Act and the proposed amendment to the Convention, and we will probably get a more intelligent idea of the provisions and see that it is not mandatory.

THE PRESIDENT: I shall be glad to follow that suggestion. The present Act reads:

"The actual expenses of the aforesaid officials attending the said annual meetings of said association, including traveling expenses and hotel bills actually paid by them, together with a membership subscription by each poor district to the necessary expenses of the convention, including printing, employment of stenographers and expenses of committees,—which said membership subscription, however, shall not be more than fifteen dollars for any poor district per annum,—shall be paid out of the funds of the poor districts. The time spent in attending such meeting shall not be more than four days, exclusive of the time employed in traveling thereto and therefrom."

Now you observe that the word "subscription" is used, which leaves the whole matter within the option of any Poor District affiliated with this Association, and the subscription is permissive rather than obligatory.

The amendatory act follows the language of the old act, word for word, except that "\$15.00" is changed to "\$50.00" for any Poor District.

If the act shall be approved by the Legislature, then the whole matter will be within the control of this Convention. There is a scale which now applies to the different Poor Districts, and they are assessed in accordance with that scale, adopted by this Convention, which ranges from \$5.00 to \$15.00. After the passage of this act I presume the Convention would then revise its scale, but any such revision would be subject to the approval of this body at a later meeting.

MR. ROBERT E. WIBLE, Adams County. We are not children. The idea, as I see it, of the opposition to this proposition is that it is not mandatory. Why cannot we have an act, and what would be the objection to having an act, making it mandatory on the district to pay a certain amount on a classification, if need be, of so much for a county district, so much for a large district, so much for the supervisory township system? Then you would have something by which you could figure out how much would be required from each particular classified district. Certainly the Association realizes that we need more money than is obtained by the present system of collection under the act we have; but I suggest, if it is possible, to have this mandatory in some way.

MR. MERCUR: I doubt the constitutionality of an act of the kind the gentleman from Adams says he would like to have. In the first place, no Poor District is expected to pay anything unless it affiliates with our Association. I doubt the power of the Legislature to say that each and every Poor District shall affiliate with us. It must be optional. And therefore I do not think it can be mandatory.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is called for by the members. The motion to approve the report of the Committee was carried.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: The next number on the Program, entitled, "Help the Boys to help themselves", will be presented by Rev. J. W. Cleland.

HELP THE BOYS TO HELP THEMSELVES REV. J. W. CLELAND*

REV. J. W. CLELAND: *Mr. Chairman*, I have no paper this morning. The fact is that I have had a very strenuous summer and have not had time to take any vacation. When I was leaving home yesterday my

(*) Mr. Cleland died Nov. 18, 1922, one month after making this address. He founded the Boys' Industrial Home of Western Penna. and was its first and only Superintendent. The Institution was built up almost entirely by Mr. Cleland who was a tireless worker.

wife asked me "How about that address?", and I replied "I will have to try to put it in shape on the road to Uniontown." Riding on the cars is not conducive to concentrated thought, but inasmuch as I have been talking about this work for nearly twenty-three years it should be possible for me to give you something this morning about our work.

In beginning the discussion of this subject it is proper for me to say that I have always been interested in boys. There were seven boys in my father's family, and we all grew to manhood in Minnesota, where our father took us because of his ill health. We boys all grew to be six footers. Several of us are preachers, and having been thus associated with so many boys in our own family I naturally got interested in boys.

My first interest in the work I am now in was in Chicago, after which I came to Pennsylvania. My immediate start in my present work was induced by a visit made to the Morganza Reform School some years ago. I was there on a Saturday afternoon, and the man who was in charge of some of the smaller boys had them in school on Saturday afternoon. They were not studying, but were just killing time, and in conversation with him about them I said "A lot of these boys ought not to be here. That boy over there ought not to be here, that boy there ought not, and whole lot more of them. What are they doing here?" He said "Don't you know there is no other place to send them? In the whole State there is no other place to send that class of boys and they have been committed here by magistrates and courts and they are having to serve out sentence for no other reason than that they are homeless or friendless or have a step-father or step-mother who does not get along with them." A few days afterward I was talking with a group of people in Pittsburgh who were interested in such lines of work and they told me that the great need in Western Pennsylvania at that time was an industrial home for boys under Protestant auspices.

They said "The Catholics have one, but the Protestants have no such place." Then I went to see the President of the Morganza school, and he said "Our Board will welcome the establishment of a place to care for this class of boys."

So I got our good people together, and we organized the work in June, 1900. The work was begun on the North Side in Pittsburgh. We were soon crowded out of there and then we got a place at Oakdale. There is a fine large building said to be the largest frame house in Allegheny County, that was donated with good, large grounds. We began work there. We soon had to acquire a farm to keep the older boys employed and to serve as a basis of supplies for the home.

Our work has been going right along ever since. We have been able to interest a great many good people in that work, and now we have quite a plant and it is all free of debt. In something over

twenty-two years we have cared for over 2,500 boys. The 22nd Annual Meeting of our Board of incorporators was held a week ago yesterday at the institution, and I was able to report to them that we had up to that time handled 2,528 boys. We have a remarkable record in this respect, that in twenty-two and a half years time in handling all of these boys we have had only two deaths in the institution, and those two boys were so afflicted that they would not have lived long if we had not taken them, and we perhaps prolonged their lives.

Several questions have been asked me in regard to this work, and I will just take up two or three of these questions and answer them as briefly as I can.

I have been asked: Where do the boys come from? Where do you get them? What do you do with them? Where do they go? I think I am asked these questions more than any others in regards to our work.

Where do they come from? We get them very largely from the Juvenile courts. At the first session of the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County we began getting boys from them and they have sent us over 600. We have not been able to take all of their boys. They wanted us to do that, but we could not, and so they got a place of their own, for which I am very glad, and they do not send us so many now. But their special cases we like them to send us, and we still get a number from Allegheny County. We also get a good many from twelve other counties in Western Pennsylvania. We get boys from Blair, Cambria, Westmoreland, Indiana, from as far north as Clinton County—Lock Haven; and recently we have had boys sent from Venango, Mercer, Beaver, Butler and Washington. We have had a few from Fayette County. A number have come to us from Connellsville, in Fayette County, that did not come through the courts.

From the Children's Aid Societies of the different counties we get boys that they want to turn over to us for a while. We also get them from orphanages. All the orphanages around Pittsburgh send us boys that are too old for them to keep. We get them also through private arrangements with families,—from mothers when fathers are dead and from fathers when mothers are dead. We get boys from all classes.

We do not take criminals. We cannot handle them. We do not take colored boys. We cannot take nearly all the white boys offered to us. We like the boys to be those under Protestant auspices, but we do not refuse any boy because of religion. Some time ago I had a boy sent to us by the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County and was trying to find out something about him—about his parents, if he had any, and all about him, and then a little about the matter of religion. I said "What religion are you?" and he did not know what I was talking about. I said, "Are you a Catholic or a Protestant, or a Jew, or what are you?" He did not know. Then I said to him "Where do your folks go to

church"? He looked at me a moment and said "Why, we never go to church". I said "Why, boy, why don't you?" He said "Why, we are Democrats." He thought that was a reason for not going to church. I told that to Francis Torrance several years ago, and he said "I am going to tell Woodrow Wilson, that the Democrats do not go to church."

We had another little fellow, sent to us from Kittanning, who did not know whether he was a Catholic or a Jew, but he said he went to church. I said "Where do you go to church?" He tried to tell me the street location, but I did not know where it was. Finally one of the men asked him "when do you go to church?" and he said "At six o'clock in the morning". So we knew where to place him.

As I say, we are getting boys of all classes. A year ago we had a little Mexican. He had crossed the Rio Grande and got up to Pittsburgh in some way and got stranded there and was picked up by a Travelers' Aid Society and sent to us. Just last week we got a young Chinaman. A man connected with the McKeesport Daily News said "There is a Chinese boy here that you ought to have at Oakdale. I know that is the place for him. His mother is in China and his father is a laundryman here and if you will take him the father will pay for him and be responsible for his keeping. The father wanted to know how much it would be and I said "Can you pay \$5.00 a week for him?" and he said "Is that all it will be?" I said "Yes, but you can pay more if you want to." So we have the Chinese boy.

What do we do with these boys? We have a large farm, of 365 acres. We have also some land in the Borough of Oakdale, but on our farm we have that acreage, within 10 miles of the Pittsburgh court house, almost a part of Pittsburgh. We are doing everything on that farm that you could expect, farming on a large scale, and gardening and orchard work. These boys are learning farming, gardening and dairying, the making of butter and caring for milk and milk products, and things like that, and we are turning out some young farmers. Then we have a green-house, which we are operating. I was at our green-house yesterday morning, and the man in charge told me we have 1,800 geraniums coming on. We also have a bakery and the boys are making fine bread.

Our teachers are public school teachers, and the principal of our school is the principal of the public schools at Oakdale. So our school is doing public school work. We also have manual training work going on, and shop work.

Our boys go to the churches. Every Sunday morning they fill the front part of the churches. They take the seats that nobody else wants, the front seats in the churches of our community there.

What are we doing with them? I have been asked a good many times "what have you done with those 2,500 boys?" I cannot answer for all of them. I wish I could. I know a great many of them. Four or five hundred of them were in the World War. They were just the age and type of fellows to enlist and go across. Quite a lot of them were killed in France. They will go through any dangers, because they are just that type. I have seen a good many of them since they came back, and they have told me their experiences. There was one who belonged to a famous family. He was sent to us by an institution in Pittsburgh. I got a home for him out west of us. I sometimes speak in the churches in that community. I was speaking in a large brick country church, and the boy was there, with the people who had him. The man having told me "My boy was pretty nearly killed the other day. He was miking in the dairy barn, when it was struck by lightning and the cow killed and he was struck." That interested me and I talked to the boy about it and he said "I want to show you." He took me aside and, and pulled up his trouser and show a red line that ran clear down his leg. That was a pretty close call. Then he went over to France, and when he returned he came to see me and told me he had a closer call than this in France. I said "What was it?" He said "I was on a firing line and a bullet went right through my clothes and burned my skin. If I had been a half-inch farther forward it would have gone through me."

That is the type of some of the boys we sent over there. We get a great many of those boys into good homes, many of them through the Childrens Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania. I have gotten several hundred boys into good families, and some of them are making good. You ask Mrs. White here about some we have sent up to Mercer County. The majority of them are making good.

I am reminded of a story I heard W. J. Bryan tell some time ago about a boy that came into his family. He said that when they were living at Lincoln Nebraska, they got a message from Japan that a Japanese boy had heard of the Bryan family and wanted to come to live with them, and word came to the Bryans that this Japanese boy was coming to live with them. Mr. Bryan turned the mesage over to his wife, who did not take very kindly to it. She didn't want a Japanese boy coming right from Japan into their family. So the Bryans sent a cablegram not to let him come. They supposed that would settle it, but in the course of a few weeks there came to them a despatch from one of the Pacific Coast ports that there was a Japanese boy there that had come across to California and wanted to come on to the Bryans at Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. Bryan turned that telegram over to his wife, who telegraphed back to hold him and not let him come on. Later they got another message, from along the road—Salt Lake City or in that locality—that there was a Japanese boy headed for Lincoln, Nebraska. Mrs. Bryan sent a telegram out there to hold him; that

they didn't want him. A week or ten days passed, and there was a knock at the door of the Bryan home, and there was that Japanese boy standing at the door. He could not talk English, but he made known to them that he had come to them and was expecting them to be glad. But they were not greatly pleased. Yet what could they do? They had to take him in, and he spent several years in their family and went through the schools at Lincoln and got a good education. Then he came to Mr. Bryan one day and said "I want to go home to Japan." So he gathered up his things to go, and when he was ready to leave he asked Mr. Bryan "Now what do I owe you?", expecting it to be a big sum, for he had been there several years and had paid nothing. Mr. Bryan said "Suppose you go back to Japan to your own city and help some other fellow. You find some Japanese boy that needs help and when you can earn some money you help him along, and pass it along, and you tell that fellow to help some other fellow, and that we will keep passing it along."

That is what I have been trying to do. I have been able, through Divine help—because I think the Lord has been helping us in this work—to help over 2,500 boys; and we try to instill into them this principle, that they are to pass it along and to help the other fellows. And I think they are going to do it.

THE PRESIDENT: "The Relation of the Community Service Worker and the Director of the Poor" was to be discussed jointly by Major Miller and Mrs. Enoch Rauh, Director, Department of Charities, Pittsburgh. In the absence of Mrs. Rauh we will ask Major Miller to respond to the subject.

**THE RELATION OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKER
AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
MAJOR J. CLYDE MILLER, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.**

MAJOR J. CLYDE MILLER, Allegheny County: It is a disappointment that on account of sickness Mrs. Rauh will be unable to be with us. My discussion will only touch on the subject as it pertains to Allegheny County, as there has not been time for me to take up and ascertain the relation of the Director of the Poor to the social worker outside of our own community. In Allegheny County we have the best of cooperation with the social workers of all the various cities, townships and boroughs. Two years ago we started to have the representatives of these various social organizations have dinner with us, in order that we should become better acquainted and better outline our work. It seems to me a wise plan in all of the counties throughout the State that the Poor Directors should keep in touch with the social welfare worker. Without this close cooperation of the welfare worker or social worker there is sure to be duplication, which we try to avoid, as it is a case of feast or famine with the poor of some of the districts. We have that

cooperation in our district. The various social workers of all the large manufacturing interests in our county work with us; they help us if we get somebody who needs assistance; and they immediately get in touch with us when calls for aid come to see whether we have extended help. Thus we get close liaison, close cooperation. I cannot praise too much the good people who are at the head of the various social organizations for the wonderful work they are doing. They are heart and soul in the work. It does not cost the tax-payer one cent to maintain them. They are getting wonderful results. They give that fine personal touch that we with our inspectors may fail to get in the home.

These social workers also help out in different ways by organization whereby they save the tax-payers of the county thousands and thousands of dollars. In Homestead, my home town, we had two bundle-days that were organized by the social workers, and I think we got something like \$4,000.00 or \$5,000.00 worth of pretty good clothing, such as children's clothes, and clothes which perhaps in style did not suit the madam and they may have been worn once or twice and laid aside. Oftentimes the good housewife takes children's clothes as they are out-grown, and places them in the rag-bag, with the result that no one gets any benefit from them. The bundle plan is a good thing to organize in all communities.

As you all know, out-door relief, unless it is properly functioning will get away from you. In our relief work we give school shoes and grocery orders, but we do not give clothing, for the reason that there is always a sufficient supply of clothing around the community if it is properly collected and taken care of to take care of the children. The social worker does the biggest part of the work along that line in Allegheny County for us, and for their helpful assistance we cannot praise them too highly.

While I do not know the operation in other counties; in Allegheny County we have good, close cooperation and the social workers of these various communities are doing splendid work.

THE PRESIDENT: The next item on our program is "Duties of Directors of the Poor in making investigations and in keeping records." This will be discussed by Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Director, of Media, Delaware County, followed by Mrs. Helen M. Holloway, Director of Berwick, Columbia County.

DUTIES OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN MAKING INVESTIGATIONS AND IN KEEPING RECORDS

MRS. W. IRWIN CHEYNEY, DELAWARE COUNTY

MRS. W. IRWIN CHEYNEY, Delaware County: *Mr. President and Fellow-Directors:* First I want to say to the Directors of Fayette County that I desire to express my pleasure and appreciation in acknowledgment of their hospitality. It is certainly a great pleasure to spent a

few days in this beautiful country, rich in its historical associations and richer in its citizens who persevere, honor and cherish their traditions.

When I received the program for this convention and saw my name down for the subject assigned to me, I thought Mr. Solenberger, (a resident of my county and knowing conditions there) was playing a practical joke on me, because while we have made a beginning in making investigations, the keeping of proper records is yet but a dream and not a realization. But the more I thought of it the more I thought the real reason for bringing Mrs. Holloway and me before you, was not because we are new workers and might come and speak to you of the service and work we are doing particularly, but rather that we should bring to you our woman's point of view, an expression of our hopes and our ideals for the common welfare.

We read in Proverbs that where there is no vision the people perish. And I know of no place where this proverb so literally applies as in the care of the poor and sick of a community. During the ten months that I have been in this work this problem has been my almost constant thought. And as it has presented itself in all its various aspects—the dependent family, the commitment of the insane, hospital care for the indigent sick, commitment to the county home of the vagrant, the homeless man, the feeble-minded girl, the unmarried mother—as all of these problems have presented themselves several basic questions have resolved themselves in my mind.

First: Just what should be the scope of our work for the poor?

Second: What contacts—what plan of cooperation—should we have with the other agencies, public and private?

Third: Shall we adhere to the old method of relief giving? Or shall we carry into public office a demand for the same efficiency, the same trained service, the same judgment, that private philanthropy tries to have to-day?

I have been asking these questions wherever I have gone where I have found people interested, and the other day a co-worker sent me a report of a Committee on Public Departments appointed by the American Association for Organizing Family Agencies. Some of the paragraphs of the report seemed to me to express what I have been vainly striving to say. They all agreed that in work of this sort we deal with human beings and not with things. For those infinitely varying human beings, in all their diverse circumstances, we are striving to decrease suffering and to increase well-being and right living. In this effort we are dealing with intangible things, that cannot be seen, nor weighed, nor measured; intangible things wherein knowledge, and methods of work, and even ideals themselves, are constantly changing.

It is undoubtedly true that public departments should leave experimentation to private agencies and should adhere to those policies and methods that are tried and proven. In application even the most approved methods will vary according to the circumstances, and in doing what social workers accept ordinarily a public department will have to go far beyond the comprehension of the general public. One only has to realize the difference in conception between mere relief work and real charity to see clearly that those things that are essential in social service are a closed book to the average tax-payer. The average tax-payer thoroughly approves the bill for help given to people not only in their trouble but to get them out of it, but what that involves he does not understand; and the kind of things that it involves are not only the kinds of things that are found in scientific laboratories by research departments, but they are the kind of things that are inherent in the attitude of mind and the social program of a community worker. A department of our kind must adapt itself to serve the needs of the community. It must have active relations with all other public and private agencies, and it must know not only what the law prescribes but the purpose back of the law and what extra legal efforts and duties that requires.

This, it seems to me, is the vision of our work. Now how shall we express it? The very foundation must be knowledge, knowledge of all the facts. And how can we secure knowledge without investigation?

I am going to take issue with my topic. It says "Duties of Directors—in making investigations." Since I have been watching the work of investigation I have been wondering how many of us are really fitted to make an investigation. I am going to go further and say that I believe a trained social worker is as necessary a part of the office organization as of the field.

I am not going to speak of the duties of our organization but I am going to tell you what the value of the organization has been in these ten months in Delaware County.

On January 1st two new directors were inducted into office in Delaware County. They approached the office with open minds, willing to learn, anxious to know the facts. The unemployment situation at that time was just reaching its peak. During January and February 577 applications for relief were granted; none refused. On March 1st my colleague and I went on record as being opposed to the old system that had been in operation in the county, of dividing the county into three parts and giving each part into the charge of one director, and we moved that all applications should be acted upon by the Board as a whole and that an investigator should be appointed to find out the facts.

In March, out of 177 applications, 66 were granted and 111 refused. We ruled that in all cases where there were widows and children help should given; in all cases where there was sickness of a wage-earner

help should be given. In cases of unemployment where the wage-worker was well we made connection with the industries and found him a job.

In April, out of 68 applications, 45 were granted and 23 refused.

In May, out of 59 applications, 38 were granted and 21 refused.

In June, out of 23 applications, 22 were granted and 1 refused.

At many of our weekly meetings all applications were granted, showing that the people who needed relief had applied and were getting it, and those not in need but who came around merely to see what they could get had ceased to ask for aid because they knew embarrassing questions would be asked.

The record for the seven months March 1, to Sept. 30, was that out of 399 applications, 218 were granted and 179 refused.

We felt that when we expended \$8,000.00 in two months on 577 cases in January and February, that our record of 399 cases in seven months was a pretty good one and more than justified the appointment of an investigator. But, best of all out of the families that we helped last week (26 families applied) in our county where there are four family welfare agencies, there was only one case that we were not acting upon in connection with another agency. This shows that the burden had not only been distributed but that we were doing a real constructive piece of work.

Now as to the commitment of the insane and the investigation in that regard there are two salient points: Legal settlement, and financial responsibility. Of 284 patients in Norristown, in cooperation with the Attorney General's office we have already located 23 that are not the responsibility of the State of Pennsylvania, and, in other cases, of the county. The best way to explain this, I think, is to cite a specific case. We had a girl committed from the city of Chester some years ago, during the War, I think, to Norristown. Investigation proved that she had been an inmate of the home for feeble-minded in New Jersey. She had eloped from there and wandered all over the country and had finally become violently insane in the city of Chester. We found that her parents had for 35 years been residents of Camden County, New Jersey. We took it up with the State of New Jersey. The solicitors of Camden County put upon us the burden of establishing where the girl had been from the time she had left the New Jersey institution.

We took it up with the Department of Public Welfare and the department wrote us that the time to make the investigation was at the time of the commitment. We thoroughly agreed with that. We knew that was true. But, notwithstanding that, we did not feel that that affected the responsibility of the State. It was referred to the Attorney General and he sustained us in our position and ordered the girl home but unfortunately Pennsylvania and Delaware County have for a long period of time been paying her board at Norristown.

Other cases, without number, have come to our attention of people taken ill while they were visiting or where they were temporarily residing being committed to our State institutions, and I have not a doubt that Pennsylvania to-day is paying thousands of dollars for the care of just such cases.

The next subject matter is the investigations for financial responsibility. We have found that the financial responsibility of families varies: that to-day a family may not be able to assume its responsibility, but to-morrow it may be. And so in all insane cases we are asking bonds, because people commit the troublesome members of their families and then move to another State, and this State carries the burden. We have also found that investigations are valuable on commitments to the Home. Only the other day we had a party move from the State of Maryland, coming into our county for a few days and bringing a member to the County Home. It was their responsibility, and our investigation revealed that fact.

There is just one other phase of the question, and that is in regard to patients who recover so they could be discharged and yet the people legally responsible for them have moved to another State. That is the most difficult problem of all to meet and combat. There really should be enabling legislation to permit the State institutions to dismiss such inmates.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: This same topic will now be discussed by Mrs. Holloway.

DUTIES OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN MAKING INVESTIGATIONS AND IN KEEPING RECORDS.

MRS. HELEN M. HOLLOWAY, DIRECTOR, BERWICK POOR DISTRICT.

MRS. HELEN M. HOLLOWAY, Director, Berwick Poor District: It seems more than likely that the next generation of charitable workers will devote vastly more time to the problems of investigations than is the case at present.

The work is certain to become more scientific in the future, than it is in the present, and it will require a larger number of better trained and better paid workers than we have in the field to-day.

Case work seems to me a factor that may be noted in this connection. There is obvious need to-day of the selection of a definite number of families for intensive study. While pauperism is a result of a complex of causes, Dr. Charles B. Davenport, probably our first American expert in the study of hereditary traits in families, has pointed out in his admirable book on "Heredity in Relation to Eugenics," that the hereditary make-up of a man or a woman plays a very large part in his or her poverty.

Barring some highly exceptional cases, such as that of an accident where the death of a father leaves a widow and family of children without means of livelihood, or where a prolonged disease of the wage-earner exhausts the savings, the majority of the people who require very considerable aid from public funds represent types of inferior physical stocks. The effective worker is generally able to save enough money to care for his family in case of accident. And the man who comes from good family stock will not generally suffer from prolonged disease.

Poverty so often means inefficiency and this in turn means mental inferiority and this in turn means bad heredity. A case reported by a social worker at Harrisburg a number of years ago illustrates the point in question. Mr. and Mrs. X applied for relief. They were the parents of 10 living children and four were dead. They resided in a poor part of the city and were very poor. The father was epileptic and the mother was feeble-minded. Both came from bad family stock. They were poor because they were inefficient. They were inefficient because they were mentally handicapped and they were mentally handicapped because they came from bad stock. These two people should never have been permitted to join in wedlock.

Shiftlessness is an important factor in poverty. Studies made of the "Jukes Family" and the "Zero Family" show that poverty runs through successive generations. In classifying all the persons of these two families as very shiftless, somewhat shiftless, and industrious, it has been found that when both parents are very shiftless, practically all of their children were "very shiftless" or "somewhat shiftless." Out of 62 offsprings investigated, only 3—or about 5 per cent—were reported industrious. When both parents were somewhat shiftless about 15 per cent of the offspring were reported industrious. When one parent is more or less shiftless, while the other parent is industrious, only about 10 per cent of the children are reported very shiftless. Students of heredity conclude that both shiftlessness and lack of physical energy are due to something which is lacking but that might be restored to the offspring by mating with persons of industry.

The study of the "Tribe of Ishmael" is a classic in the literature of the investigation of the poor. It was made many years ago by the late Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, of the Charity Organization Society of Indianapolis.

It was found that a certain group of persons, of blood relationship, was getting a rather large amount of the charity funds of the city of Indianapolis. The same had been true of the ancestors of these persons. By a careful investigation made by Mr. McCulloch, it was found that they were descended from a common ancestor.

The progenitor of the tribe to whom he gives the fictitious name of "Ben Ishmael," lived in Kentucky as early as 1790, having come to

Indiana from Maryland through Kentucky. One of his sons married a halfbreed woman. The three sons who figure in Mr. McCulloch's investigation, married sisters from a pauper family. They had altogether 14 children who survived to marry; 60 grandchildren and 30 living great-grandchildren, when Mr. McCulloch completed his study in 1888. These descendants of "Ben Ishmael" had been in the almshouse, in the house of refuge, in the reformatory, in the penitentiary, and most of them had received continuous poor aid.

They inter-married freely. Many children had died young. Many of the living were found diseased. They had contributed pretty largely to the crime history in that section. Mr. McCulloch's vivid picture shows a condition that could be duplicated in many communities, if investigations of the right sort were made. The community is so slow in protecting itself against the reproduction of such families of bad blood as the "Ishmaelites" and the "Jukes," that it does seem a proper field for investigations by trained directors of the poor. This suggestion is offered to you as a suggested field for investigation, in the belief that studies of this type will ultimately lead communities to take measures that will prevent the undue multiplication of bad family stocks of this sort.

As to records and methods of keeping them, I may say that in Columbia County, I have in the main followed the type of record devised by the directors of the poor in Allegheny County. It seems to cover reasonably well most of the items needed concerning applicants who require county relief. It does not, of course, seek the family history of the applicant that would throw light on his heredity. A special blank would be required for that sort of investigation and it could be prepared only by a student trained in the science of heredity. Such investigations could not easily be made by untrained workers. But let us hope that the day is not distant when the great Keystone State may provide a force of trained workers who will be able to investigate these problems.

In this way, while continuing to relieve suffering, we may also be able to prevent at least some of the dependency which is now such a heavy burden.

THE PRESIDENT: There remain two topics upon the program, and we have a half-hour to divide between the two. I now call upon Hon. A. G. Seyfert, Secretary, Directors of the Poor, Lancaster County, who will discuss "The Vagrant, or the Problem of the Non-Resident, Homeless Man."

**"THE VAGRANT, OR THE PROBLEM OF THE NON-
RESIDENT, HOMELESS MAN"**

HON. A. G. SEYFERT, LANCASTER, PA.

HON. A. G. SEYFERT, Lancaster Pa.: Eight years ago the Annual Convention was held at Carlisle, I was not a member at that time; but this same subject was assigned to one who was a member but is not now.

I wrote a paper for him at his earnest request and he read it; no one was the wiser as to the author, and probably no one would have ever known but fate has imposed upon my good nature in requesting me to discuss this distasteful subject before you to-day.

The one reason why I refer to this now is the fact that I may repeat something I said then and the worst offence I can commit is plagiarizing from my own writing. Webster's definition of the word Vagrant is—"One who strolls from place to place: one who has no settled habitation: and idle wanderer: a sturdy beggar: an incorrigible rogue: a vagabond."

The same authority defines a vagabond as one who wanders from place to place having no fixed dwelling or abiding place: a tramp a worthless person: a rascal.

In the Bible, Gen., 4—12 you find this sentence. "A fugitive and a Vagabond shalt Thou be in the earth."

In English and American law, vagabond or vagrant is used in a bad sense, denoting one who is without a home: a strolling, idle, worthless person such as wake on the night and sleep on the day, and no man knows from whence they come, nor whither they go. We can never cure or remedy a defect in our civilization until we know the cause that produces the defect. There are certain specific causes that are responsible for the species of humanity better known as vagrants, tramps or vagabonds.

The old saying that it takes all kinds of people to make a world is all nonsense. It is true that the world contains all sorts of people but many could be eliminated and the world would be the better for it, and among them is the class this subject treats as imposters on society in general and parasites in particular.

Stoddard in his book "The Revolt Against Civilization," dealing with the "menace of the Under man," shows that the world is jammed with people who cannot understand civilization, who hate it and are blindly and unconsciously determined to destroy it. Are there millions of human beings who are the vicious and active enemies of the civilization that has bred and fed and sheltered us?

There are 100,000,000 of us in Continental America; Stoddard argues that fifty per cent or one half of our population are doomed to go through life with the mentality of a normal twelve year old child and that only four and a half million of the other fifty million have superior brains.

Granting that American mentality is a good deal higher than the average, what about nationalities and races of inferior attainments that have but a very small per cent of men and women of first rate normal mentality? Is this what is the matter with the world and why civilizations rise and grow a brief while and then die? Stoddard backs up his startling statements with records of the Army intelligence tests made on 1,700,000 American Soldiers, and by facts dug out by biologists during the last generation.

Every race has the "Under Man" by the millions. They are those doomed to an unchangeable low mentality, unable to win the fruits of civilization or to enjoy its pleasures if they could win them.

It seems that it takes untold centuries for a race to develop the racial strain that make a civilization possible.

Of the leading families and individuals there are never many. In their bodies they carry the "germ plasm" of a developed superior strain into which centuries of development has gone. They transit their qualities to their descendants. If they are "bred out" the race falters and is helpless without its leaders.

The "Under Man" rises and destroys the work of centuries that the leaders, of the superior strain of the race have accomplished.

He hates it all for he wants to be free from civilizations' restraints and complexities. The under-man, of which the vagrant is one cannot be lifted to a higher mentality until his brain gets beyond the twelve year old child. He is happier sitting in the sun and sucking a piece of dried meat caring nothing where the meat came from, than if engaged in the activities of life to make an honest living.

Yet, he believes in natural equality knowing in his heart that he is not the equal of other men in brains, ever ready for the agitator with the gift of painting fiery pictures in twisted words that come from the mouth filled with bitter hate for all that stands for higher ideals in life.

His asumed equality, political, economical, or social is the menace of American society and government to-day.

The under man could never govern himself yet he wants a share in governing others. Dr. Adami, Chancellor of Liverpool University, in his address the other day stirred up an unusual mess in the British Isles when he advocated the classification of British Citizens into groups according to their physical and mental capacities, with only the perfect permitted to govern.

That would be a drastic remedy to eliminate the under-man but it would raise a bigger storm in America than it did in England.

Civilization started with the club and the survival of the fittest; present day conditions will not tolerate anything of that sort but they do favor the survival of the unfit.

The doctrine that men are not equal is unpopular in free government where every man and woman, ignorant or intelligent is a political equal.

With us our old native civilizations's leading strains are dying out. What we are getting from Europe is low in natural intelligence. Our negroes are the lowest and most hopeless.

The natural intelligence such as was found in the American mountaineer of the old Anglo-Saxon stock, illiterate though it was, is not in the negro.

Southern and Eastern Europeans who now largely furnish us with immigrants are as hopeless as the American blackman.

The contrast in American families who are famous and infamous is well known to all who have given the subject any thought. The Jukes were and now are degenerates. The family's 4,800 descendants have cost the country \$2,500,000 in penal and charitable expenses.

The Jonathan Edwards strain of the same period, includes hundreds of notable men and women in its 2,000 descendants.

You may not agree with the remedies I suggest to save civilization and help it purge the seeds of its own death from itself.

Eugenics is one of the remedies: this includes birth control, in reducing the wrong sort of strains and increasing the better ones. It calls for segregation and sterilization of the unfit. The "breeding out" of the Morons and Mattoids, the imbeciles and the vagrant. If the time will come when this is done you will not meet in the street men and women by the score who are but thinly veneered savages, hating modern civilization and ever ready to aid its destruction.

I have devoted this much time to the causes that produce the vagrant and vagabond.

Our familiarity with these parasites breeds a good deal of contempt for them.

They are non-resident and homeless because they chose such a life in preference to one of decent living that is an asset and not a menace to a community. The New York Tribune a few weeks ago started a war on the street beggars of New York City and astonished its readers by saying that there are 16,000 professional mendicants in Greater New

York who annually collect not less than \$15,000,000 or on an average of \$1,000 a man, some more and some less. One of them was a \$22.00 a day man with money in bank and a farm in Connecticut.

Real destitution may prompt the plea for money, but it is safe to say that ninety-six out of every hundred are imposters and not worthy of charity.

In conclusion may I say that you want to know in a more concrete form what to do with the vagrant who tramps the roads and sleeps in the shade under the trees in the summer time while the honest toiler in the fields close by toils in the sun.

When the foliage of the Maple tree turns red and the frost is on the pumpkin then he strikes for the nearest Almshouse, his winter quarters, and for the first time since he left in the spring receives a wash and sleeps in a civilized bed. The question confronts us—Is he worthy of such treatment. Last week I was in Western New York State and while in the city of Rochester spent an hour at the Hospital for the Insane, the Almshouse and hospital for the sick.

I asked the Superintendent what they did with the vagrants and the prompt reply was, "Send them to the Pen". "This is too good a place for them."

I endorse those sentiments most heartily. Every Home or Almshouse has men and women inmates who are a decent, self respecting people. They are inmates because of unfortunate circumstances in life over which they had no control. They are worthy of the best charity can do for them and to associate them with such as the professional vagrant who have but few rights a decent man is bound to respect does not appear to me as the proper treatment of the deserving poor.

I admit there is another side in dealing with the vilest outcast or vagrant. That is the human or charitable spirit that Christianity dictates to us; to forgive them for they know not what they do.

Some years ago I was walking on a street in a foreign city. As I came near a crowded corner of the square I noticed a good deal of excitement and when I asked some one what was the trouble he remarked, "Only a news boy run over." I was impressed with the way he said it as if a human life had no meaning to him, I could not help saying to myself, that after all within the breast of that dirty, ragged urchin, whose life was crushed out of him, was a spirit that would live long after the massive buildings of granite on the corners of the Square are no more.

So after all let us not forget that the most forsaken and disreputable vagrant is a human being; that he has a soul within his bosom that is as immortal as yours and mine.

One of the sad things to me is to observe the vagrant die as he lived. His hard life made him indifferent to his spiritual welfare and the future.

His conscience, if he ever had any, is dead long before he is dead, and he passes out into the darkness of the Great Beyond without a ray of hope to live another life after this.

This human phase of the Under-Man is the secret why we care for him better than he deserves to be cared for.

Prevention is always better than cure; hence my plea for the suppression of his kind in eliminating the vagrant of the future by the radical doctrine of preventing a reproduction of a class of mental, moral and physical deficients who are a failure in the battle of life for a higher and better civilization.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Charles F. Loesel, Director, Erie County, will discuss "The method of the Erie Poor Board in giving out-door relief."

THE METHOD OF THE ERIE POOR BOARD IN GIVING OUT-DOOR RELIEF CHARLES F. LOESEL, DIRECTOR, ERIE COUNTY.

CHARLES F. LOESEL, Director, Erie County: *Mr. President.* It gives me great pleasure to be here this morning. This is the twelfth convention I have attended, and they seem to get better each year. The Directors and the people are taking greater interest constantly in the Convention.

The subject given to me is the method of taking care of the out-door poor of Erie County. I have taken a lot of interest in the out-door poor and have investigated a great many cases. I find one reason we have so many out-door poor is because the people do not know how to buy, and how to spend their money, and also the trouble arising in a great many cases because of the operations of the instalment houses in the selling of victrolas, pianos, and so forth. The poorer class of people like to have things other people have, and they buy on a small payment plan and give about as much again as ordinary people would spend in cash, which makes them hard up when winter comes around, particularly if they happen to be out of work.

I had one case where I had a call two days after Thanksgiving. The man, I knew, had worked in the shop for thirty years. This man had two boys and two girls. The oldest girl was feeble-minded. I was on my way home and met a man who worked in the shop. He asked me where I was going. I told him I was going to the home of this man to give help, and he told me they had just given them \$15.00 the day before Thanksgiving. I told him I would go over to see what they

needed, anyhow, and so I went over and walked in. I found three dogs and the mother and the father, who was tubercular. I asked what they needed, and they said they had nothing to eat, that they had but a half loaf of bread, and had no coal. I said, "Didn't you get \$15.00 from the Skinner Engine Company the week before Thanksgiving?" The mother said, "Oh, yes. But it cost \$12.00 for a turkey." One dollar will go as far as five with some people.

I have gone out where I thought people did not spent their money right and have followed them into the store. I have issued orders according to the size of the family, and a woman would go in and order three or four pounds of cold sliced ham. When we issue an order to the man of the house we always insist on his coming for the order, because we feel it is his duty to provide. Why should he send her to ask for charity as long as he is able to go? We had a man come in and ask for an order. He had six children. We gave him an order for \$6.00 and he wanted \$3.00 worth of raisins. The groceryman was good enough to hold it up and wanted to know what he should do. I said "Don't give him anything, but hold the order."

For the past six or seven years I have had in mind the idea of starting a community store for the Directors of the Poor. But you cannot always get your Board of Directors to think the way you do. Now I have had two new directors with me since the first of January of last year. I put up the Proposition to them, and they said "Certainly, try it out." One of the advantages of this community store plan is that it gets you away from the charge of playing politics. When you issue orders of \$51,000.00 in ten months, among different groceryman, some of whom may be Democrats and some Republicans, you are bound to step on somebody's toes, as we did. So we started a store about the middle of February. At this store we distributed apple jelly, bacon, beans, bread, butter, cod fish, coffee, corn, crackers, flour, lard and crisco, macaroni, meal, molasses, oat meal, pancake flour, potatoes, rice, soap, spaghetti, sugar, tomatoes, milk and eggs. This is the line of goods we carry. We bought our own baskets, about 800, and the people come to the office and get their orders for groceries, whatever they may be, \$2.00, \$3.00 or \$4.00 basket. We fill the baskets with what we think the people ought to have, and it is fresh and wholesome, the kind of things we all eat. And if they see fit to exchange anything if we think it should be done we allow an exchange of certain articles. We have found the plan works very well. I spent a week in the store myself, to get the expression of the different people who came in. There was one German lady came in and stood and cried. I asked her in German what she was crying about, and she said "It does my heart good to get so good a basket for \$2.00." I said "Don't you always get a good basket?" And she said "I went to a store to get an order and got a can of beans and paper was dirty and the can was rusty. I took it home and opened it, and the beans were spoiled." I said "Did you take them back?" She

said "Yes, I took them back." I said "What did the grocer tell you?" She replied "He said "You are getting these orders for nothing and you are too damned particular." It is not necessarily the proprietors who do a trick of that kind, but often the clerks are to blame. They do not give the poor person the same consideration as you would get with your \$2.00 in cash.

This community store distribution also applies to shoes. We have a shoe store.

The number of baskets we gave out the first week of the operation of the store was 594. When a family receives one basket they do not get any more orders until they return the basket. That is to teach them to be a little more economical. We do not furnish a basket every time a family gets goods.

We had one man come in who stood about six feet tall and weighed about 200 pounds. He was given a \$4.00 basket. He said "Do I have to carry that home?" I said "You will carry it home if you expect to eat it." He said "I will leave it here." I said "All right." And he put it back. So you see it is not altogether what we save in the orders, but we are getting to the people who are destitute and need temporary help, and they are the ones who come and ask for the baskets. We have had to put a few men in jail where they have taken out the orders in baskets and sold them for cash and spent the money around the bars or saloons. The family would never get a nickel of the order, and we are making examples of a few who have done that so we may prevent its repetition.

The number of baskets given out the first week was 594. If we had issued orders for those baskets the cost would have been \$1,810.20. I checked the old orders we have and on the back of them there was noted what the grocymen charged, and we are taking the price the grocers charged and comparing with our wholesale price. Those baskets on orders to grocers would have cost \$1,810.20. The cost to us was \$1,215.45. That is a saving over the old system of \$594.75. The overhead expense for that week in February was \$106.31. This gave us a net saving for that one week of \$488.44. That means a whole lot for the year.

In the first week in October we gave out 101 baskets. At the rate of charge prior to the opening of our store those goods would have cost us \$307.75. The cost to us was \$200.05, making a saving to us for the first week of October of \$107.70. The overhead expense during that week was \$44.00, making a net saving for the first week of October of \$63.70.

The approximate amount of money saved from March 1st until September 1st by operating the store we figure at \$5,054.12.

The number of shoes given out from September 1, 1921 until June 1, 1922, was 370 pairs, on which we saved from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per pair.

We figure the total saving on giving out shoes at our store-room rather than issuing orders on shoe dealers, for the winter of 1921-1922, was \$1,740.00. We give out no shoes in the summer. And the shoes last from four to six weeks longer than the shoes we bought. When we were issuing orders for shoes we found that a great many of the shoe people thought the county owed them this business and they would take their odds and ends and give them out to the children, and I think the least we can do where there are children anxious to go to school is to give them good shoes.

This plan probably would not work out in all counties, but in a great many of the counties it would work out, and any information you would like to have in regard to it we will gladly give you. We will be glad to have you come to Erie, or we will be glad to answer any questions you may ask us by letter.

HON. A. G. SEYFERT, Lancaster County. What is your total amount paid out for relief?

MR. LOESEL: I could not tell you that off-hand.

THE PRESIDENT: The program provides for questions and answers. If there is a question burning up anybody in the audience in relation to any matter affecting the administration of the Poor Districts we will give an opportunity presently to propound it. The discussion may perhaps be interesting, and I invite you to remain for 15 or 20 minutes more. The meeting is open to any one who has a question to propound as to any matter in the whole domain of relief.

MR. D. A. MACKIN, Luzerne County. It has been said year after year that this question of out-door relief, which is surely vital to the Directors of the Poor, has not been sufficiently discussed. The variations of application about the State it seems to me should be discussed. The Central Poor District of Luzerne County, for instance, gave out-door relief during the year 1921 of about \$220,000.00. Another district, close to Philadelphia up until about the last year gave no out-door relief. Certain counties year after year are reported as being in that category of giving no out-door relief. Schuylkill County gave \$55,000.00, or approximately one-fourth the amount given in Luzerne County. Either the Central Poor District of Luzerne County is radically wrong and the others right, or the reverse is true. I think it is one of the questions that we want thoroughly discussed.

MR. FRANK B. SNAVELY, Dauphin County. I was very much interested in the report from Erie. Dauphin County has a plan which is very similar. Out-door relief I think is giving the Directors of the Poor more trouble than anything else they have to contend with. Of course last year we were over-run with applications for poor relief, and we adopted something similar to the Erie plan. We did not have any store, but we gave the supplies from the County Home. We gave an

order of potatoes, flour, corn meal, beans, rice, lard, molasses, coffee, and bread; and we found after we commenced giving those orders that our relief dropped materially. Before that we had been giving orders for groceries and the people who received them would sell those orders, or would get a lot of unnecessary things like cigars, cigarettes, candy or fruit, and would run their households economically. The plan is turning out very well for us. We have also purchased coal this winter, under the same conditions, and I think it is going to save our county a lot of time and trouble and money.

REV. P. L. CARPENTER, Lancaster County. The conditions may be quite different in Lancaster County. We have at least three church children's homes, that take care of a great many cases that, if it were not for them, the county would have to take care of. Also, we have organized charities which help us materially. I think that all outside help ought to come through some organized lawful society. I don't think it is the best thing to have welfare societies that are not connected with some legal authority, because they are responsible to nobody. There occurs to my mind now one society whose budget for office expenses was about 66 or more per cent. of their returns, and they are responsible to nobody.

This morning I have been mightily impressed with the last two papers that were presented. We are not facing a sentimental problem. We are dealing with facts. If there is one man who might be expected to be sentimental I presume it is the Chaplain of the Lancaster institution. But we are not facing a sentimental problem, but a mighty, real problem, and you know, as well as I do, that the easiest thing in the world is to become a pauper.

Riley, the poet, said we are all by nature lazy, only some of us by necessity work. There are some of us who do not work. Some of these facts are apparent to the Chaplain from Lancaster County. I think I come in closer touch with the real problem than some of you Directors. It is the Director's business to direct, but it is my province to come in close touch with the real problems through every-day working with these people. I was riding on the street-car one day. Three women were sitting immediately in front of me, because the car was overcrowded. I noticed that they were discussing some domestic troubles. One of them said, "My husband is not as smart as I am. He was getting \$10.00 a week, and I got \$3.00. I took him into Court, and I get \$17.00 now."

A good woman does not need law, but a bad woman you want to keep shut up as long as you can.

I want to ask some of you—those of you who can tell—how does your population in your alms-houses compare to-day with what it was five years ago? Is it larger or smaller?

MR. D. A. MACKIN, Luzerne. It is smaller.

MR. CARPENTER: How do you account for its being smaller?—I think discussion is the important thing, because this sends us home with something to think about.

MR. MACKIN: Our population has been almost stationary for the last five years. Our troubles began to lessen with the depletion in population in 1914, and partly because of the stoppage of immigration. We figured that in our county—which is a mining community to a considerable extent—that at the end of a three-year period we got about 30 to 35 per cent. of the immigrants either in the hospital for the insane or in the alms-house, either physically down and out or mentally down and out. That is easily explained. They come from farms in their foreign countries.

They know nothing about mining. And you put a man who has been raised on a farm and who has never been in the mines to loading coal and put him up to his knees in water, and you can soon trim him physically and he is liable to go bad mentally. That was the first thing.

The next thing that tended to reduce the population was the prohibition law. There are many people that say that is not true, I realize, but nevertheless it is the fact. A couple of weeks ago one of our former Directors, who, while not opposed to the prohibition law, was not keen on the proposition, said to me, when discussing prohibition, "What is the cause of the reduction?" And I said I thought it was prohibition. He said "Nonsense. You know you can go out and get all the drink you want in Wilkes-Barre." I said "That is true, but only to a limited extent. Our class of people cannot get all the drink they want, because they have not got the money to buy it with. Our people used to go out and pay 50 cents and get a pint of whiskey and get drunk, and now all they can get is a glass of poison, and there are not so many doing that." But now it is true we have to give more study to the situation as regards insanity.

Speaking for Luzerne County, during the War and following I think the anthracite country generally was, from the standpoint of employment, God's country. There was employment there when there was employment scarcely anywhere else in the United States. During last fall, however, we began to show an increase in the number of people we had to care for, due, I think, to industrial conditions. But my daily average population in 1914 was practically 475 in the alms-house, while to-day we are skirting along about 300. Still, that is an increase of about 25 to 40 in daily average for the last year.

REV. CARPENTER: That was the point I wanted to bring out. That is the moral, and it is the people to whom Mr. Mackin has just referred for whom we must care. We must be kind with those people, God in His infinite mercy will take them finally, but we must be kind to them as long as they live, because they are incurables. But I want to tell you that in our County Jail to-day we have not a case because of intemperance.

We have people who got big money during the War and then acquired the habit of putting their names to checks. But we have not to-day a case of intemperance and that is mighty encouraging.

DR. ELLEN C. POTTER, Dauphin County. I want to pat Erie on its back in connection with its diet list in its grocery order. As the gentleman gave his list I was worried until he came to the item of tomatoes. Maybe Dauphin County overlooked mentioning it in its list of rations. But it seems to me there ought to be supplied either tomatoes or some other green vegetables if we are going to keep our families in healthy condition, and particularly if we are to give proper nourishment for the children.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: The Convention stands adjourned until 8.00 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

Solicitor's Meeting.

At the suggestion of H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Esq., solicitor of Montgomery County, and others an informal meeting of solicitors of the various districts was held. A representative of the Attorney General's Department was present and brought up a number of questions in connection with the collection of money by the State and the Poor District for the support of the insane. There was general discussion in regard to this and other matters of special interest to the solicitors. It was the sense of the meeting that arrangements should be made to have a similar meeting next year with some plans made in advance for discussion of matters of special interest to the solicitors.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION
OCTOBER 18th

The meeting was called to order at 8.00 P. M. by President Trembath.

Invocation was offered by Rev. Father P. J. Brennen, of Dunbar, Pennsylvania.

The Convention singing was led by Miss Lillian E. Hammitt, of Uniontown, Pa.

THE PRESIDENT: We have with us this evening Mr. E. J. Lafferty, of the Department of Public Welfare and a Director of the Bureau of Restoration. He is not upon the printed program but it is our good fortune to have him with us and I am going to give you an opportunity to hear him at this time.

PROBLEMS OF CORRECTION
E. J. LAFFERTY

THE BUREAU OF RESTORATION, Department of Public Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, became one of the Bureaus of the Department of Public Welfare on September 1, 1921. This Bureau was formerly the Prison Labor Commission which consisted of a member of the Board of Inspectors of the Western State Penitentiary, represented by Colonel C. A. Rock of Pittsburgh, a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, represented by Mr. John D. Dorris, and a member of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary, represented by E. J. Hanifen, who was succeeded by E. J. Lafferty.

This Commission served the Commonwealth for a period of six years most faithfully and the Department of Public Welfare pays tribute to the men who unselfishly labored to established lucrative employment for unfortunate men and women confined in the penal institutions of the Commonwealth coming under their jurisdiction.

The business of the restoration of the "morally sick" men and women confined in our penal institutions is indeed a serious one and should be given more careful study and investigation.

Comparatively few persons are interested in prisons. There seems to be a desire on the part of well-meaning folk to keep away from Institutions of this kind, when as a matter of fact there is no more important question that should receive the study of thinking men and women and than the question of "What does the Commonwealth owe to the criminal class confined in our Institutions."

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has not, up until this time occupied a leading position in the scientific reformation of delinquents and those convicted of serious crime. Our system of local jails and county prisons throughout the State has been the subject of considerable criticism by the leading penologists of the country who have been making an exhaustive study as to the best way to restore men and women committed to their care.

The Bureau of Restoration of the Department of Public Welfare has a definite purpose of reform in view and with that idea in mind we have enlarged on the scope of work of the former Prison Labor Commission.

It may be interesting to the reader to know that vocational training has been instituted in the Eastern Penitentiary, Western Penitentiary, and the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, whereby the inmates will be taught trades that will enable them to make an honest living and a good wage when they are restored to society.

We have established in the Eastern Penitentiary a printing school where practically all branches of the art of printing are taught—also a well-organized Shoe Department and a Hosiery and Underwear Department are also operated in this institution.

The women confined in this institution are taught the needle trades and are happily engaged in the making of garments used in some of the institutions of the State.

At the Western Penitentiary is located the textile department where all branches of the textile business are taught. Clothing for institutional wear is also manufactured successfully in this institution. The manufacture of brooms and brushes is a part of the institutional programme.

This Bureau has enlarged greatly a plant for the making of automobile tags for the state at the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory and this work is being successfully carried on in this institution.

At the present time we have under contemplation the starting of a vocational school to teach the boys in this Reformatory the art of furniture making.

This Bureau has no intention, whatever, of interfering to the detriment of outside business, and it is our pleasure to advise that we have received great encouragement from the skilled craftsman as well as the masters of organized industry.

This Bureau has recently completed a survey under expert direction, of the penitentiaries, reformatories, and county prisons of the Commonwealth. We have made a careful study of the physical, moral and mental conditions surrounding these institutions and we hope at the next

session of the legislature conditions that now surround some of our institutions will receive the most careful consideration of our legislature.

We advocate—First—the abolishment of the county prison system; these institutions should be used for the housing of untried prisoners only.

Second—the establishment of a system of prison farms in various sections of the state under the control of the Commonwealth where all first offenders and misdemeanors will be taken care of.

Third—that a system of segregation be established in the penitentiaries and correctional institutions of the State and a complete physical and mental examination be made of every inmate upon admission, and the “morally sick” of the Commonwealth be treated as “individuals” rather than in a collective system, as is now employed.

Fourth—we advocate the establishment of a State Board of Parole and Pardons who will give their constant attention to this question and correct the many abuses now surrounding the parole system that is under the jurisdiction of the County officials, making their recommendations to the Board of Pardons of the Commonwealth.

Fifth—we recommend the establishment of a “Bureau of Legal Aid” under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Welfare, who will see to it that the inmates of our Institutions receive proper consideration. A system of this Character would do away with the iniquitous practices now employed by some of the unscrupulous men and women, and would assure to all of the inmates of our Institutions a “square deal.”

Sixth—we also advocate a “State Use System” similar to that now in vogue in New York, New Jersey and a number of other States, requiring the institutions under the control of the Commonwealth to “use” the articles manufactured in the vocational training school, thereby helping the “restoration” of the men confined in the institutions, under our control.

Seventh—to correct the over-crowded conditions existing in the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, we strongly advocate that extraordinary effort be put forth to complete the Western Penitentiary at Rockview, and that the next legislature appropriate sufficient funds toward that end.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: I have a letter from Chester County germane to the subject of the last speaker, which is addressed to the secretary of the Association. With your permission I will read it, and then I think it would be proper to have a motion to refer to the Committee on resolutions.

“To the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania held at Uniontown, Pennsylvania:

At the meetings of the relief and social workers organization of Chester County the problem is ever before us of securing support for the families of convicted men. Since there is a law providing that convicted men should be put to compulsory labor and such earnings used for the support of their families, a law should be passed requiring the prisons to provide employment for every inmate, thus relieving state, county and private relief organizations. We realize there has been opposition to this movement and believe the interest of the public should be aroused. Our organization, representing 31 relief and welfare agencies, requests your cooperation by taking this message home to your communities and individually and as State conferees urge the importance of such a law upon our State Representatives and Senators.

With best wishes for the success of your conference we are,

Cordially yours,

Elizabeth S. Garrett

Catherine H. Rohrer

Deborah P. Warrington."

It was moved by Hon. A. G. Seyfert, duly seconded, that the letter be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The remainder of the program is as you find it on the printed page. We will at this time hear from Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Director, Bureau of Children, Department of Public Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa., on the subject "The neglected and dependent children of Pennsylvania."

**THE NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN
OF PENNSYLVANIA
DR. ELLEN C. POTTER**

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Association:

I have been looking forward to this meeting with very great interest, because it has seemed to me that unless there were complete understanding between you who are working in the counties and we who are working at Harrisburg we might fail to do the thing which is for the very best interest of all the children of the State.

Perhaps the first things that I say will seem to you rather remote from the subject of the dependent, the defective and the delinquent child, but I trust that you will have patience until I get to the real point of my address, which will deal particularly with the group for which I am responsible.

Last evening the President said that, running the risk of bringing chestnuts before you, he had a story he wanted to tell. I have a story that I want to tell, because it really points the moral to the tale that is to follow. Some of you probably have heard it before. Old Mammy was taken by some of the younger members of her household to see the street carnival, and after the party had visited various side-shows of one sort and another they finally came to the merry-go-round, one of the things I used to be most devoted to when I was young. One of the youngsters wanted Mammy to get on and take a ride. It was only five cents. Mammy shook her head. She would not go. But why wouldn't she go? And finally, after much coaxing, she said "Well, children you puts in your five cents, you gives it to that man; and then they whirls you around and they whirls you around, and they whirls you around, and bye and bye you stop, and where have you been? You haint been nowhere."

Now Mammy was wise in her old age. She realized that she could go a great deal farther for her five cents if she paid her fare to the trolley-car conductor and rode on those rails from one end of the line to the other; and it did not seem to her worth while to pay that five cents to get nowhere.

Pennsylvania is very much in the same situation that Mammy was. She has been paying a price, year after year and year after year, in connection with her problem of dependency and defect and delinquency and she has not gotten anywhere. She has just been whirled around, and whirled around, in a vicious circle, and there has been no diminution of the problem that was presented years and years ago. And Pennsylvania has come to the time, as you all realize, when she must think of what she is going to do with that five cents. Is she going to pay it out to get somewhere? Or is she going to pay it out just to keep going around in the same old tread-mill?

What is the price Pennsylvania has been paying to get nowhere in connection with her problem of dependency and delinquency and defect? And how has she been paying it? She has been paying it through three channels. One is represented by you Directors of the Poor, through her County Poor Boards and her Township Poor Boards. She has been paying it through her State appropriation to hospitals and homes and institutions for the criminal and defective. And she has been paying it through her private philanthropy. As a matter of fact, if we could know what she has been paying through her private philanthropy we would be appalled. I am not able to give you the figures. Nobody has them at the present time. These three groups—the State group, the County group, and the private philanthropy group—have been working very much each in its own field, and each one has been taking more or less pleasure in knocking the other groups when things went wrong. You know that. The State knocks you. You knock the State.

And you both knock private philanthropy. And neither of the three groups knows exactly what the other is driving at or how far it has gone.

I have some exceedingly interesting figures, as it seems to me, to give you, which I have dug up out of your records that are on file at Harrisburg, coming out of the State's files showing what the State has done, and coming out of reports that have come to the State of the work of private philanthropy. They are not complete figures of what we spend as a State in our public welfare work of all sorts, but they are illuminating. They do include State appropriations for the dependent, the defective, the criminal, the delinquent. They do include the County figures for the dependent and the delinquent. They include private philanthropy only in part and show what private philanthropy does in hospitals and homes and sanatoria for the tuberculous. These figures will appear more graphically on the chart which is now exhibited before you (referring to chart). The State of Pennsylvania spent in one year \$45,745,000.00 for the items and purposes I have mentioned, and the figures are not complete. You know how incensed we are apt to become about a \$50,000,000.00 budget of the State. Yet here are the figures, made up of expenditures for the purposes stated by the State, County and private philanthropy.

How is the expenditure divided? These are not appropriations, but are actual amounts of money spent. State expenditures amount to 51 per cent. of the total, which is something like \$23,000,000.00. The County expense amounts to 27 per cent., which is \$12,000,000.00. Private expenditures amount to \$9,000,000.00, or about 20 per cent. I can hear you say "Extravagance on the part of the State. See how much they spent, \$23,000,000.00, as compared with the others." But you must stop to think of the things done by the State and remember that included in its expenditures are payments for things that if not paid by the State would have to be provided and paid for by the counties, because the State expenditures deal with individuals who are charges on the counties, but who would be handled in relatively small numbers by the several counties and therefore are handled much better and more economically under State supervision. You will find that \$19,000,000.00 of the State's expenditure is a direct relief to the counties, because the State's expenditures deal with individuals who are charges because it is expended for the insane, the feeble-minded, the juvenile correctional institutions, the penitentiaries; for the deaf, dumb and blind in special schools; and one huge item, which most of us fail to remember, an average during the last five years of \$10,000,000.00 a year for the Workmen's Compensation Fund, practically a type of out-door relief of individuals who would otherwise in very large measure become dependents on the State; and then the large sum for the Mother's Pension Fund. These expenditures aggregate 69 per cent., and do not include hospital work, special homes for the aged, and so forth, a part of the support for which comes out of private funds.

Now let us look at this second chart (which is exhibited) and see what we have to show for our money after having expended it and having been, like Mammy, whirled around, and around, and not having gotten anywhere. This huge part shown here, much larger than the weight that you see on an engine wheel which enables the driving wheel to get beyond the dead center, is the part that probably operates to bring us to a dead center because it is so heavy a part of our expenditures. It is what I call the dead-weight expenditure. It is the expenditure for adult dependents—not children, but adult delinquents; for the insane and that type of individuals for whom there is absolutely no hope of reconstruction. There it is, a dead weight on the community, and there is no hope of a come-back. We spent that tremendous amount, 44 per cent. of our total expenditure, State County and private, in one year, for the hopeless adult delinquents. Then we have another large expenditure shown here, for acute illness. That of course is transient, but it takes 18 per cent. of our total expenditures. Our out-door relief, which includes the out-door relief given by our Poor Boards and that given by the Workmen's Compensation Fund, in one year is over \$12,000,000.00, which is 26 per cent. And this is all practically a dead weight, including the transient, who nevertheless is a drain on the community.

What have you in the way of construction? What are you getting for your five cents? You have shown here this small wedge, representing 8.5 per cent., which is constructive expenditure, and I have to stretch my imagination to make that really constructive. With the exception of one item, which is the mother's assistance fund, it cannot be accurately classed as altogether constructive work. The expenditure for mothers' assistance is pure constructive work. The other items, which I have also classed as constructive, are expenditures for the schools for the deaf, dumb, blind and crippled, and of course we ought to have given assistance to those people before they became deaf, dumb, blind or crippled, and prevented their affliction, but that we have not done. We are doing the next best thing, and are spending a considerable amount in so doing. I am also including in that the expenditures for juvenile correction, because in that work there is still hope of doing good, and for that we spend about \$3,000,000.00. Then here is this small wedge, which is less than one-half of one per cent., which is spent for the prevention of tuberculosis and the care of the tuberculous in hospitals. That is exclusive of the amount spent by the State relief for the county. That is what has been spent by the State, by private agencies, and by the counties, in contributions to private sanatoria. In all of this work you see we have very little that is actually constructive.

It is not a question of how much you spend for something, but it is rather a question of whether the thing you are spending your money for is worth the price. As I came down the mountain this morning, acting as chauffeur for a group of workers, some of the young women were

talking rather frivolously about dress, and one of the number said that once she bought a suit for which she paid \$40.00, in the olden days when \$40.00 for a suit was considered a fabulous price. "But", she said, "I did not have to spend a cent, not even for repairs to the lining for four years." She had a perfectly good suit that cost her approximately \$10.00 a year. It was worth the price. Is it worth the price to us if we should spend over \$32,000,000.00 a year just to put objectionable or dangerous people out of our sight? That is practically what we are doing. We put people in penitentiaries, in sanatoria, in insane asylums, in alms-houses; and then most of us do not take the trouble ever to see them. We do not care to see them. We have provided for them in that way, with \$32,000,000.00. Is it possible that we care to go on with that sort of expenditure?

Now we will look at chart three (which is exhibited). I have tried to give you an idea in dollars and cents of our expenditures. I desire now to give you an idea of the situation in terms of people, the human side, showing what your job is and what my job is.

Last night we had a moving talk from the young man who saw the children in the concentration camps in the Near East. We cannot get—we never do get—such a vivid picture or such a pull at our heart strings about the problem of our own dependent, defective and delinquent, because they are all scattered, or are behind walls and bars, where we do not see them as they are. How many people do you, representing the Poor Boards of the State, and we, representing the State, and the hospitals assisted by the State appropriations, actually relieve? We relieve over 340,000 people in one year. And when I am including the hospitals I refer only to the people relieved there under designation of free patients by the State, the counties and private philanthropy, and have no reference to any others.

Of that 340,000 people we have our acute sick group, of over 125,000; our public welfare group, of over 92,000; our dead-weight group, of the insane, the criminal and the feeble-minded, of over 73,000; and our constructive group, of over 50,000. That total group that we helped, of over 340,000, would make a city three times the size of Reading, of dependents, delinquents, defectives tuberculous. Think what that means if you could get them all together. Of the dependents there would be a city as large as Wilkes-Barre. Of acute illness group there would be a city the size of Scranton. Our relief group would make a city three times the size of Norristown. Our constructive group would make a city the size of Chester.

We will now look at the next chart, chart four (which is shown). You and we, jointly, have relieved over 62,000 children in one year. That is three times the population of Uniontown. That includes defective, dependent and delinquent children who were a public charge, You, as Directors of the Poor, in one year relieved 20,460 children,

which would make a city lacking about 300 of being the size of Uniontown. We have them in the children's homes, in the homes for deaf and dumb, in correctional institutions, and we have afforded help in out-door relief and through the mother's assistance fund, and almost every day in the year there was a baby born in some Poor House in the State, 362 in one year.

Is there any possibility of our doing a better job—getting more for our money—than we have gotten for our expenditure of \$47,000,000 in one given year? Or can we get a better job for less money than we have been spending? It seems to us in the Bureau of Children that we cannot possibly use the money to better advantage.

Nowadays when they go to plan for city improvement the planners send an engineer up in an airplane. They have been doing that in the city of Harrisburg. The engineer studies the approaches, to see where thoroughfares might best be put through. For the sake of fire prevention in the forests nowadays they erect a steel tower for the fire warden, and give him high-powdered glasses and a telephone. Some of you remember the old methods. It is said that our work is new-fangled; that it is high-brow; that it costs a lot of money. It is a new method but it is not high-brow. It does cost money but you save a lot more money than you spend.

Remember that State departments and State governments are your servants and not your masters. Departments of health, labor and industry, welfare, and education, are set up to be as helpful as steel towers in the forests for fighting fires. You, as individuals pressed on by the problem of dependency—the thing that goes right to your heart, because you see the family and the child—sometimes do the thing that your emotion tells you to do and not because it is the best thing to do. You are pressed upon in that way because the demand is great, and nobody can blame you for it. But a State department is created to get the broad view of the problem for the whole State and to help plan for the thing that is best for the whole State, considering the whole and all its parts. And so we feel that a department, cooperating with you to see the whole field and to work out the problem with you, may help to develop a plan and a policy and will lay down the rails to take us in the right direction, instead of just whirling us around in the vicious circle.

People, say that things are new-fangled. Once on a time the stethoscope and the microscope were new-fangled; but nowadays their use is reduced to an art and we recognize them as necessary. The same thing is true in the social field, and the diagnosis of social evils is just as necessary as is the diagnosis of disease, and it is no longer sufficient that we have good intentions in our work.

Mrs. Cheyney this morning, as it seemed to me, struck the key-note of a program which should lead us to a solution of a better job for

less money when she talked about the case-worker, and the study of cases, when she pointed out the development in her own county, giving us a practical illustration of what could be done in eliminating the unnecessary and the unfair applications for relief and the granting of adequate relief to the people who really needed it. And it is a fact that the vast majority of the cases that present themselves really need advice more than they need money. When I think of some of the problems that come to our office from intelligent, educated, well-to-do people, who come to us to be told where they can go for help, I realize what the foreign-born man and woman who are with us but perhaps do not even understand our language have to contend with when a problem in their family life presents itself and they do not know where to go. If the foreigners had the case-worker that Mrs. Cheyney spoke about this morning to help them in the solution of their particular problems, they might be helped onto their feet, instead of becoming public charges.

So the first thing, it seems to us, to be laid down in the way of rails in the right direction is a commitment to the policy of really skilled help in the administration of our welfare work. There are people who say to you, "Why, we cannot afford a skilled worker." Now you notice I have not said a "trained" worker, because that word with some people seems to have the same effect as a red rag has to a bull. To some people trained work signifies that the worker has been to a college or school of philanthropy. Workers can be trained, if need be, outside of school. They can be trained to know how to do the work, through apprenticeship under someone who already knows. But it is true that if you get the right sort of skilled or trained worker you will be saved the expense of the service over and over again. Mrs. Cheyney illustrated it to us this morning when she told of 500-odd cases given relief in two months and the following gradual diminution under the skilled worker to only a few cases each month entitled to relief and the elimination of a great number of cases of those who were not proper charges on the county.

I have some figures from Westchester County, New York, where there were presented 435 cases involving children seeking relief. Out of that number a trained worker found 107, 24 per cent., who were properly charges upon the county, and made proper provision for all these 76 per cent., were not proper charges on the county. Then, too, that same county—which is now probably one of the most advanced counties in the handling of its work and has made the best study of its problems—had placed case after case as a charge on its Poor Board which was found after the arrival of the trained worker never to have been a proper charge. No investigation had been made. It had cost the county anywhere from \$1,900.00 to \$3,000.00 to care for those children while they were not proper charges on the county. Then, too, another thing Westchester County did through its trained workers was to establish a bond between parents and children, where the parents were living, and to expect the parents to make compensation for the care of the children.

In the first year they collected only \$1,700.00, but in 1921 they collected over \$12,000.00 from parents, which was more than the county spends for its trained workers.

Bradford County, Pennsylvania has gone to work on the problem, and I have a letter saying that when the skilled worker started to work there there were 50 people in a children's home, and after two months the number had been reduced to 30, and that now the number has been brought down to 22, and that there are 5 cases which are proper charges on New York State which have not yet been disposed of. That is what it means to have a trained worker who can sift the chaff from the wheat and put the charge where it belongs.

Then there is the tuberculosis problem, which is probably the biggest single factor in the expenses we have to meet. Anything that looks to the reduction of this great dead-weight expense must plan for the elimination of tuberculosis. We have the necessary laws. You will say you are not the County Commissioners and you do not have the money to erect tuberculosis hospitals. But it is to your interest to see that the proper kind of tuberculosis hospital is erected in your county, that the proper kind of cases go there, and that the proper cases go to the State for preventive work. You may save money for yourselves and for the State by doing that.

Another important thing is to provide facilities for the deportation of those who are not proper charges. We have been having a meeting at Harrisburg of the members of the children's societies. We all agree that we will work for funds that will make it possible for us to deport into the several States the children who properly belong there. We know of cases of children on the northern border of our State that really are proper charges on New York State, but we have not the funds to send them back, and we believe it is a State responsibility.

And then, last but not least in a program to make it possible for us to do a better job for less money, is real cooperation and real understanding between public and private agencies. Some of you have heard us talk of county agencies and county public welfare boards. That is the method of get together that will make us understand each other. That will make it possible for us to pool our efforts and our expenditures and to reduce our overhead to get a better job done.

The question, I think, is that of spending more money for the movement, in order to spend less money shortly, and there is no solution of the problem unless it is attacked through the children. Every one of the 340,000 mentioned were children once. Most of them were born into the world with normal bodies and normal minds, needing only a fair chance. A few of them were born into the world with warped bodies and warped minds, but somebody failed. The need is for the family case worker to work in conjunction with the children's worker to place the

children where they will properly develop. "The whole world moves forward on the feet of little children," and it is up to you and to me to smooth the path for them.

THE PRESIDENT: The next number on the program is an address by Dr. Mary Wolfe, Superintendent, Pennsylvania Village, Laurelton, Pa., on the "Need of custodial care for feeble-minded women of child-bearing age."

NEED OF CUSTODIAL CARE FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN OF CHILD-BEARING AGE.

DR. MARY WOLFE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I think it is necessary, in considering the need for custodial care for feeble-minded women of child-bearing age, to get well in mind just what we mean by these women, as I have found since I have been working at the Pennsylvania Village at Laurelton that there seems to be some confusion. A feeble-minded person is one whose brain is not normal at birth or whose brain has not developed normally up to adulthood. An insane person is one whose brain is supposedly normal at birth, develops normally, and afterward through disease that brain power is weakened or lost. Simply the weakening of a person's mental caliber does not constitute feeble-mindedness. This person must have shown that mental lack prior to maturity.

In former days the idea of taking care of these people was to put them in our institution for the feeble-minded, train them with the idea that through training those minds could be brought back to normal, and then return them to society again. But some years ago ideas along that line changed. This was due, to a certain extent, to the studies of biologists and psychologists, such as Dr. Goddard, of Vineland, Dr. Davenport, of Cold Spring Harbor, and others. These men insisted that all feeble-mindedness, all mental defect, were hereditary, and that it could be brought about in no other way, and that, as a consequence of that, if we wanted to control our defectives in the general public it was necessary that we should not permit them to reproduce. This, to a certain extent, is still being thought out, and these men try to prove their contention by showing genealogical tables that show the definite passing of defective heredity from one generation to another.

In addition to these studies, certain surveys were carried on in certain localities. For instance, among the Pines down in New Jersey the groups of low-grade people, there called the Pinies, were studied. In this State Dr. Wilhelmina Key made a survey of one of our agricultural counties. We must not think that these mental defectives are all somewhere else. In this survey of Dr. Key's in this agricultural county in Pennsylvania she found two areas of feeble-mindedness, one of which areas showed 57 per cent., of feeble-mindedness. Another area showed

26 per cent. From such areas come most of the problems of that kind, the criminal list, the ne'er-do-wells, the intemperates, the petty pilferers, and all of those people that cause the courts, the county commissioners and the directors of the poor the most trouble. And the reason why this number of defectives was so great was because in those areas many of those people intermarried or practised incest in their families. Just adjoining those areas Dr. Key found a percentage of feeble-mindedness of 6.4 per cent., while through the generality of the county she found only 1.72 per cent. That shows that undoubtedly heredity has a great deal to do with the production of the feeble-minded.

But the real cause of feeble-mindedness or mental defect is through a vicious deterioration of the germ plasm of the individual. This is brought about in 80 or 90 per cent., of the cases through heredity; but there are other factors that enter in, such as alcoholism, syphilis, injuries of various kinds, and other minor causes. So that while we have heredity constantly running that stream down from generation to generation, we also have new sources of mental defect coming in through alcoholism, syphilis, etc.

Another interesting thing that Dr. Key found was that while normal mothers average two children apiece, the feeble-minded mothers average eight children a piece.

We find among the mental defectives three classes: what are known as the idiots; the imbeciles; and the morons. The idiots are those mental defectives, no matter what their physical age may be, who have a mental age of 3 years or under. The imbeciles range in mental age from three years to seven years. The morons, or higher type of feeble-minded, range in mental age from seven years to twelve years, which is the border line of normality. Now no matter what the physical age of these people may be, mentally, in their ability to make judgments and to learn, there are only those specified ages for those groups. For instance, we have at Laurelton one woman 38 years of age who has a mentality of two years. We cannot treat her like a 38 year old woman. We have to treat her more like a two year old child. That is the way we find these people.

The idiots and the imbeciles are not the dangerous types of mental defectives, because as a rule their types are so marked and in many cases their personalities are rather repulsive, so that they are not nearly so likely to have children and thus reproduce their mental defects. But it is the higher type girls, the morons, that make our troublesome group, because in many cases even by physicians those girls are not recognized as mental defectives and the things they do are not attributed to other true cause. Among this group we find our partially dependent people, our ne'er-do-wells, our intemperates, our sexually immoral, our criminal stock, and our misfits in the city, town and country schools, both male and female.

What does this mean, and what does it cost the people of the Commonwealth? It is absolutely impossible to make an accurate estimate of the cost of these mental defectives to the State. But the Directors of the Poor run across these girls, and they know what it means. They know of these girls that return to the alms-houses every once in a while for confinement; these girls that come back with various kinds of diseases; these girls that are sent out to live in homes and who cannot get along at the homes and must be brought back to the alms-house to be a problem again. You poor directors know what they mean. The county commissioners know what they mean. Because it is upon you poor directors and the county commissioners that the heaviest burden falls. And even after we get what it costs in dollars and cents for these people we have taken no account of the petty pilferings they resort to on the general public; we have taken no account of the private charity that is given to them, the free medical attention, their drink bill, and things of that nature.

In Dr. Key's study—and I return to it again because it is very enlightening—she found that in this county of 16,000 inhabitants the defectives had cost the county \$265,000.00 in 25 years,—something over \$10,000.00 a year in that one small county.

That does not mean that they sent that money to Polk, Spring City, Laurelton, and other places to pay for those girls, but it means what it cost to carry on their court procedure and all of the things that come about through these defective people.

It was to combat a condition of that kind that the Pennsylvania Village for Feeble-minded Women was established to keep these women as far as possible, from reproducing their kind. We have at Laurelton at the present time 147 girls. The latest estimate of the whole number of defectives in the State of Pennsylvania is 30,000. At a very conservative estimate there are in the State of Pennsylvania to-day at least 10,000 women and girls who could qualify for admission to the Pennsylvania Village. If from 1913, when the Pennsylvania Village was established, to 1922, we have provided for 147 of the 10,000, how far do you think we are going to get unless we hurry up?

We have got to do a number of things about this matter, as the present accommodations and arrangements are entirely inadequate. In the first place, we learned some lessons in the World War. Probably a great many of you know that at the time of the World War psychological tests were made on a great many of the drafted men, and it was found that a number of those men were below par, sub-normal, mentally. And yet those men were out in the world, leading comfortable lives, and some of them earning their living. But the chances are that when those men get older they will float into the alms-houses as paupers, although for a goodly part of their lives they will probably earn their living and not be a charge upon the public.

It seems to me that what we must do is to choose from among this great mass of defectives those who need custodial care, and try to take care of all the others outside. Do not mistake me for one minute. There are all the defectives possible for our institutions. We want to go ahead and enlarge our institutions—if we want to curb this problem—just as rapidly as possible. But, in addition to that, we want to try to see what we can do outside. To help us in choosing these defectives it seems to me we must have a better knowledge as to just who these defective individuals are, and I think we will have to have some kind of general mental tests on our school children that will give us an opportunity to get at these young people earlier. That does not mean that they go into institutions, but it does mean that we know who they are and begin working with them at once and try to do the best we can for the State before they get too old. Because we must remember that while we do not have 100 per cent., of feeble-mindedness in the children from a feeble-minded mother, none the less every child she has stands a chance of being mentally defective, and if she has one child that child may be mentally defective, and if she has two there may be two mentally defective children. So that if we really are going to get at this problem we have got to get these women before they have too many children.

Another thing we have found at the Pennsylvania Village is this: Already, in the short time that that institution has been in existence, we find that there are older women among us. We already have several women who have passed the child-bearing period. What are we going to do with them? We not only have every place full at the Pennsylvania Village, but we have 125 on our waiting list and no hope of any increase in space for over a year. Unless we make some provision for these older women we are unable to take the younger ones in who are the menace to the general public, and it seems to me that we must arrange in some way for a less expensive type of care for these older mental defectives. By the time we have been in existence for 15 years probably the older ones that we will be turning out will be thoroughly trained women, who will have 10 or 15 years of usefulness left even before they grow old and become a burden. Those women will be of use in some other place, but if they are left with us they will clog things up so that we cannot go ahead and give the custodial care to feeble-minded women of child-bearing age for which the institution was established.

THE PRESIDENT: Our next address will be given by Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Superintendent, State Institution, Polk, Pa., on the "Problem of admission and discharge of girls in schools for the Feeble-minded."

PROBLEM OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF GIRLS TO SCHOOLS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

DR. J. M. MURDOCK.

There can be no sane discussion of the feeble-minded without an understanding of who we mean by the feeble-minded. A large majority

of men and women speak of feeble-minded as if the term had a clearly defined meaning and as if the feeble-minded were separated by a plain and distinct line from the normal-minded. As a matter of fact there is no such division and from the nature of things there never can be such a clear cut division. It is necessary to keep in mind a few general facts bearing upon our present knowledge of intelligence.

No two individuals have the same intelligence, as no two individuals have the same physique or bodily structure. There are all degrees of mental development or lack of development from the profoundly defective individual who is never able to walk or talk and who always must be cared for, fed and kept clean as a babe in arms, who never develops beyond the mentality of infancy on the one hand—to the geniuses in literature, science, art or business who have brought about our highly developed civilization on the other.

Between these extremes there are individuals of all degrees of mental development. It was formerly and until quite recently believed, that while we recognized the extremes of idioy and genius, that the great mass of mankind were endowed with about the same mental ability and that the difference between the dullard and the successful business or professional man was only as their opportunities to acquire the arts of civilization have differed. The old idea that all men are created equal no longer holds. "INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY" has achieved its greatest successes in the field of intelligence testing.

Intelligence Tests are based upon the principle of sampling, just as the value of a car load of flour is appraised by taking samples here and there from a number of sacks. The more varied the range of mental functions tested, the more valuable the test. Standard Intelligence Scales include tests of memory, language, comprehension, orientation in time and space, eye and hand coordination, ability to find likenesses and difference between familiar objects, ingenuity, speed and richness of mental association, et cetera. No intelligence scale at present can be regarded as perfect, as is the foot-rule to measure length or the balance scale to measure weight. Intelligence scales are too likely to be considered trivial. However, in fact, they are remarkably accurate in contrast with the former haphazard methods of judging intelligence.

The most convenient and widely used comparative standard of intelligence ability is the average test performance of large numbers of unselected children of different ages. This is where we get the term "MENTAL AGE" which is the intelligence level reached by the average child of any given age. Thus we speak of a child of eight years actual age having a mental age of 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 years as indicated by the intelligence test. From the comparison of the individuals actual or life age with his mental age, we derive the intelligence quotient (I.Q.). This is obtained by dividing the pupils life age by his mental age. Thus a child 10 years old with a mental age of 5 years has an intelligence

quotient of 50 per. cent. A child 10 years old with a mental age of 12 years has an intelligence quotient of 120 per cent. In other words he has 120 per cent of average intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS below 70 per cent., indicates a degree of mental defect which makes it impossible for the individual to receive appropriate training in a class of normal children in whom the I. Q. range from 95 to 105. I. Q's. of from 80 to 85 signify dullness. The average child tests at 100 and anything above 100 indicates superiority. About one child in one-hundred tests below 70 and about the same percentage of children tests as high as 125.

The INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT is as much a test of superior as of inferior mental ability. Its significance and value lies in the fact that it has a marked tendency to remain consistent, thus affording a basis for predicting a child's later development and the sort of training he should receive. Children do not test 50 per cent today and 100 tomorrow. We do not often find a change of more than five points even over a period of years—regardless of schooling or the most intensive and appropriate training. The inference we must inevitably draw from the constancy of the INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT in the individual is that intelligence is chiefly a matter of native endowment as is the physical structure, and can be only slightly modified by environment and generally speaking once feeble-minded, always feeble-minded. The greatest educational problem is to determine the kind of education best suited to each INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT LEVEL.

Our first problem in dealing with the mental defective is to determine his level of intelligence or in other words his INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT and then see that he receives the training best suited for his INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT level. The pupil with an I. Q. of 50 requires an entirely different training from the pupil with an I. Q. of 70—or from a normal pupil with an I. Q. of 100.

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Now as to the admission of girls to schools for the feeble-minded, and this applies to boys as well as to girls. A child with a mental age three or more years under his life age cannot receive appropriate training in a class of normal children. There are at least 15,000 such children in Pennsylvania and at least as many more adult mental defectives. In contrast the institutions for feeble-minded in our state have accommodations for only about 4,000 mental defectives. There is no doubt that Pennsylvania as every other state in the union needs greatly increased institutional facilities for the care of mental defectives—not only as a matter of justice and fairness to the mental defectives themselves and to their families, but for the good of the whole people both now and in the years to come. An investment to provide suitable accommodations for all the feeble-minded in need of institutional training and protection would repay the cost many times over. The feeble-minded are

now being inadequately cared for in a haphazard way in the community and in all kind of institutions and at the expense of the people at a far greater cost than were they under appropriate care and supervision. We might as well now as later recognize the truth that there will always be mentally defective persons with us. All our experience in dealing with them indicates that if we are adequately to manage the individual mental defective we must recognize his condition while he is a child, protect him from evil influences, teach him correct habits of living and some occupation suitable to his Intellectual Quotient and when he has reached adult life continue to give him friendly help and guidance. These advantages should be accessible to every mentally defective person. Moreover the hereditary type of defectives should not be allowed to perpetuate their imperfect stock.

The Bureau of Mental Health of the Department of Public Welfare of Pennsylvania has adopted the following Program:

1. State-wide ESTABLISHMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS for early identification, study, advice and supervision of mental defectives.

2. Cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction in PROMOTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL CLASSES in the Schools where mental defectives may receive training in proper habit formation and education in accordance with their limited abilities.

3. Assisting in increasing facilities for Community Supervision of mental defectives.

4. INCREASING INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS. Probably twice the number of existing beds would be ample for sometime.

5. DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS especially as TRAINING SCHOOLS from which a certain percentage of mental defectives may from time to time be safely returned to the community, making more accommodations for those in urgent need of training or custodial care.

In view of the fact that at the present time the State has institutional accommodations for only about 4,000 of its 30,000 mental defectives, and it will be at least many years before the institutional accommodations for this class can be materially increased, it would appear that we should send to these institutions only those who cannot receive reasonable care and appropriate training in the home or immediate community in which they live. By the establishing of special classes in connection with the public schools in communities where there are a reasonable number of them (and this includes all communities of at least 10,000) a large percentage of mental defective children could remain at home and receive appropriate instruction in such schools, establish habits of industry, become reasonably good citizens, honest and reliable, take care of themselves, keep out of trouble. With such

classes only the mental defective who is so anti-social that he cannot get on in the community and the one who is without a home and must be cared for by the public need be sent to the institutional school. As to the very defective, helpless, untidy individual, the lowest in the mental scale, usually the result of organic brain disease or injury, I recognize that these unfortunate ones are deserving of our most kind and sympathetic care and do not wish to shift the burden on others. We would gladly receive and care for them at our institutions. They are a tremendous burden in the home. However, often individuals of this type are sent to institutions with the mistaken idea that they will be benefited while about all we can do for them is to give no better care than they receive at home.

They do not propagate on account of their helplessness, they are no special menace in the community and are seldom capable of improvement. We feel we can do more for the ones higher in the mental scale for whom there is greater chance of improvement by establishing proper habits and giving appropriate training and treatment.

Neither boys or girls should be sent to a school for the Feeble-minded simply because they are difficult to manage, immoral, anti-social or delinquent unless there is positive evidence of mental defect.

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Now as to parole and discharge. Generally speaking no mentally defective boy or girl should be paroled under 20 years of age. In the natural evolution the years preceding are a very dangerous period for both the normal and defective, during which mentally defective girls particularly need a wholesome environment and protection from evil influences.

No boy or girl properly admitted should be paroled until he or she has had at least three years training and has established habits of industry and honesty and is able to do the kind of work he or she will find an opportunity to do on leaving the institution.

I believe in farm colonies for boys particularly in connection with institutions located near populous centers where a large farm at the Parent Institution is not available. In such colonies boys of a lower mental grade than could hold employment away from the institutional supervision can live very much as a large family would live. However, I do not approve of colonies for girls in city or town. In order to find suitable employment these colonies in other states have been located in villages or cities. The girls going out daily to work as domestics or to the factory or store, returning to the colony at night. The result is too likely to be that the colony becomes known by some unfortunate name. The girls going to and from the colony become known by the class of men who are ever ready to prey upon the weak and by the children who are too likely to remind them of their limitations by their unkind and thoughtless epithets.

It has been suggested that the congested condition of our institutions might well be relieved by the transfer of the women who have past the child bearing age and men advanced in years to county or city homes, thus making room for children in need of and capable of receiving training. We have made a number of such transfers to advantage and will gladly arrange for such transfers with counties within our district who have applications for the admission of suitable trainable children on our waiting list.

However, I look upon such transfers as an expedient only, as I believe the State Institution should provide a home for all who do not develop sufficiently to get on in the community. In an appropriate department of the institution they are surrounded with congenial companions, supervised by those who understand their limitations, useful to the extent of their ability, and if permitted to remain they are happy and contented to the end.

This Association above all others has always been keenly alive to the magnitude and importance of the question of providing for the feeble-minded. It was largely through the efforts of this Association that the institution with which I am connected was established.

I believe that at least those of you who have visited Polk are not ashamed of your action at that time. The institution has grown until it is now caring for over 2,000—but is not large enough. We need additional accommodations to care for at least 500 more. We again ask your aid—that we may aid you.

THE PRESIDENT: I want to pay the residuum of this audience a compliment. Those of you who have remained have remained not out of a sense of duty or politeness, but because of your interest, and so I feel bound to say to you that you have attained to the full 16-year old standard of intelligence. You all realize that as the evening goes along toward late candle-light the strain is more difficult upon the mind and more effort is required to keep your attention chained on the speaker. So also as the sessions go along from day to day it is a little bit harder each succeeding day to stick to your knitting. For to-morrow I ask you to come not as inert listeners, but prepared to lend assistance to the speakers. I have a practical suggestion whereby you may do it. At the end of to-morrow morning's program there is a place for questions and answers. That remained nearly a vacant place this morning. If you will bring with you a little paper and a pencil you can say "I will either stick a pin into this subject or presently I can stick a pin into that speaker." If you will prepare to get into the game, at the time for questions and answers, when we reach that part of the program to-morrow, we will have a busy little session.

THE PRESIDENT: The Convention stands adjourned until to-morrow at 9.00 A.M.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION, OCTOBER 19.

The Convention was called to order by President Trembath at 9.00 o'clock A.M.

Invocation was offered by Rev. P. L. Carpenter, Chaplain, Lancaster, Pa.

THE PRESIDENT: In addition to the regular numbers on our program we have two other speakers. The rule about the length of the addresses has not been enforced hitherto, and I have found we have gotten through rather comfortably without cramping any one on his time, but owing to the length of the program this morning we will have to enforce the rule.

This is fair warning to the speakers, who I feel sure will strive to keep within their time bounds.

The first speaker on the program is Dr. W. L. Henderson, Director, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who will speak of "Isolation Hospitals."

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.**DR. W. L. HENDERSON**

By infection we understand the entrance into the human body of living Organisms that multiply and produce Disease.

These Organisms, which we term Germs, Microbes or Bacteria are minute living cells, belonging for the most part to the vegetable Kingdom and constitute the lowest order of Fungi. They multiply rapidly, in some cases by simply splitting apart, each part taking on all the functions of the original Bacteria, they have their origin and grow in some diseased animal or human body, and may be transferred from there to other animals or persons, either by direct contact or thro the medium of water, food or air. The method of transference is not in all cases definitely known. It is sufficient for our purpose to know that these Bacteria can pass from an infected or sick person to a healthy person and grow and develop there. Of course these Bacteria are often found in and on the bodies of healthy persons, apparently doing no harm. The cause, may be that the person by reason of a previous attack of the same Bacteria, or an inherited tendency against this Bacteria, may not be subject to this infection or the Bacteria may be weak or not in the proper stage to cause disease for there are sufficient forms of Bacterial life and in some of these stages they are very much less active than in others. But we can demonstrate that Bacteria are the cause of Disease, because we find them in the sick person, transfer and grow them outside of the body, bring them in contact with a healthy person whom they will make sick in the same manner as the person from whom they were obtained, then recover and recognize them as belonging to our original Bacteria family.

Bacteria are divided in two classes—the first Saprophytes live only on dead tissues—with them we have nothing to do. The other class are known as Parasites, because they develop in and at the expense of the living organism; and by their growth and development cause certain definite pathological or diseased changes in the body that feeds them; and as these changes are always the same, differing only in degree, we give the name infectious to all those Diseases caused by Bacteria. In some forms of Bacterial invasion, the disease is readily communicated from person to person, even though the contact has not been immediate. These are termed Contagious diseases, while the term non-contagious is given to those where ready transference is not observed. As a matter of fact, this distinction is artificial; any infectious disease may be transferred from the sick or diseased to the healthy person, if the Bacteria are retransferred; and while in some cases, actual contact is necessary. Some are transferred thro food, water or air. For others the secretions or excretions must be transferred; but whether they are inhaled or swallowed, enter thro an abrasion of the skin or mucous membrane, or transferred thro the maternal to the foetal blood, yet the cause is the same and contagiousness is only a matter of degree. Perhaps the name used by the State Department of Health is better, as they term all of these diseases communicable diseases, while there is a large number of them so classified, yet the ones with which we are most concerned are those which are most in our locality and most serious in their attacks, either because they at once destroy the vitality of the person attacked, or else leave dregs which cripple in after years—such as Measles, Erysipelas, Diptheria, Scarlet fever and Small-pox and when I mention Small pox you smile, for while you know that in the dark ages this disease destroyed its millions, yet you think that it is not a menace in this vaccinated generation—that this is one Germ which has been conquered and its power destroyed; yet you are wrong for we are constantly receiving visitors from states where the vaccination laws are not enforced and the promise of making big money in our mills and on our railroads attracts large number of unvaccinated persons from the Southern states, into our already overcrowded localities.

Let me tell you what happened recently in a neighboring county of our own state. A lady returned from a visit to a neighboring state, developed Small-pox and in a few days died; the man who furnished her milk died; the Health Officer who quarantined her house died; the Undertaker who placed her body in the coffin developed the disease but recovered; his friend developed the disease, refused to be vaccinated and died, his friend developed the same disease and died—six cases, five deaths a mortality rate of over eighty per cent, entirely too high for a disease whose death rate is usually from six to twenty per cent; and yet there are Doctors present who have seen the same thing occur in Scarlet fever in which the death rate is about the same—one member of the family would be attacked and if the proper care could not be given and the proper isolation not be secured, the infection would

travel from one member of the family to another until all exposed, would be infected; and it was indeed a fortunate family that did not lose one or more of its members—a sacrifice to the lack of proper safe guarding of the home. You who write or examine for life insurance will notice how often when you are getting the record of deaths in the family you are told, he or she died of Diptheria; a disease whose mortality rate has been reduced from fifty-eight per cent to six per cent, by better methods of treatment and isolation; so all must agree that Isolation becomes the most important factor in the prevention of disease. Here indeed, the ounce of prevention is worth many ponuds of cure, for what will treatment avail if the infection be allowed to spread from the sick to those who are caring for them. Some of you over sympathetic ones may say that you lessen the patients recovery when you shut it up or take it from its loved ones, but these are cases when the sick child needs more than love; it needs the care of the most skilled physicians and the best trained nurses if its recovery is to be assured; and what Mother would not gladly part with her child for a time when she learns that there are others who can care for it better at this time than she can; and that her other loved ones will not be exposed to this pestilence.

Quarantine the home. You know that quarantines are very imperfect even in the best of homes and in many cases are only secured under police supervision and this means the loss of the wage earning power not only of an entire family, but often of other families—I know of a case this past year, where a man went from his home to a Doctors office in another Borough, the Doctor recognizing the case as one of a contagious disease, notified the Board of Health; they refused to have anything to do with the case as he came from another Borough. The Board of Health of his home town was appealed to; they would have nothing to do with him as he had left their Borough; so the matter was referred to the Police Department and they took the man to his home and established guards over it, shutting in not only him but twelve other men in the same building, thus destroying the earning power of all while they were quarantined in. You who perhaps do not depend on a weekly wage may not understand what this means, but to the head of the house who depends on the pay envelope to pay the grocer's bill and the rent, a loss of this much time by the wage earner is indeed a calamity and so well is this understood around some of our industrial plants that it is no uncommon thing to send the patient to work in the hope that his condition will be discovered by the shop Doctor and the man cared for by the plant that employs him, but these organizations are not in business for their health and the money expended for day and night guards and the extra charges of Physicians and Nurses are all added to their overhead charges and this in turn added to the cost of the finished product; and again the public pay and they must pay well, not only because it is public work but because of the extra hazard involved in attending these cases.

This extra hazard is the danger of those caring for the sick person becoming infected with the same disease and because of this danger, all attendants must receive extra pay—I know of a single case of Small-pox that cost seventeen hundred dollars and another outbreak in which there were four cases and a number of men exposed cost fifteen thousand dollars.

Have you any idea how prevalent these diseases are, Doctor Eggers, the County Medical Directors for Allegheny County, reports that in Allegheny County this past year, there were over twenty two thousand of these cases reported and estimates that there were as many more not reported.

It is hard for us to blame these people for not reporting these diseases when we know of the treatment given some of them—put on the street shoved from one Borough to another and placed in Police stations because there was no place else for them to go. Small wonder that we find cases of Small-pox in cellars; and cases of Erysipelas and Scarlet fever hidden away in dark unventilated rooms—in some cases allowed to die rather than have them taken to the pest house and we have had pest houses in Allegheny County as well as in other parts of the state.

We could not place these patients in any one of our General Hospitals, for the admission of a single one of them meant the closing of a Wing or Ward of the Hospital—other patients would not go to a hospital that was known to receive cases of Contagious disease and the Hospitals were within the law in refusing to admit such cases in utter disregard of the fact that one of these cases, if allowed to run at large or improperly treated, might produce more cases than would fill all of our Hospitals.

The dread of contagion, was such that these patients were kept away from all other human habitations. Proper buildings could not be secured and in some places they were placed in abandoned barns and the care of the patients consisted in giving them enough whiskey to induce a guard to remain with them.

But we have passed through this dark stage. We know the danger of contagion, but we know how to control it. We realize the necessity of Isolation but common humanity demands, that we isolate properly.

There is no doubt that these cases can be more thoroughly isolated, and better cared for at less expense than we are now doing. With our excellent system of roadways, extending all over our state, it is no longer necessary for every Borough and Township to have its own little municipal hospital.

Experience has shown that no harm is done these cases in transporting them even for a considerable distance; and all should be cared

for in a modern sanitary hospital, equipped with a modern Bacteriological laboratory and all modern methods of combating the ravages of these diseases—such a Hospital could be established in a central location—where better than on the grounds of our county homes—sufficiently removed from the present home buildings to prevent contagion, yet near enough that they could be connected with the same water and sewage disposal system, receive light and power from the home power plant, officered and manned from your trained Organizations, receive the benefit of the care of your skilled Physicians and trained Nurses, and in cases of emergency additional help could be secured from other departments of your organization.

Your Architect will tell you that your buildings need not be elaborate, not over a two story building, but they must be new—get away from the pest house plan—call it the Hospital for contagious diseases and see that it is a real Hospital and so recognized and termed by everyone who has any knowledge of it—build it in the proper sanitary way, with floors and walls that can be scrubbed, with windows, plenty of them, to let in the sunlight the greatest enemy of disease. Make the Grounds surrounding your New Hospital pleasant—with flowers and trees, not only a place where your convalescents can get out and while enjoying the beauties of Nature, speedily regain their strength—but also a place so attractive and beautiful, that you and all those associated with you in work, will be proud to speak of it as our HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Various grouping plans have been tried out, but I believe the one most favored now is a central administration building with wings radiating out from it where the different diseases may be isolated.

Building your Administration building large enough to accommodate your patients for a number of years, your wings can be lengthened and new rooms added as needed—you cannot build large enough to care for an epidemic such as we had when the Influenza swept our country, but you should build large enough to care for those diseases which, like the poor are ever with us; and you need not worry about empty rooms. You can fill them with cases that the State Department of Health will send you and where else can you put them? Certainly not with the Tubercular—their burdens are heavy enough. Not with the Insane and not with the old who are tarrying awhile in your Home Department.

Build for the future. Remember your term of office is only for two, three or four years and then you are forgotten unless you have served humanity well: and what better service could you render, what better memory leave, what better monument erect than a place where those who are sick and outcasts because of their affliction, could be cared for—"for as you have done it unto the least of one of these you have done it unto me."

THE PRESIDENT: In the absence of Dr. Blair Spencer who was to discuss "Employment in Almshouses," this subject will be discussed by Dr. Robert Schless, Assistant Physician of the Department of Public Welfare of the City of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT IN ALMSHOUSES

DR. ROBERT A. SCHLESS, PHILADELPHIA

In discussing the problem of employment in Almshouses, we are immediately confronted with an interesting paradox. *Efficient* employment is entirely out of place among inmates of Almshouses, and the point is very easily discerned, when the important fact is borne in mind—that any one capable of doing a day's work equivalent to the purchasing power of a day's living, does not belong in a Poor House, as a charge upon the community.

In Philadelphia, we are fortunate in that our Home for the Indigent, to which the Director of the Department of Public Welfare acts as the Overseer of the Poor, is comprised of a series of fine, modern buildings laid out with a sincere fore-thought for the comfort as well as the well being of the worthy poor. Our grounds are situate upon the banks of the Delaware River, at a particularly beautiful spot. Flowers beds and greens are abundant; comfortable walks and shady spots frequent and with all the advantages that modernity of construction implies. Our kitchen and dining halls are large and airy and handsomely constructed. Sleeping wards are airy and lofty and sick wards are conveniently located.

Due to the overcrowded condition of some portions of the Philadelphia General Hospital, we are, for the time being, handling a certain number of cases that might be by strict construction, wards of the Department of Public Health, none of which, however, is a menace to the safety or comfort of the large mass of our population there.

Today we have about 1200 indigents, a large number of which are males. Our population varies in inverse proportion to the prosperity of the community. When hard times make old dependents an insufferable burden, our census rises. With the resumption of general employment, our aged and infirm are taken back into their family circle.

These 1200 inmates may be roughly divided into the following groups:-

Those totally disabled physically and those partially disabled physically.

As mentioned before, the physically fit we do not keep. The totally disabled include the blind, of which we have some 51 cases; the paralyzed, of which we have about 100, the epileptic, comprising about 50 cases and the extreme cases of senile debility, which make the large part of our population. These people are useless as far as employment is concerned, whether the employment be in running the Institution, or for

their own amusement. Among those whose services can be used, are the less feeble old men and women and the milder cases of feeble mindedness, and senility.

In this last regard, it should be mentioned that the Home for the Indigent is fortunately free from idiots, imbeciles and insane, as all those who might come under the latter captions have been removed to the Philadelphia General Hospital with great expedition by the vigilant supervision and examinations of our physicians. Of the class of the physically capable, comprising about 25 per cent of the inmates, we have placed 105 on a Petty Pay Roll and employ the men as assistants in the boiler house, laundry, bake shop, shoe shop, butcher stall, kitchen, as coal trimmers, cutting grass and cleaning wards, while the women do cleaning and scrubbing. Of course, this requires us to use three (3) or four (4) people to accomplish the tasks that would be expected ordinarily of a regular employee. While their pay is very small, it provides the men with extra tobacco, newspapers and magazines for their leisure and the women with smaller luxuries not applicable to the Institution as a whole.

We have instituted weaving machines and the caneing of chairs as an employment for the remainder of the men and sewing for the balance of the women who are fit for this employment. This is not done on a remunerative basis, but to employ time that might otherwise lie idly on their hands.

To make the number of physically capable as great as possible, a great deal of attention has been given to the vision of the inmates. Approximately 155 refractions for glasses have been done annually and spectacles provided. The Junior Civic Club donated a sum of money before funds of our own became available for the purchase of these prescriptions.

I cannot contemplate any one measure of such inestimable benefit as thus conferring new vision to the nearly blind and those suffering from cataracts. The stories that are so often brought by medical missionaries in India, who perform such modern miracles, as the restoration of eyesight to natives who have lived for years in darkness are matched by the gratitude and happiness that our indigents exhibit when the world is once more made visible to them. Especially does this apply to those to whom periodicals and papers are board avenues through which they glimpse vistas of the busy lives without, so much in contrast to the placidity of their own sheltered existence.

Dental treatment has been extensively carried on in order to help as much as possible the general strength of these old people, by enabling them to keep their digestive tracts in the best possible condition. About 1729 cases are treated annually.

In addition to this, we have provided clean, up-to-date wards for the sick, with graduate nurses and capable physicians attending.

The Home for the Indigent has been fortunate in having a death rate of only 60 per 1,000 per annum, which when considered with the fact that the average age of our inmates would be past the sixties, speaks rather well for the expectation of life among our dependents.

One must realize that the Home for the Indigent in Philadelphia is a little town of its own. They have their own modern laundry, bakery, ice plant, power house, butcher shops, shoe shops, etc. Paid regular employees are used in two (2) capacities; first—in technical positions that could not be filled by inmates, such as trained nurses, accounting clerks, engineers, etc. and second—as supervisors of activities where inmates are engaged. The Pay Roll for the institution is \$17,760 per annum, remarkably low, in proportion to the census.

Our food materials are of the finest procurable. A liberal and varied diet of proper caloric content giving a bounteous supply of vegetables butter, milk, etc. is routinely followed. All materials are carefully selected, and inspected twice before being used, and it is a very common thing for large deliveries of meats, etc. to be rejected by the Med. Officer because of the failure of the bidder to supply materials of the highest grade.

Our sustenance cost is 22 cents per day for an inmate and our total maintenance cost, inclusive of all expenses, is \$1.07 per day per inmate.

Greater than this and above all that can be given in statistical form, is the fact that the atmosphere of the Institution is that of the sunny, attractive citadel, where the dependents are not "Poor House Inmates," but are all retaining a cheerfulness and self respect that makes life worth living. One walking through the grounds can see the neat and clean people sitting about in the sun, reading newspapers, magazines or playing checkers, while nearby others are busy trimming hedges, wheeling bundles of laundry and in the clean sunlit wards, others are tidying up, washing windows, etc. all with a personal interest in existence. Our weaving machines still give vent to the creative impulse that has not yet died out in aged and in the sewing and caneing rooms, the old women and the old men are still able to accomplish something to contribute to society.

The blind paralyzed and epileptic are kept amused by frequent band concerts, singing entertainments, etc., which often penetrate into the depths of their solitude and give them glimpses of the real living world.

In closing I would make a very strong plea that all almshouses throughout the state be given less degrading titles than that of poor house, or almshouse, by naming such institutions after the locality, such as River-view, or giving them a more dignified name such as the Home for the Indigent. Much of the stigma that is a canker to the pride of the inmates of such institutions would be eradicated and I feel sure that it is the policy of this organization to assuage the spirit as well as the body of these poor unfortunates.

THE PRESIDENT: The next subject is the "Relation of the Mothers' Assistance Fund to the work of the Directors of the Poor", which will be presented by Miss Mary Bogue, State Supervisor, Harrisburg, Pa.

MOTHER'S ASSISTANCE FUND OF PA.

MARY F. BOGUE, STATE SUPERVISOR

As many of you know the Mothers' Pension movement is only about ten years old and President Roosevelt is responsible for the spark that set the fuse. In 1909 he called together at the White House a famous gathering of men and women interested in Child Welfare to discuss the question of what should be done for the thousands of children who were left fatherless. Should they be placed in orphanages or asylums or could a better plan be devised? And it was the unanimous decision of the White House Conference, as it is called, that no home should be broken up because of poverty alone, that every child has an inalienable right to its own mother's care and its own home. This was a magna charta of Child Welfare. These people recognized that the greatest interest of the child was also the greatest interest of the State. But if the child was to be kept with its mother the mother must be aided in the support of the child. In other words the State must assume a measure of responsibility for the support of such children for the mother can not be both breadwinner and caretaker at the same time and do justice to her home. As a result of all this agitation in 1913 a dozen states passed the so called Mothers' Pensions Laws—which aren't Mothers' Pension Laws at all but Children's Pension Laws. Our Pennsylvania Law was passed in 1913 along with the rest.

Now why was it that these Mothers' Pension or Mothers' Assistance laws as ours is called, were not all placed in the hands of the Poor Boards to administer? In a few states, Massachusetts and one or two others, they were turned over to the Overseers of the Poor but in general they were either given to the Juvenile Courts as in the middle and far west or to specially created boards or commissions as in Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Maine, Connecticut, and other states. I think the reason is right here. You know our Poor Law system was an inheritance from the English Poor Law and the principle upon which both English and American poor relief has always been administered from the passage of the first National English Poor Law in the reign of Elizabeth 1596 was that its aim was simply and purely the relief of distress with no further goal in sight. It registered then and now the conviction that no one shall be allowed to starve or die for lack of medical care. But with rare exceptions Poor Relief does not have a constructive end in view such as the reconstruction of the family to normal life, or the education of the future citizens of the State.

Then, too, the Poor Boards labor under a very unfortunate tradition which divides the poor applicants for relief into the sheep and the goats

and which places the goats at the door of the poor officials. People assume that only the "Lazy shiftless and drunken" apply for poor relief. Poor relief in England and New England until very recently made a person legally a pauper, that is deprived him of his right to vote. Consequently self-respecting folks will do anything before they "go on the County." For this reason the administration of the new Mothers' Assistance laws was given to new agencies which had none of the stigma attached to poor relief.

The watchwords of the Mothers' Pension movement were "Save the children"; "Each child has a right to his own home and mother"; "The child is the greatest asset of the State." In other words the purpose of these laws was not simply to relieve distress, it was to ensure, by means of the aid, the fundamental essentials of home life to the child to the end that he might become a healthy, self-supporting, efficient citizen of the Commonwealth. It is in many Counties considered a real honor to receive Mothers' Assistance. The Law has been interpreted as part of the educational program of the State; the children by law are required to have satisfactory schools records and until the Department of Welfare was created the State Supervisor was on the staff of the State Board of Education. Even the children know that the grant has a purpose in it. One kid of ten who had been kept at home from school for illness told his mother the second day, "Ma, I must go to school today or we'll lose the pension."

So in Pennsylvania the administration of the Fund was turned over to county boards of women trustees under the general supervision of a state supervisor—there was to be local decentralized administration and centralized coordination, and systematization. It was felt that the women of the state because of their interest in their own homes would take an especially keen interest in the homes of the fatherless children.

Now how has the law worked out? Fifty-one Counties in Pennsylvania have organized and these include 94 per cent of the population of the State. Some of you have come into close touch with our boards of trustees and know for yourselves how much personal service and time and effort they have put into the work which has really been a labor of love. Every family is visited at least once a month if roads permit. If the children have diseased tonsils or adenoids, eye defects or other physical ailments free medical care is secured. A school report is secured twice a year at least, and in some counties once a month, for all of our children in school, and hundreds of special educational opportunities are given to children out of school. For example, in Dauphin County the Board is paying for a High School correspondence course for one lad who is putting in all his spare time to finish it.

The mothers are helped and advised about the children's problems, work, school, health, discipline, recreation. One Board, Berks County,

has started a traveling library for its boys and girls. One mother living on a lonely mountain road said to a trustee on one of her visits, "I just can't get over it that the State should care so much about my Joe and Maggie."

The trustees who are housewives themselves know that it costs money to raise a family. Our aim is to give a grant within the maximum allowed by law sufficient to make up the deficit in the family budget. that is, a minimum living budget is made out for the family. The mother or older children may be able to contribute something—the Mothers' Assistance grant should make up the balance. If the budget is \$70 and the earnings are \$30 the grant should be \$40. Of course we aren't living up to this ideal in every County but this is our goal. The system of adequate grants involves much less per capita expenditure than institutional care. It costs between \$10 and \$12 a month to care for a child in his own home under the Mothers' Assistance Fund. It costs between \$20 and \$30 a month to care for the child in an institution and in some institutions much more. It is also a testimony to the wise administration of the Fund that almost none of our children ever come before the courts for delinquency.

The Law allows us to use 10 per cent of the appropriation for administration. In the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class counties, that is counties having over 100,000 population (22 in all) we are able to employ a paid worker and when a county assists a large number of families the trustees cannot do all of the visiting and other work required. I would like to tell you what the contributions were in money or in money value which one worker secured in one month November 1920:

Coal.....	\$ 76.00
Underwear.....	65.00
Christmas baskets.....	100.00
Church.....	40.00
Oculist.....	60.00
Throat treatments.....	6.00
Dentist.....	25.00
Hospital reductions and free service.....	92.00
	<hr/>
	\$464.00

The total cost of administration including her salary for that month was \$110.31. In other words she secured in cash value alone for the mothers and children over three times the cost of administration. And this does not include the personal service she rendered—the school supervision, the plans for vacations, outings and recreation, the helpful suggestions to mother and children in regard to food and diet, hygiene, discipline, the house hunting expeditions, the friendliness and goodwill and beauty she brought into these lives.

Now about the appropriation—Pennsylvania has a law we can all be proud of. Two states, New York and Delaware and possibly Maine modeled their laws upon ours. I received a letter from a woman in Connecticut last week saying that she had heard ours was the best law in the United States and asking for particulars. Pennsylvania has built up a remarkably able administration. The enormous amount of intelligent free service which these women trustees are contributing is a monument to their devotion and to their real ability. But for every family helped one or two are turned away, and because the Mother's Assistance Fund cannot do its full duty you are constantly being appealed to for help. We are helping this month 2400 families and 9000 children. We should be helping between 6000 and 7000 families. Little Massachusetts with two-thirds of the population of Pennsylvania and nowhere near our riches spent last year nearly \$3,000,000 for Mothers' Assistance. New York spent over \$4,000,000 and Chicago spent half as much as our whole appropriation of \$1,000,000.

We should have an appropriation of at least \$2,500,000 possibly \$3,000,000 to meet the needs of the state. As soon as our appropriation is adequate our Boards, of course, would relieve you of all responsibility for the families of widows and the wives of insane men eligible under the Law. Under the present circumstances with our pitifully inadequate appropriation there is nothing for us to do but look to you for help.

Different policies prevail in different counties as to the aid which the Poor Boards give families eligible to Mothers' Assistance. Some poor Boards supplement our grants, i.e., they give aid to the same families we are assisting; some Poor Boards refuse to give aid to families already receiving Mothers' Assistance but do aid families not receiving Mothers' Assistance even though they are eligible to it. In some cases I regret to say neither the Mothers' Assistance Fund Board nor the Poor Board know exactly what the other is giving, or whether or not aid is being given.

Is it better for the Poor Officials and the Mothers' Assistance Fund to give a small dole to the same family or is it better for the Mothers' Assistance Fund to take full care of the families it is helping so far as its funds reach, leaving the balance for the county to assume full care of? I think there are a number of advantages in each agency taking full responsibility for the families it helps and not splitting the difference as now occasionally happens.

First, if a mother receives a small sum from several agencies she does not feel under particular obligation to make returns to any one and there is a grave chance of encouraging a spirit of pauperism and beggary. Second, the agency giving relief does not feel so great a responsibility for building up standards in the home—it is much easier for each to "let George do it."

In Massachusetts where the Poor Boards also administer Mothers' Assistance they are now giving fairly adequate relief to all families on a budget basis. I believe that the time must come when the Poor Boards will give adequate relief and will perform the same services and the same supervision for the families as is done by the best public and private agencies everywhere.

I do not wish to be understood as not being in favor of the Poor Boards helping in the care of families eligible to the Mothers' Assistance Fund, I do favor it until our appropriations are adequate; but I believe it would make for higher standards if each agency assumed full and complete responsibility for aiding adequately its own families rather than dividing the responsibility by each giving a small inadequate grant. To those Poor Boards which give assistance to families receiving Mothers' Assistance I would strongly recommend that they register the names of every such family with the Mothers' Assistance Board and that they plan the amount of such assistance in conference with the Board.

I would also like to suggest that the Poor Boards and the Mothers' Assistance Boards have joint conferences occasionally. It would help you both to know what the other is doing. This has been done in one or two Counties recently and both Boards parted with increased respect for each other.

There is still another matter I would like to speak of and that is the type of family that is considered a proper "Poor Board family" and the type of family that is considered a proper Mothers' Assistance family. It is, of course, a great mistake that one form of relief should be considered disgraceful to accept and another form of relief honorable and dignified. Poor relief like all other public and private aid should serve a constructive social purpose and it cannot do so so long as its beneficiaries feel that a stigma attaches to it. If a mother is so inferior that she is not equal to the job of bringing up her children under our close supervision she should not be helped by you either. The home should be broken up and the children placed. Your aid should be enlisted not to give relief to keep together a bad home but to refuse relief and encourage the mother to allow the children to be properly cared for outside their own home.

Just as soon as the Poor Boards put into practice modern methods of family work and child care poor relief will cease to be a stigma and there will be no fine drawn distinction as to which form of relief is the more honorable. In Massachusetts where the Overseers of the Poor as they are called, are now doing constructive family work they have by legislative enactment changed their name from Overseers of the Poor to Overseers of Public Welfare. The motto of all agencies for the aid of the needy should be—Constructive social service to each according to his need to the end that both the individual may be helped and society at large may be the gainer too.

THE PRESIDENT: The subject "Directors of the Poor as Public Officers," will be discussed by George B. Jeffries, Esq., former solicitor of Fayette County Board, Uniontown, Pa.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AS PUBLIC OFFICERS

GEORGE B. JEFFRIES, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is about the fourth or fifth convention that I have attended since I was first the solicitor of this county, and I assure you that as I look over this audience, and as I have looked over it since Tuesday night, it strikes me that it is the most representative audience it has been my pleasure to see at any of the conventions.

You all realize that the Poor Directors are selected from the population of the various counties by the voters of those counties, and to my mind the Poor Board is the most important Board in the county. My observation has been that they have a great responsibility upon them throughout the entire year, day and night, and my idea is that the Directors of the Poor should be the very best men and women. There should be women on the Poor Boards of the various counties of the State of Pennsylvania, because in the County Homes there are many women who need the care and attention of women such as the men know nothing about and therefore cannot give as wisely and well as it can be extended by the women. And now since the women have a vote—and God bless them for that, because I know that no matter what party you belong to you have the best sentiment and the highest ideals for the welfare of the community in which you live—when we come to the selection of the Directors of the Poor we ought to choose the very best men and women we can find, because the responsibilities upon the Directors are great, and the achievements resulting therefrom will be such results as will make for the upbuilding of the communities in which we live and the maintenance and protection of the people in the County Homes. And the Poor Directors should be of the highest class of our citizenship, because those in the County Homes come from all walks and classes of life. I remember that a number of years ago, when my brother-in-law was steward of this County Home, there was a woman in the Home who came from the highest walk in life, highly cultured, very intelligent, and from one of the richest families and yet had come down to the lowest level of mankind. These people are from all walks of life, and we must have as Poor Directors men and women who can understand and feel that some of them have been in as good condition of affluence as any one in control of them. We should select the very best of our men and women, with hearts of blood and flesh, and not hearts of stone and hatred. And I will go farther and say that in my opinion politics should be eliminated from the selection of the men and women who make up the Poor Boards of the State, because when they have been elected they represent not one party, but all parties of all the State and of

all the County, and because the people in the County Homes belong to all classes and to different parties; and when we are able to get away from permitting party politics to control the Poor Boards we will find an uplift for the people in the County Homes.

I have been in politics a good many years myself, and know how the thing goes. I have had people come to me and say, "Jeffries, be for me, because the party owes me something." The party owes you nothing, but you owe the community in which you live a duty to give to the community the best use of your mind and your best service, uninfluenced by the bounds of party politics or the dictates of any party boss.

So let us get politics out of the councils of the Poor Boards, and instead let us get men and women who have ideals, high sentiments, and the desire to give to the unfortunates in our communities the best they can be given. You are selected by the mass of people in your counties, and to the mass of the people do you owe your responsibility, and nothing short of that ideal can be the proper standard. You are the servants of the people, and not their masters. And so as Directors of the Poor you should be able to render a good stewardship not only to the people under your control, but to all the people in your district.

Furthermore, the duty devolving upon a Poor Director is a very pleasant one in many instances, and therefore these duties should be carried out with the cleanest and most earnest and honest desire to help the people under care. There is no duty greater than that of the uplift of the poor, to care for the poor and the unfortunate. Coming as they do from all classes, all positions, and all vocations of life, we should be wise, we should have and show good judgment, we should have honesty and integrity in our hearts to see that the people under our charge shall have the very best we can give them. Economy? Yes. But not niggardly economy. It should be righteous economy. We pay our taxes for the upbuilding of these institutions for the protection of the people, the maintenance of the people, the care of the people, that they may in their old days, in their crippled condition, in their weakness and poverty, in the last days of their lives, enjoy themselves in a proper way, kept clean, furnished with conveniences, and treated well and kindly.

Furthermore, in the heart of a Poor Director there should be a well of kindness that springs up every hour in the day for those under their care, and nothing short of that is worthy of contemplation or consideration. I do not like a man or woman who has not kindness in his heart for humanity. I have nothing to say in favor of the person who is not able to take a poor, unfortunate human being, be he drunk, sober, or howsoever, by the hand and help to lift him up, and drive sorrow and sadness away from his life. Give these people sunshine and flowers. It would not be a bad idea for the County of Fayette now and then to buy flowers and send to the old men and women in the County Home

now and then to put on their bureaus, to let them know that the world is beautiful and that the people in charge are striving to give them some of the sunshine and gladness of which they have often for long been deprived.

You cannot do too much for these old people, and the duty of the Poor Director is not only to feed and cloth them, but to give to them some of the things that they once enjoyed and to see that they are not cut off from all enjoyment in their later days. There is nothing finer in the world than a man or woman who can carry sunshine and happiness to some one who does not have it in his own life. There is nothing better than to give to some one who has not had a smile for days and years a happy smile, warm hand-clasp, a merry "How-do-you-do?", I am sorry to see you here, but we will do all we can to help you and make you comfortable and happy while you are here." There is more in this life than eating and sleeping. Let us drive away from the hearts of these unfortunates the sadness of the hour to which they have come. They enjoy the things that we enjoy; they love the things that we love. And so when these things are cut off from them, things which you enjoy to the fullest measure, give them something you have of these rich blessings, and by giving to them you will enrich them and it will impoverish you not but make you the happier.

In all the world there is nothing greater, no organization more honorable and more uplifting, than you men and women who are able to discharge your duty and do more than your duty to the poor, the crippled and the blind, by uplifting them, making them better citizens and bringing to them greater cheer, comfort and happiness; so that when the time comes that their eyes are to be closed and their hands are to be folded over their breasts they may say "I have been happy throughout all my days and can pass peacefully on to the other shore". When you have thus discharged your stewardship you will have done your full duty with fidelity to the unfortunate ones you have helped, with dignity to the community you have served, and with honor to yourself.

THE PRESIDENT: That concludes the speeches upon the regular printed program. There are two more speakers in reserve. I think that we can also hear the reports of the committees. Therefore, at this time we will have the reports of the committees if the chairmen are ready. As the chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mr. Graham, does not appear to be present will Mr. Evans respond for the Auditing Committee?

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer, beg leave to report that we have performed that duty and find that there was a balance in the hands of the treasurer at the time of the last audit in the amount of Three Hundred Ninety-six Dollars

and Seventeen Cents (\$396.17), and that he has received during the year from Poor Districts, Institutions and Societies the sum of One Thousand Three Hundred Eighty-Seven Dollars (\$1,387.00), making in all the sum of One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty-Three Dollars and Seventeen Cents (1,783.17). The Treasurer has paid out, as per his approved receipts, for the usual and necessary purposes of the Association, the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred Fifty-Eight Dollars and Fifty-Eight Cents (\$1,658.58). Including in this amount the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars (\$525.00), which amount was due the Secretary and Treasurer at the last audit of Oct. 19, 1921, leaving a balance on hand amounting to One Hundred Twenty-Four Dollars and Fifty-Nine Cents (\$124.59), in charge of the Treasurer as of October 10th 1922.

REMARKS: We highly commend Mr. Theurer for the efficient manner in which his accounts are kept.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR G. GRAHAM

S. W. GANGWER

J. H. EVANS

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Report presented, read and aproved by the Association and ordered by said Association to be duly printed in the annual proceedings. Auditing Committee discharged.
Dated October 18th 1922.

THE PRESIDENT: What disposition shall be made of the Report of the Auditing Committee?

It was moved by Mr. D. A. Mackin, Luzerne County, seconded by Rev. P. L. Carpenter, Lancaster County, that the report of the Auditing Committee be received with the approval of the Convention.
Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee on Time and Place of holding the next Convention will be made by Mr. C. W. Smiles, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE FOR HOLDING THE NEXT CONVENTION.

MR. C. W. SMILES, LUZERNE COUNTY, CHAIRMAN

Mr. Chairman: Our Committee met last evening at 7.45. There was one invitation for our next Convention placed before us in proper form, from Williamsport. We had heard that Washington County wanted it, but they were not there with the invitation, and I think every member of the Committee was perfectly satisfied, because it lightened our labors. Williamsport extended its invitation through the Poor Board, and a fur-

ther invitation was extended by the Broad of Trade, with the promised assistance of the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs. The Committee voted to accept the invitation to go to Williamsport, and we feel sure we will have a good time.

We have also discussed the matter of changing the time for the holding of the Convention, but we decided it would be best to leave that matter in the hands of our officers, and therefore we have no suggestion in regard to the time. We have heard from a number of the delegates that they would like to meet earlier in the month some wishing to meet in September. That has been threshed out at other conventions. Some think the middle or the latter part of October the best time. But nowadays many people travel by automobile, and they think it would be more pleasant to travel in the month of September. But we are leaving that to the officers.

At Williamsport they can take care of about 1,500 delegates at the hotels. They have the new Lycoming Hotel, which I was in a few weeks ago, and for which I can vouch as furnishing excellent accommodations.

MR. E. G. LAFFERTY, Philadelphia. A letter was delivered to me this morning by Dr. Schless from the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce inviting the Convention to meet at Philadelphia next year. I happen to be the Vice-President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, and we filed that invitation of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce with your Secretary, with the hope that your Convention will meet there year after next, and we can assure you that we will give you a most cordial greeting and a good time.

MR. D. GLENN MOORE, Washington County. I am here to announce that Washington, Pennsylvania, in the extreme West, will be after the Convention next year for 1924, with a brand-new million dollar hotel and accommodations for 2,500 delegates.

MR. LAFFERTY: Of course we may be persuaded to withdraw in favor of Washington. Things will have to take their course.

THE PRESIDENT: What shall be done with the Report of the Committee on Time and Place of holding the next Convention?

It was moved by Hon. A. G. Seyfert, Lancaster County, seconded by T. C. White, Mercer County, that the report of the Committee be accepted.

Motion carried

THE PRESIDENT: We will next hear from the Committee on the Selection of Officers for the ensuing year, Mr. E. M. Lowe, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SELECTION OF OFFICERS. E. M. LOWE, WARREN COUNTY, CHAIRMAN

The Committee on Officers met yesterday at 2.00 o'clock and went over the matter very carefully, and have the following names to submit to this Convention:

Major J. Clyde Miller, President, Pittsburgh.
R. C. Buchanan, 1st Vice-President, Washington.
Mrs. Sue Willard, 2nd Vice-President, Indiana.
A. L. Bierbower, 3rd Vice-President, Carlisle.
Arthur Graham, 4th Vice-President, Philadelphia.
M. G. Beatty, 5th Vice-President, Meadville.
Samuel Yeakle, 6th Vice-President, Fort Washington.
Edwin D. Solenberger, Secretary, Philadelphia.
Mrs. T. C. White, Assist. Secretary, Mercer.
D. A. Mackin, Assist. Secretary, Retreat.
Chas. F. Loesel, Honorary Secretary, Erie.
Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, Honorary Secretary, West Chester.
W. G. Theurer, Treasurer, Washington.

Compensation for secretary and treasurer to continue as fixed last year.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the Committee. What action shall be taken?

It was moved by Mr. James H. Evans, Luzerne County, seconded by Hon. A. G. Seyfert, that the report of the Committee be received, and accepted, and that the officers as nominated be elected by acclamation.

Motion carried unanimously and the officers named were declared to be elected.

THE PRESIDENT: The Committee on Resolutions being in session at this time, we will anticipate one of the subjects for discussion at the banquet by calling at this time upon the Vice-Chairman of the Commission to codify the Poor Laws of the State, Mr. Jones, of Washington.

THE COMMISSION TO CODIFY THE POOR LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Harry A. Jones, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Washington, Pa.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Legislature of 1921, pursuant to a resolution adopted at a previous Convention of this organization, authorized the Governor to appoint a commission of three persons to codify and revise the poor laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. About a year after the passage of the act the Governor appointed three commissioners, consisting of your President, W. J. Trembath, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, your Secretary, Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, of Philadelphia, and myself, of Washington, in the western end of the State

The members of this Commission have held several meetings, the first for organization, at Harrisburg, at which time we consulted with the authorities of the various State departments there that would be interested in the subject, for the purpose of securing their cooperation from the start. Subsequent meetings were held at Philadelphia, where we conferred with the persons there interested in welfare work, and at Pittsburgh, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, with persons similarly interested.

To those who have never studied the poor laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania it is amazing to note their condition. While we have not actually counted the acts, for I know of no man who knows the multitude thereof, we have reason to believe there are over 1,500 acts relating to the poor, commencing with the acts that were passed previous to the Revolutionary period. The first almshouse I believe was constituted in Philadelphia in 1705, and even that was preceded by legislation on the lines of poor relief. In a study of the history of poor relief legislation in this State it is interesting to observe that while many things have changed, the truth of the utterance is very impressive "The poor ye have always with you." The problems in the days proceeding the Revolutionary War were very much the same problems that you and I have to face to-day.

The need of a codification and a revision of the poor laws by reason of the multitude of both the general and the special acts has impressed itself more acutely each year. This sentiment became very pronounced in the year 1889, at which time an act was passed authorizing Governor Beaver to appoint a committee of seven, of which Mr. Lewis Pugh of Scranton, was the chairman. That commission went into the subject very thoroughly, even sending a man to England to investigate the poor laws in our mother country. They submitted a report to the succeeding Legislature, in which they spoke of the difficulty of securing any extended modification of the poor laws by reason of the partiality felt in the local communities for their own systems and the reluctance to change, and they gave it up as a really hopeless task. They did, however, preform some splendid service, in attaching as an appendix to their report a list of some special acts relative to the poor, some 507 in number.

We have diverse systems in the State. Lancaster County in 1781 was constituted a separate poor districts by a special act of the Legislature, and that has been followed in 77 other districts in the State which were created by special act of of the Legislature, of course prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1874, which prohibits such special legislation, those acts being identical in language except for the name of the district. Your county may be operating under such special act, and if so it is operating under the Lancaster act in its language with the name of the county changed. At present 28 counties are operating under the county

unit, with directors of the poor elected by the people. 16 counties operate under the county unit, with the county commissioners acting ex-officio as directors of the poor. 17 counties continue to operate under the township unit system. And 6 counties operate under a mixed system, that system prevailing particularly in the vicinity of Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Mauch Chunk, where county lines are disregarded in the subdivision of districts.

We had hoped to prepare a complete report in time for this Convention. However the appointment of the Commission was delayed and the task was found tremendous when we got into it. Feeling that any codification or revision undertaken at this time should be complete and made into a finished job, rather than present the result of hasty and ill-considered action and lack of deliberation we prefer to report progress. The Commission is at work and is open to suggestions from you, whose servants we are. We want to have Pennsylvania get the most efficient system of poor relief possible. We may tread on some of your toes, but any modification or revision of the poor laws will be futile if approached in the spirit of selfishness. If we have not vision broad enough to cover this entire Commonwealth, if we see no farther than the bounds of our individual poor districts, we might as well give up any attempt at modifying or revising the existing poor laws. But we want to do that which is best for the State at large, and it is only by yielding up our selfish impulses, by conceiving something for the benefit of our neighbors, and by making the love of mankind as broad as the Commonwealth itself, that we shall be able to accomplish any satisfactory result.

We at this time report progress, and it may be possible to have some legislation to present to the session of the Legislature, or it may be thought advisable later on to ask for an extension of the life of the Commission until the succeeding Legislature meets in 1925. Meanwhile may we bespeak your active cooperation. Give us your help and your suggestions.

It was moved by John L. Getty, Esq., Indiana County, and seconded by Rev. P. L. Carpenter, Lancaster County, that the report of the Commission be received by this Association.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now hear the Report of the Committee on Resolutions, to be presented by Rodney A. Mercur, Esq.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The Committee on Resolutions respectfully submits the following:

Resolved by the Association of Directors of Poor, Charities and Correction, of the State of Pennsylvania:

1. That the thanks of this Association be extended to the Judges of the Fayette County Courts, for the courtesy of adjourning the several courts in order to permit this Convention to be held in the Court rooms, to the Clergy of the city of Uniontown, to the officers of the State and City, to the Directors of the Poor of Fayette County, and to the citizens who have so generously given the use of their automobiles, for aid, courtesies and hospitalities extended to us, whereby the Forty-Seventh Annual Session has been made so successful an assemblage.

2. That thanks be also extended to its officers and committees for the time and care given in the arrangement and carrying out of the program and also to the speakers who have been invited here to address us.

3. That the sentiments contained in the annual address of the President of the Association meet with our hearty approbation

4. That we again state our belief in the immense benefit of the annual meetings of this Association as a source of inspiration and good fellowship to all those who attend, and as tending to the improvement in the management of the affairs relating to the poor and unfortunate under their charge; and we urge upon all Directors of the Poor and others authorized by law to participate, that they attend these annual meetings.

5. The State Department of Public Welfare is removing insane patients from certain counties of the Commonwealth, operating under the "County Care Act", into State Institutions, and is closing the insane hospitals of such counties and has left the care of the remaining patients who were originally received and regularly committed as indigent insane and has directed that hereafter such remaining patients be classified as indigent inmates and thus held in the several almshouses; this Association, firmly believing that such action amounts to a shifting of responsibility by the Commonwealth upon the counties so affected, thus leaving such counties with buildings erected for a special purpose unused and useless, and for which investments the counties are not reimbursed, and at the same time turning back to society a class of unfortunates likely to become a menace. Therefore it is the opinion of this Organization that the Department of Public Welfare should suspend removals in the counties until such time as adequate provision shall have been made at the several State Institutions now existing, or by erection of additional establishments to care for all of the insane and feeble-minded of the Commonwealth.

6. Because it is an admitted fact that the present accommodations in the several institutions for the feeble-minded of the State are wholly inadequate to care for all of the patients who are in urgent need of actual treatment or custodial care, the Legislature is earnestly requested to increase the capacity at each such institution, and the Committee on Legislation is directed to formulate measures to that end.

7. That this Association places itself on record as being opposed to the present tendency toward the centralization of authority in the several departments of the State Government, and stands in favor of more home rule on the part of the respective poor districts of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

Rodney A. Mercur, Bradford County, Chairman.

Charles E. Keck, Luzerne County, Secretary.

Mrs. Peter A. Johns, Fayette County.

John M. Harris, Lackawanna County.

Dr H. J. Sommer, Blair County.

H. W. McIntosh, Allegheny County.

T. C. White, Mercer County.

Davis Garrett, Chester County.

Frank Snively, Dauphin County.

Frank G. Hart, Beaver County.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

It was moved by Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., Bradford County, seconded by Hon. A. G. Seyfert, Lancaster County, that the report of the Committee be approved.

Motion carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. William J. Wahl, of the Attorney General's Department, is with us, and desires to be heard. We have arranged to give him opportunity to speak at this time, and he will now address us.

MR. WILLIAM J. WAHL, ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, PA.

I feel that I am on the program in a very poor place, simply because I follow Mr. Jeffries and his very elaborate speech as to what the duties of the Poor Boards are and should be in the care of the poor. But in my remarks I have some facts to present that you should know, which will be given to you with the thought that perhaps there may be a re-awakening and perhaps I may show you the care you should exercise in receiving and maintaining patients in the various institutions of the Commonwealth and in assuming the responsibility of paying the taxpayers' money for the support of people who should be supported by those who are responsible and chargeable under the law.

Have any of you ever gone into any of the insane hospitals on a visiting day? Have any of you gone to the homes of the indigent? If you have not done so, probably it would be well for you to go on such investigating tours and see the automobiles drive up, see the people who alight from them go in, and note upon their registration the places from which they come, and learn whom they come to see, and find that one

or them, for instance, comes in a big limousine to see his or her mother. Then go to the clinical history of that case, to the correspondence records, and use every means of investigation at your disposal, and note that that mother of the man or woman of wealth is being supported by a Poor Board in your district or of some other district in this Commonwealth. I could cite many instances to show what you would discover by such an investigation.

But you may say, "It is only \$3.00 a week." \$3.00 a week for one patient amounts to \$156.00 a year that you pay out, and if you have 30 of them it is close to \$5,000.00. Then you say to me, "Why is it?" I will give you a couple of illustrations to show you, and the object of my talk to-day is to create a better spirit of cooperation between the Attorney General's department and the various Poor Boards to the end that we may render you better assistance, help that you probably do not have at your disposal, and so assist to ferret out those cases where the patients should be paid for privately that you are paying for, and thereby to release a greater sum to enable you to carry on other charitable work.

Is there any reason why a member of a family of ample means should be maintained at the expense of the State of Pennsylvania or its Poor Boards, or both? A woman inmate in an asylum has a husband earning \$3,000.00 a year, with no children dependent upon him. Should he pay for his wife's care and maintenance? That is the kind of work we are engaged in. That is the kind of cases we are asking you men and women to take a greater interest in investigating and correcting. Go back into the records of your own poor board. Go into the list of the indigent insane patients you are supporting. Ascertain where those people live. Do you know that one Poor Board has been supporting for eight years at its expense and the expense of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a woman whose husband walked over into Jersey, presumably married another woman there and is raising a family, while the Poor Board and the Commonwealth pay for the maintenance of his legal wife? That is but one instance. Thousands could be cited. One Poor Board for 14 years, before I discovered it, was paying for the maintenance of a Chinaman at the State Hospital at Norristown, where right at the very fountain-head, if that case had been investigated and the facts discovered, it would have been found that that Chinaman should be over in China, because he could not become an American citizen. He was not a citizen of Pennsylvania. But our hands were tied, simply because the fact was not discovered until many years after the period of five years during which we could have taken it up with the Department of Immigration to have that man deported had elapsed.

In 1915 there was an act passed that a husband, wife, father, mother, child or children of any person in any institution, asylum, hospital, home, or other institution, maintained in whole or in part by the Commonwealth, who had the legal ability to do so, should pay for the support of such

person. How many of the Poor Boards to-day know the residence of the relatives of the people for whom they are honoring warrants and paying money, quarter after quarter, year in and year out? How many men having a wife in an asylum in the State of Pennsylvania have absconded from this Commonwealth and are now living in Ohio, Jersey, or other States?

Watch very closely the people you have committed. I am not saying they should be at large, for mentally unbalanced people are dangerous to a community at all times. But why should you put on your signature and say you will maintain a person, and become in duty bound to do so, if a person responsible under the law of the State for the support of that patient is living in luxury or wealth? Get right down to the bottom of it. Your commitment may say a "widow". Very few applications specify the name of the deceased husband. After finding out the name of the husband we may find that the husband made a will providing for the support of his wife during her natural life. Sons and daughters, tired of the so-called burden, forgetting that it was that very woman who sacrificed her life-blood to give them birth, cast the mother into an asylum or home, there to lie, dependent upon a Poor Board or the Commonwealth. Then when we uncover the facts and get to those people sometimes they say "The great State of Pennsylvania must be hard up when they get you folks to come out and look for us." And we say to them, "The more of your kind we find, the more responsibility we lift from the shoulders of the various Poor Boards and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by holding you to your duty, and the greater the amount we have to expend in order to care for those thousands of cases that require attention."

Those are the vital points for you to consider. Let me give you one very glaring instance. A poor unfortunate woman was confined in an asylum not far from Philadelphia. For a period of twelve years her old father paid for her maintenance, on the Poor Board end, simply because her husband had divorced her before she became insane. I was led to believe that there were some members of that family financially able to lift that burden from the Commonwealth and the County. The commitment of the Poor Board did not give me the names, but said one son and one daughter. How was I to know who they were? After a series of investigations, however, coupled with that of other cases, I found the particular party I was seeking. He happened to be a member of the Philadelphia Bar. Not in all the years had there been one line of correspondence which appeared in the hospital file to show that that son had thought enough of his mother even to send her a card of greeting at the joyous Christmas season; and I think if there is a man who has so little mother love to forget his own flesh and blood at that festal season I certainly should go after him and I cannot go after him too strong. But, demonstrating what Mr. Lafferty said to you, that there are many people outside who are only out because they have not been

caught, this fellow showed no sign of any regard for his mother. I went a round-about way to send that man a bill of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the maintenance of his mother, and, just as I suspected it would, so it turned out. On the letter-head of a member of the Bar there came a piteous appeal to our department. It said that he happened to have personal knowledge of the circumstances of this case and that after he had related them he felt that our department would agree with him that the old man had already been overburdened. I said to my chief "That is all right. That sounds good. It might take hold of your heart strings. But get down a little farther. Do as you please about it. But that man that signed this letter is the lawyer for that old man, and is also the son of a woman who is a patient in the same institution." Those are the things we ferret out. Those are the things we get down to the very heart of.

I have had the pleasure of having the closest degree of cooperation existing between our department and a certain Poor Board, and within a period of two months after investigation we have succeeded in lifting twelve regular patients from charge on that county and shifting the responsibility for them to where it belongs.

Many men responsible for the patients go into other states or into a different part of the Commonwealth, and at a certain time they feel that they would like to have their wife with them and they ask for a visit and the wife goes home. Sometimes the husband and wife have a little scrap, and the first thing we know the husband will say "I will send you back to where you came from." We find out the clinical status of that patient, and if that woman should be discharged we have the doctor at the time of her next visit forward to the husband a statement that the Poor Board which has been maintaining the wife has refused to provide further support and that she now becomes his individual charge, as she should be.

I am here from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as the representative of the Attorney General's department, to extend to you members of the various Poor Boards throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the assistance of our department in every manner possible to help you bring your particular boards to a state of efficiency; to help you to ferret out in your various districts the cases that are not worthy to be classed as charity, and where individuals are responsible for maintenance to make them shoulder their responsibility. We are ready to help you at any time, and all you need to do is to say the word, and we'll be with you.

HARRY A. JONES, ESQ., Washington County. *Mr. Chairman:* I want to say just a few words, because the speaker who has just finished has dealt with a topic upon which I read a paper at Butler in 1919. I think the subject of it was the insane dependents in Pennsylvania,

and I recollect that the chairman was inclined to be jocular and expressed wonder as to how blood could be gotten out of a turnip, but sometimes we find that turnips will yield some blood if carefully treated.

The message we have received to-day from the Attorney General's department seems to me is a fine invitation, and I want on behalf of this Convention to accept this invitation right now. It is a good many years since I left college, but my recollection is that the word co-operation is formed of the Latin prefix "con", which means "with," and "operari" which means "work" and that co-operation means working together with, working in harmony, doing some team-work for the accomplishment of a common purpose.

The policy of the Attorney General's office heretofore has disregarded the prefix, "con," "with," and has consisted entirely, so far as my observation and experience have gone and so far as I am informed by those from other counties, in operation alone, in that when the Commonwealth has found any estate belonging to the pauper of a particular district or county its representatives have said nothing to that particular Poor District, but have proceeded to confiscate and collect the whole bill.

The act of 1915 does give the State the right to collect from the estate of those made legally liable for the support of dependents, but it says that if the assets found are not sufficient to pay in entirety the bills of both State and County they shall be paid pro rata.

On behalf of his Convention I desire to accept the invitation of the Attorney General's department, and to say right now that the help that the Poor Districts want is to be informed of the existence of those funds, instead of having a paid investigator come out from Harrisburg and visit the local districts without any communication with the local authorities whatever and with an evident and obvious desire to cover up the existence of that estate and go back to Harrisburg, collect their own bill and leave us out in the cold.

If we play this game, let us play it fair and square. You help us, and we will help you. And we will approach the matter in the spirit that these people who have been evading the payment for which they are legally liable are not doing so because of any rascality, but in many cases they are doing it because they never have been asked to pay. We will accomplish more it seems to me if we approach a delinquent, a man who is back in his payment, in the spirit that he has overlooked the matter, than if we adopt a belligerent attitude that he is a rascal and trying to steal something from the State or County. It is time enough to get out the big stick when he refuses to pay after he has been approached with a conciliatory frame of mind.

We can co-operate very heartily, and will be glad to accept the invitation tendered by the Attorney General's department in the spirit of

sincerity, in which I trust it is given. I want to make this practical suggestion as to the way in which the department can help the local districts, by just communicating the information to the local authorities and asking the solicitor of the particular district to co-operate with the State department in collecting such claims as should be collected. It is a work that ought to be done, but it ought to be done in co-operation.

THE PRESIDENT. *Ladies and Gentlemen:* I invited you to bring notebooks and pencils and contribute to the festivities by asking questions at this time. I expected we would have more time for questions and answers. We still have ten minutes.

MR. D. A. MACKIN, Luzerne County. Dr. Schless, in his statement as to employment in the Philadelphia almshouse, spoke of paying a certain percentage of inmates a small remuneration. What percentage of your inmates are paid, and what is the average rate that you pay?

DR. ROBERT SCHLESS, Philadelphia, Department of Public Welfare.

I think there were 105 that were on our petty pay-roll, out of an available working list of about 300. In other words, we figure that about 25 per cent. of the people are available for duties, and out of this 300 people I should say 100 to 125 are available for full day duties, others than minding small affairs. Those are the men and women I referred to. They get assistance.

Their pay runs from as low as \$5.00 a month to \$20.00 a month. Of course their keep is included in this. That \$20.00 is an absolutely maximum figure. It is by means of these petty, reliable employees, on regular time, that we can keep our pay-roll down to a reasonable figure for an institution such as we have.

MR. MACKIN: I have one more question. This covers a class of people who are able to put in a fair, reasonable day's work. I am not referring to your regular manual labor. What proportion of your people are employed at some time of the day, as to all kinds of work?

DR. SCHLESS: I will have to answer your question in two parts: those who are employed as of any value to the institution itself, and those who simply are given means of killing time. Under the first caption, I should say that between 300 and 400 people are employed at some time during the day, at more or less regular duties, and have an assignment of some sort. Practically every one has the duty of making his or her own bed and tidying up a few minutes during each day.

Of the remaining 800 people, we have about 250 totally incapacitated for any sort of efforts; and the remainder are kept more at light amusement than productive work, such as canning, weaving, and other simple pursuits.

MR. MACKIN: Approximately 75 to 80 per cent. do something useful at some time?

Dr. SCHLOSS: Yes. All except those who are defective, such as epileptics, the totally blind, and those paralyzed to a moderate or greater extent.

Mr. MACKIN: Do you pay them real money, or is it a matter of bookkeeping?

Dr. SCHLOSS: They get actual cash on the 1st and the 15th of the month.

Mr. MACKIN: When you put them on your payroll, do you take them off your roll of indigents? Are they self-sustaining? Are they regarded as public charges thereafter? What is their status thereafter?

Dr. SCHLOSS: Their status then is not of a public charge. They are then getting so much a month and their keep. In other words they are transferred from those who are kept as a matter of necessity, related to those who are getting their keep and the payment, and most of them are getting between \$3.00 and \$4.00 a month in addition to their keep.

Mr. MACKIN: How long has this system been in vogue, what results do you get, and what do you find is done with this money after they get it? It is an explicit work, and I can see that there is a lot to it, but where are you coming out? Has it been in operation long enough to prove anything?

Dr. SCHLOSS: As far as I can answer your question it brings up the thing that I made a slight allusion to a while ago, and that is, taking people out of the class of paupers and making them working citizens. There was a time when this was used for swinging a powerful whip where if say 110 or 115 people would be taken out of the class of paupers and made voters and could be easily let in a certain direction the results were far from admirable. You may say, Why is not that conviction existing to-day? The answer is that at the present time the policy of the Mayor of Philadelphia has been, especially in the welfare department, to pick for the supervisory work some one who is not concerned in politics, who has no axe to grind, and who personally will attend to the work. My chief, so far as I know, has no ambitions so far as party lines are concerned. Just the other day a matter of that sort came up—and we are speaking, you might say (just among ourselves)—and he said that politics, religion, or color makes no difference so far as the efficiency of the place is concerned. We are simply getting people on the payroll from whom we can get the most work and who yet are not sufficiently capable to be turned out to earn a day's living of their own.

Mr. MACKIN: Do you change their living conditions?

Dr. SCHLOSS: No. Their living conditions are in no wise different from those of the other people, excepting so far as their duties may necessitate their eating at different times. But their food and rooms are the same.

MR. MCINTOSH: I would like to have the question of Mr. Mackin answered. What becomes of the \$20.00 a month that you pay your inmates?

DR. SCHLESS: In the first place, there would be very few who would get that much.

MR. MCINTOSH: Whatever you do pay them?

DR. SCHLESS: It practically all goes into tobacco, magazines, newspapers and the smaller luxuries that we cannot furnish them as indigents.

MR. MCINTOSH: At your own company store?

DR. SCHLESS: We have no company store. Oh, I see what you are driving at, and I can answer your question in your spirit. We have no commissary. There is nothing sold on the premises.

MR. MCINTOSH: I want to know where the money stops circulation. What does the man who receives it have right to do with it, and what does he do with it?

DR. SCHLESS: He spends it for his own benefit. The very fact that I cannot answer you specifically I think shows that we have no control of this money any more than we have of the money a man receives from a regular pay-roll. In other words, these men can buy themselves extra tobacco. They can go around and get extra cigars. We furnish a moderate amount of tobacco regularly to all the men. Their living conditions are no different from those of the other indigents, except that their work is more at their own disposal, in return for which they lose their status as indigents, not because of any difference of treatment but purely in the fact that they are getting paid.

MR. MCINTOSH: You do remove them from the register?

DR. SCHIESS: Yes, sir. They are not carried as indigents.

MR. MCINTOSH: And consequently if you have 200 of them employed you do not consider them as part of your 1,200 inmates?

DR. SCHLESS: No, sir. We do not.

MR. MACKLIN: Did you say how many years this has been in operation?

DR. SCHLESS: I believe this is the first year it has been in operation in the present way.

MR. T. C. WHITE: Mercer County. How do you overcome the jealousy among your patients?

DR. SCHLESS: The answer to that is quite simple. The number of people who are available for this regular duty is never really greater

than we can use. In other words, the number of people who can put in the full amount of time comprise a very limited, small group. And the other people, aside from those on the petty pay-roll, are people who are physically or mentally unfit to do the same work. In other words, we have more trouble finding a person who is worth putting into a job than we have in turning down people who could do that sort of a job.

MR. MCINTOSH: You don't get anything from the store for the support of these particular people?

DR. SCHLESS: No, sir.

MR. MCINTOSH: You just pay them this stipend—if it should be called a stipend—and their board?

DR. SCHLESS: Yes, sir. This stipend is fixed by the City Councils of Philadelphia. It is fixed, the same as the salary of a trained nurse or a resident physician. And although we pay them small sums and it takes three or four of them to do the work that a regular man would do, yet the total is not more than the cost would be of having regular employees, and we have the advantage of having something for them to do.

MR. A. L. BIERBOWER: Cumberland County. Mr. White just asked the question I wanted to ask. We tried that in our place some years ago, and we found that we had to quit. We had all kinds of trouble. And so we have abandoned it altogether. A man who can earn \$20.00 a month can go out and live and does not need our help.

DR. SCHLESS: May I ask what numbers you have to draw from? We are a big manufacturing City, and our changing patients would be more than in any other place, probably. Our people are to a certain extent transients. At certain times we fill up, and at other times we empty out. When our people can get a job they go out. We have a larger moving population than you have in most parts of the State.

MR. WHITE: Yet you have 300 that you have in this class and you only pay 125?

DR. SCHLESS: We are only employing 125 on regular duties.

HON. A. G. SEYFERT: Lancaster County. How many of these that are on this petty pay-roll do vote?

DR. SCHLESS: That I do not know.

MR. SEYFERT: Isn't it a fact that according to the Philadelphia papers some time ago some councilman wanted to put everyone in the almshouse on the pay-roll so they could vote?

DR. SCHLESS: As I mentioned before, that voting was an old so-called disgrace. Since the home for the indigent was taken away from its former status and put in charge of a different department, with entirely different administration.

THE PRESIDENT: I am very sorry to have to choke off this discussion just when it is getting interesting and when we have struck a streak of pay dirt, but the time has come when we must close. We are already some minutes behind our schedule..

It was moved by Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., Bradford County, and seconded by Mr. T. C. White, that the Convention adjourn, to meet this evening at 8.00 o'clock at the Uniontown Country Club.

Motion carried.

THURSDAY NOON LUNCH

Through the courtesy and hospitality of Superintendent and Mrs. J. Springer Todd and their assistants and the Board of Directors of the Fayette County Home the members of the Convention were taken there for lunch. The local Entertainment Committee provided automobiles and took the members of the Convention during the afternoon on trips to some of the many points of historic interest in Fayette County.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION, 8.00 P. M., UNIONTOWN COUNTRY CLUB.

The evening program was preceded by a Convention Dinner at the Uniontown Country Club. President Trembath introduced the Rev. Dr. W. Scott Bowman, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church Uniontown, Pa., who gave the invocation.

During the dinner the assembly was entertained by Mr. Luke Barnett, of Pittsburgh. Orchestral music was furnished by the Uniontown High School Orchestra. Assembly singing was led by Miss Lillian Hammitt, of the Uniontown Public Schools.

After the dinner President Trembath introduced as toastmaster Judge John Q. Van Swearingen, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County.

JUDGE VAN SWEARINGEN: *Ladies and Gentlemen.* A couple of hours ago, I was standing over near the door where two other men were standing, not intending to listen to their conversation but it was not possible to escape hearing what was said. One man said to the other, "When we have our Class Day exercises at our school you are invited to make the Class Day address". The other man replied, "I will do it. I made a Class Day address last year at another school and I will come over to your school and give the same speech." That man is warned that it is sometimes dangerous to make the same speech twice.

Inasmuch as it is necessary for me in introducing him to tell a story on my friend Mr. Carr, in order to mollify him I will first tell one on myself. About 20 years ago, in a Presidential campaign, four or five of us were traveling over the county trying to make campaign speeches,

and during our itinerary a meeting was scheduled in a small town where, perhaps because there was no hall large enough to hold the crowd, we spoke from a store-box. While I was speaking from this impromptu stage I was telling the crowd of the great things my candidate had accomplished, and as trying over on them what I had already successfully delivered to other audiences. In emphasis of the superlative record of my candidate I was propounding the question, "What would you say if I told you my candidate has done thus and so?" stating some great thing he had done; repeating the inquiry over and over, and each time telling a greater accomplishment; until about the sixth time the pitcher went to the well once too often and when I asked "What would you say if I told you this?" a little dried-up fellow, with a squeaky voice, probably belonging to the other political party, and who had taken a drink too many, reached away up on his toes and said, "I would not believe a word you said."

Now my friend Mr. Carr tried the same thing once. He thought he could make the same speech twice. He had been making campaign speeches all over the county. One day he was defending a man in our court on trial for murder. In his argument to the jury he talked long and earnestly. He acquitted his man. After the discharge of the jury one of the jurors went to Mr. Carr, shook hands with him, and said, "Mr. Carr, I want to congratulate you on that speech. You told it a whole lot better than you did the last time I heard you tell it." Mr. Carr said, "How is that? I never made that speech before." The juror replied, "Oh yes, you did. Don't you remember the political rally we had at Tippecanoe four years ago? You made that same speech then."

So I warn this man Mr. Carr, who is going to make that same speech, that the next time he tells it it will get him into trouble. Without further introduction I have the honor and the great pleasure of introducing to you Hon. Wooda N. Carr, who will speak on his own subject.

IDEALS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

HON. WOODA N. CARR

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: I need not say that it is a great delight to be with you to-night. It is a signal honor indeed to be invited to address an audience of this character. I can assure you that the story Judge Van Swearingen has told about me is the absolute truth. He has told it so many times about me that I begin to believe it myself.

But I will tell you a story that is absolutely true. In the campaign the Judge spoke about, he and I had gotten down along the Monongahela River where I have some friends, and night overtook us. It was during his second campaign for Judge. He said, "Wooda, where

will I find a place to stay all night?" I replied, "I have a friend living along the river." So I took the Judge to Jim Moriarty's house. Jim was an old friend of mine, and I told him inasmuch as there was no hotel in that section I should like him to find us a place to stay. Jim said "All right, Wooda. You can stay here, but Judge Van Swearingen cannot." I said "Why?" He said, "Well, I got into his court one day for selling liquor without a license and the Judge said "I will just give you one year and \$500.00." I got that one year, but he still owes me the \$500.00. I never will support nor entertain in my house a man who won't pay his debts."

There is a unanimity among men and women who do the same kind of work, and particularly among those who are associated in such work as you ladies and gentlemen are engaged in, that makes for success. When I talk of pulling together I always think of the big Irish policeman who used to stand on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue and direct the traffic. When the big limousines would come down Pennsylvania Avenue and the big Irishman would throw up his hands the traffic had to stop. One rainy day the Italian Ambassador came down the street in his big limousine. Back of him was an Irishman in a Ford. The traffic policeman threw up his hands, and the big limousine stopped, but the Irishman could not stop his Ford and plowed in to the rear of the limousine and mashed it to pieces. Directly the big cop ran out and said, "I have got your number. What's your name?" The Irishman said, "My name is Michael O'Rafferty." The policeman said, "Are you Michael O'Rafferty from the County Down?" Mike replied, "Sure I am Michael O'Rafferty from the County Down." The traffic cop said, "Mike, sure I am glad to see you. And how did the Dago come to back into you?" When you have team play like that, no matter what work you may be engaged in you will find it is always a success.

The subject upon which I wish to speak to you for a little while to-night is "The Ideals of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

There are others here who would more entertainingly speak upon a subject of this character than I, but during a week in which I have been engaged in other work I have tried to think of some things that might interest you in connection with this work in which you are engaged.

Pennsylvania has been the Keystone State in all the work of human endeavor. It has led all reform. As it has been the Keystone State in the great arch of Union, it has been the one centralizing force that has held together the other commonwealths of this Republic. I love to think of the part Pennsylvania has played. I love to think of the part taken by this great county of Fayette in the history of this Nation. You visitors here have been entertained by a trip to some of the places of historic interest in Fayette County. Yonder in our mountains as I passed to-day I saw line on line of automobiles, and immediately the thought came to me "They are our visitors and they are now treading

historic ground." For it was there at Fort Necessity the guns of Washington awoke the echoes in the mountains and heralded the advent of the Republic in this western world. Near by sleeps General Braddock, the great commander of the English legions who was laid to rest with the benediction of Washington. Here was the center of that activity when the English and Latin peoples were contending for the language and lineage of this western world. This is Fayette County, one of the sixty-seven counties of this imperial Commonwealth that we know as the Keystone State.

And there are other counties, likewise perhaps as historic as our own, beginning with Erie and ending with Philadelphia, and beginning with Wayne and ending with Greene. Every foot of this soil has been contended for in the days that have passed by the nations of the old world, and out of that strife that attended the early years of this nation this Republic was born and we came into being as a nation to bring about the consummation of the ideals that our fathers wrought in establishing here upon this western continent a new nation, "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal."

The world had dreamed of its fanciful republic. Milton saw, through his sightless eyes, the vision of a land where men were free. The great Locke had given to us his speculation upon the rise and fall of empires. But not until it was announced as a truth of government that all men were created free, endowed equally with rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, was this great truth worked into an instrument that became the cornerstone of the life of a nation, when it became the underlying fact in the American Constitution, having been conceived in the Declaration of Independence under which the liberties of our people were born.

In the Constitutional Convention Pennsylvania played a conspicuous part. In the adoption of that Constitution it was the voice of Pennsylvania that led the other men and the other states of the Union to bring together and cement that mighty fabric that became the instrument and the bulwark of our national civilization. So from these ideals have come those concepts that the men of Pennsylvania have worked into our Constitution and our laws.

There is no state in this Union that has been maligned so much as the State of Pennsylvania, and yet there is no state that has better laws, no state that has a higher civilization, no state that has a more orderly people than Pennsylvania, among all the states of the Union. It is true that men occasionally go wrong. It is true that government at times becomes corrupt. This happens in all commonwealths. But the people right these wrongs. The great heart of Pennsylvania beats true to her ideals of the past, and whatever ills the government has borne in the past will be cured by the future. And I say to you to-night, expressing my individual judgment, that Pennsylvania has better laws, given

to us by some of the men who have been maligned, than any other state in the nation. In what other state in the Union have the people day after day, week after week, year in and year out, stood by the principle that the American Sabbath, the Christian Sabbath, shall be observed? You will find no base-ball for profit in Pennsylvania on Sunday. You find no moving pictures houses open for profit in Pennsylvania on Sunday. I am not one of those who decry sports and amusements for the boys and girls. I have no objection to the base-ball game that may be played by the boy or girl for entertainment or exercise any day of the week. But I, like the mass of the voters of Pennsylvania, am opposed to the desecration of the Christian Sabbath as a money-making proposition by any people anywhere in the Commonwealth.

These are some of the ideals consecrated in the past that appeal to me.

Let us take for a moment some of the great outstanding characters, men whose names come trippingly to our tongues. It was Daniel Webster who said that Alexander Hamilton touched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprang upon its feet. It was Albert Gallatin, a Pennsylvanian by adoption and a resident of Fayette County, who took the credit of this nation, the treasury department of our government, and established those principles upon which it is being administered to-day. He was the father of the financial system of the United States, and as he conceived it the treasury department is now functioning.

Pennsylvania perhaps has contributed more money in proportion to its population for the charities of its people than any other state in the Union, and one character comes to my mind to-night as an outstanding figure and perhaps the fore-father of the State's charities who will remain forever the father of the individual charities of our Commonwealth. I refer to that magnificent and heroic Pennsylvanian who gave his fortune to a great charity in the city of Philadelphia, Stephen Girard.

And although you men and women here to-night do not in your individual capacities or as a body represent the Public School System, without qualification I may say that with all its faults, and they are many, no man has done as much for the public school system not only of Pennsylvania but of the United States as that militant old war-horse, Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania.

And as you come down the great long line of men you will find that the Governors of Pennsylvania, one of whom honors this occasion with his presence to-night, have stood as bulwarks in support of the appropriations for the Charities of this Commonwealth, and we have fared better than any other state in proportion to the revenues that have been pay into the treasury.

These are the concepts and the ideals that make a government and a state. We are standing solidly back of our public school system,

our charities, taking care of the poor who cannot take care of themselves, taking the youths of the land in the plastic age and giving them the opportunity to become what God intended them to be. Our ideals are not our idols. Ideals are living, moving, breathing things that push onward and forward the destinies of peoples and nations. Pennsylvania has been true to these ideals in the past. Pennsylvania will be true to them in the future.

In closing my remarks to you to-night may I leave with you this one thought, which may be epitomized in a little poem that I once learned and that I will give you. While we are working out these great problems, while we are striving to accomplish this great good in this mighty work, there comes back to us the compensating satisfaction of knowing that we have performed our duty in the individual stations we occupy in life. That thought is well expressed in this poem:

"Fair are the flowers and the children,
But their subtle suggestion is fairer;
Rare is the rose blush of dawn,
But the secret that clasps it is rarer;
Sweet is the exultance of song,
But the strain that precedes it is sweeter;
And never was poem yet penned,
But the meaning outmastered the meter.

Never a daisy that grows,
But a mystery guardeth the growing;
Never a river that flows,
But a mystery scepters the flowing;
Never a Shakespeare yet writ,
But a greater than he did unfold him;
Never a prophet foretold,
But a mightier seer hath foretold him.

Back of the canvas that throbs,
Stands the painter hinted and hidden;
Into the statue that breathes,
The soul of the sculptor is bidden;
Under the issues we feel,
Lie the infinite issues of feeling;
And crowning the glory revealed
Is the glory that crowns the revealing.

Great are the symbols of being,
But that which is symbolized is greater;
Vast the created and beheld,
But vaster the innate creator;
Back of the sounds broods the silence,

And back of the gift stands the giving;
And back of the hand that receives
Thrill the sensitive nerves of receiving.

Space is as nothing to spirit;
The deed is outdone in the doing;
Warm is the heart of the wood,
But warmer the heart of the wooing;
And up from the depths where these shiver,
And up from the heights where those shine,
Twin shadows and voices swim starward,
And the essence of life is divine."

That is the epitome and the single thought that actuates every human heart in its true devotion of charity to man, that

"Up from the depths where these shiver,
And up from the heights where those shine,
Twin shadows and voices swim starward,
And the essence of life is divine."

Let me, then, in closing my talk, give you this other concept that I have in mind, illustrated by another little poem about our work in life, that you never know what your accomplishment may be and how it may help somebody who may follow in your foot-steps.

This poem is called "The Bridge Builder":

"An old man, traveling a lone highway,
Came, in the evening's cold and gray,
To a cavern vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim;
The swollen stream held no fear for him.
And he turned when safe on the other side,
And he built a bridge to span the tide.

'Old man', said a fellow pilgrim near,
'You are wasting your strength in building here.
Your journey will end with the ending day;
You never again will pass this way.
You have crossed this chasm deep and wide;
Why build you this bridge in the evening tide?'
The builder lifted his old gray head:

'Good friend, in the path I have come', he said,
'There followeth after me to-day
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm, which has been as naught to me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pit-fall be.
He too must cross in the twilight dim.
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him.

JUDGE VAN SWEARINGEN: A short time ago a colored man who was living in this town got into trouble and was put in jail. He sent for an Irish lawyer to get him out. This lawyer went to the jail and talked to the prisoner, and after they discussed the situation and the colored man had passed out to the lawyer some coins of the realm, the lawyer promised to be back and have the prisoner out by six o'clock that evening. After the colored man had waited and waited, being convinced it must be six o'clock, and the lawyer had not come, he looked out of his little dirty window up close to the roof and saw on the sidewalk another colored man, and said, "Nigger, what time is it?" The man on the outside could see no one and started on, but heard the question again, "What time is it?", and looking up spied the prisoner under the eaves, and replied, "They got you, did they? You-all is just where you ought to be. I don't know what time it is. I don't think it makes any difference to you nohow, because I don't think you-all is preparing to go anywhere to-night nohow."

The Irish lawyer is here to-night, and will speak to you on the subject "Americanism". I have the pleasure of presenting John Duggan, Esq.

ADDRESS BY JOHN DUGGAN, ESQ.

Judge Van Swearingen, Mr. Chairman, Governor Tener, and Ladies and Gentlemen: Judge Van Swearingen has suggested that I speak to you to-night on the subject of patriotism or Americanism. We have just emerged from a bitter war, a conflict in which many of the youth and flower of the nation have been mowed down, a conflict that was no respecter of race, social position or religion, a conflict wherein this nation made its sacrifice for the democracy of the world. Our soldiers engaged in that conflict were not struggling as Jews, or Protestants, or Catholics. They were solidly banded together as Americans, fighting shoulder to shoulder that the democracy of the world might be made safer. And over in the far-flung fields of Flanders, among the poppies, lie the youth of America, Jews, Protestants and Catholics, but all united as Americans, who gave their lives that this world might be made better for you and me. Perhaps some of you have boys who sleep the eternal sleep in the consecrated soil of France, and they may be Jewish, Protestant or Catholic. They stopped to consider no creed or religious faith, no political party, no former racial or national affiliation; but they went feeling that the fate of this Republic was in their hands and it was their honor and glory to protect it. And alongside of the boys who fought stood our welfare workers, laying aside all creed, race and politics, holding allegiance only to God and native land, and making their sacrifices for our boys and for humanity.

But now that the War is over, now that these sacrifices have been made in our common cause by a united people, propaganda is rampant in our midst, stirring one religion against another, one race against another, Protestant against Catholic, Christian against Jew, class against class,

to breed discontent and disunion among us. The time has come when we must lay aside all prejudice and bigotry, and, like the boys who made the supreme sacrifice and those others who were willing to make the same sacrifice, be first last and always true Americans.

Our fore-fathers were nurtured at the breasts of mothers born across the seas, English, French, Belgian, German, Spanish, Irish, Scotch, and from other countries. But on this sacred soil, irrespective of race birth, we are all Americans and all old race prejudice must be laid aside and forgotten. The only simon-pure Americans after all were Indians. We appropriated the land. All of us come from foreign stock, and out of the mixture of races we are welding one nation and one people, with all old-world prejudices obliterated. We are building the American nation to-day, and no group among us has a monopoly of American traditions. No class should be permitted to assert a self-righteous corner on Americanism or to claim a superiority of American ideals, or to spread a doctrine of racial, religious or class supremacy through some selfish, ulterior motive, which some time in the future, if allowed to go on, might tear down the edifice we have been erecting and finally wreck our government.

Centuries ago the cradle of civilization was in the East. Through the ages and down the corridors of time the trend of civilization has been westward, until now it has reached the Western Hemisphere. We hear now of an Asiatic menace. I am not an alarmist. I feel that so long as we present a united front we need fear no danger from without. But I wonder if the propaganda of race hatred and religious hatred now being preached throughout the United States, if it be tolerated, may not be the weakening influence that may mow us down as a nation and give to the Asiatic people the supremacy they held in ages long ago I pray God that it may not be so. I pray that we may not permit such propaganda to persist.

If we stand together as American citizens, regardless of birth and descent, regardless of religious or class differences, all the powers of earth cannot overpower us and we shall stand secure in our position for all time to come. And my plea is that we be not overcome or swayed by any argument or propaganda that might tend to incite any religious or radical prejudice, but let us remember that we are all Americans regardless of religion and descent, and let us stand by our country and its traditions, solidly united in our love of our glorious nation to promote its enduring future.

JUDGE VAN SWEARINGEN: Several years ago, when the administration at Washington was Democratic, the Bar Association of this county had, as its honored guest at its annual banquet, the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Marshall. The toastmaster, in introducing the Vice-President, said some very nice things about him, all of which were true. When Mr. Marshall responded he told this story.

Josiah and Matilda, his wife, lived in the country and did not often come to town; but one spring, when the hens had been laying well, the cows giving plenty of milk, and the housewife making plenty of butter, Joshua and Matilda decided to celebrate their good fortune by a day in town, which they did. As they walked along one of the principal streets of the town they saw a string of people going into a drug store, so they followed the course of travel to see what was happening. Inside the drug store they saw a long marble slab counter, behind which were boys and girls dressed in white uniforms who were putting out on the counter glasses of some kind of drink which the people on the other side of the counter were drinking, apparently and with enjoyment. Joshua and Matilda had never seen soda-water and did not know what it was, but after they had watched a while they went over to one of the small tables where they saw other people drinking, sat down, and asked the clerk to bring each of them one of those glasses. When they got their glasses they were both afraid to drink. You know ever since the episode in the Garden of Eden the women have been shifting the responsibility onto the men. Matilda said, "Joshua, you try it, and if it doesn't kill you I will drink mine." So Joshua lifted his glass, took three or four swallows off the top, smacked his lips, and said, "Go ahead and drink it, Matilda. It won't hurt you. It is nothing but sweetened wind." And so, the Vice-President said, all the nice things the toastmaster had said about him were just sweetened wind.

In introducing to you the former Governor of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania what I say about him is not sweetened wind, but is said in all sincerity and honesty and because it expresses our feelings toward him. When he was at Harrisburg he did well by the People of all the counties of this Commonwealth. He was always kindly disposed to the people of this county, and we feel grateful to him. As an expression of our respect and esteem for him, let us all stand as I present the former Governor of our State, Hon. John K. Tener.

ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN K. TENER.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel to-night, here in Uniontown in good old Fayette County, as I always feel when I come here, most comfortable and very much at home. I feel that I am among friends and in a familiar place. It is an especial delight to come for this occasion, because it renews within me all of those feelings of sympathy for your work, its objects and purposes, that I had while in office.

I have no story to tell about your toastmaster. I consider the Judge a most splendid gentleman. He graces the Bench and wears the ermine with great dignity. It might not be judicious for me to tell any story about him, because I do not know how soon I may be before him.

I do not fear the grave dangers pictured by my good friend Mr. Dugan as besetting this nation. I cannot think there is real danger when I

feel and know that throughout our great Commonwealth and in the other states of the Union the effort is being made by our leading citizens, as it is being made here now, to honor our traditions, and when I realize that our people believe in education and are committed to its spread, and that we are committed to the care of the honest poor, the indigent and the dependent. I recall as if it were but yesterday going about our splendid Commonwealth and even into its remote regions, from Wayne to Greene and from Erie to Philadelphia, visiting all of the institutions of the State, all its hospitals and asylums, at Warren, Polk, Spring City, Retreat and Fairview; and there was impressed upon my mind the work being done by this State. And it occurred to me at that time that while we cared for many of the defective, the insane, the indigent, and the poor, and the claim was made that we should care for increasing numbers of them, yet our greater and prouder claim might well be that there should be fewer such unfortunates among us.

This State of Pennsylvania, as has been said, does give more, and in the proper way expends greater effort, than any other State in its charities, for its asylums and its poor farms. We are all proud of the work we are doing, and we appreciate your part in it.

I am glad you have come at this time to Fayette County. I am glad you have come to see the Fayette County Home, presided over by Springer Todd and his good wife. I have not seen the home; I have not been through it; I have not examined the grounds; I do not know anything about its inmates. But I do know Springer Todd and Mrs. Todd, and I venture the assertion here and now that no County Home in Pennsylvania is better managed, and at no place do the inmates feel the human, kindly touch to a greater degree, if to as great a degree, as under the management and supervision of Springer Todd and his wife.

This is a wonderful Commonwealth of ours. This is a wonderful country of ours. But oh, how common-place it does seem to say it in just that way, to repeat such a truism. But how can we be fearful of the future so far as this government is concerned when, as evidenced by our recent history and acts, America has taken and holds to-day the very head of the table in the council chambers of the world? The entire universe to-day is looking to America for guidance, example and leadership. How then can we fear for our future? True, we are the melting-pot. But, on the other hand, I believe the time has come when we can claim a really national American character. It must be true, because it is so acknowledged.

We speak about the contention there may be between the religious forces. That also is being melted. There are ways of assimilating, and ways of getting together.

There was no question of race or creed on the battle-fields, and I think there is not going to be anything serious here if we commit ourselves

to education and to the practice of the golden rule. If we love our neighbor as ourselves, and if we do unto others as we would that they should do unto us, I think no serious differences can creep in. If we have education that makes for consideration of others I think we need fear no disruption of the nation in the near future. The only danger I think we need fear is that we should become so much of a democracy that our democratization would sweep us into the following of a demagogue or hero who might set himself up and lead us on and on to the overthrow of our courts and all of our cherished institutions. I do not think our downfall can come about through force or through our ignorance.

Mr. Toastmaster, the hour is getting late and I do not wish to trespass further upon your time except to tell you again how delighted I am always to come to your county and your city, and my especial pleasure upon this occasion. Your guests of the evening I have met before. I know the good of their work. I have been always in sympathy with their efforts and when I was in position to do so endeavored to help them. I recall distinctly that when some of the good ladies of the Commonwealth came to me in Harrisburg and asked that an institution might be created in the State as an industrial home for women it at once struck me as being necessary, fair and just. We had industrial reform schools for the boys, but not one in the State for young women. The necessary legislation was passed. And it was my great pleasure to visit, only a few weeks ago, that industrial home for wayward girls, located fourteen miles from Williamsport in the beautiful Muncy valley, and there I saw the fine women who had been reclaimed. They were happy in their work, actively engaged, busily doing the needful things, canning fruits and vegetables which they had cultivated and grown, each set of them looking after their own dining-room and cottage. Their work and their institution appealed to me at once as being very much worth while. I should like to have visited also the institution at Laurelton, but have not yet had the opportunity.

And these are the things we are doing which, coupled with our school system and all that we are doing in education, seem to me surely to mean the absolute safety of this great Commonwealth of ours, the first and foremost of all the states in our grand nation.

JUDGE VAN SWEARINGEN: *Ladies and Gentlemen.* This concludes my part of the program of the evening. I understand that your President has something to say to you, and I therefore turn the meeting back to him.

PRESIDENT TREMBATH: When the Judge started out this evening he wanted me to tell him something about this gathering, which I tried to do but failed. At this time I desire to struggle with the effort a minute longer. This assemblage consists of several hundred apostles of healthy discontent. We are here advocating the betterment of the mental, social, physical political and family conditions of the Commonwealth, and we are

all showers. A shower, as Judge Van Swearingen will tell you, is one who takes a jury out to show them the field of controversy. For better illustration I will relate to you an incident in the life history of a colleague of mine from Luzerne County, who paid a visit to Dublin, Ireland, and while there sought to locate Saint Patrick's Cathedral. Calling to a passer-by on the street my friend said, "Pat, can you show me the way to Saint Patrick's Cathedral?" Pat replied, "Is it Saint Patrick's Cathedral you want to find? Sure, there is no one in the town of Dublin that can tell you better than I can where Saint Patrick's Cathedral is, your Honor. Sure, I will tell where to find Saint Patrick's Cathedral. You go down beyond to the next corner, and that is Morrissey's Place, and there is not a man in Dublin that can give a better glass of stout than Morrissy can. Now don't pass Morrissy's place. When you come to Morrissy's place you turn to the right and go down two squares, and then you turn to the left, and then you will find Mooney's place. Mooney puts out the finest drop of liquor in the world. Can I tell you where Saint Patrick's Cathedral is? Oh, come on, man. I will go with you and show you myself." Now, if you want to know any spot at which the conditions can be bettered, here are two or three hundred showers who will go with you, who each, himself or herself, will point out the situation.

They will not agree in their method of showing. Each one is out for his particular hobby, and their incongruities are pictured in the clumsy name of this association, the "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania." That seems to band together an incongruous lot, and perhaps if one wanted to shorten the name down he might call it the "Ancient and Honorable Society of the Cave of Adullam." If you remember, all the socially discontented of ancient Israel, every man whose hand was raised against his neighbor, gathered into the Cave of Adullam, banded themselves together, and then sallied forth to conquer the world for righteousness. They founded the Kingdom of David, and from the Kingdom of David came the Son of David, who lifted on a radiant cross became the light of the world. All that is needed now for this band of ours is a David.

As this meeting draws to a close, I desire to thank this Association for all the "sweetened air" that has made my life so pleasant during the past few days. You have been very kind to me, first in bestowing upon me the position of President of this Association, and secondly in heaping upon me flattering enconiums which do not belong to me but rather to the efforts of the excellent people who have been acting as showers of that which is wrong, that which must be righted, that which will make us a greater and a better Commonwealth than we have ever been.

I now introduce to you the next President of the Association, Major J. Clyde Miller, of Pittsburgh.

MAJOR J. CLYDE MILLER, President-Elect. *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association and good people of Uniontown:* After listening to these eloquent addresses I do not feel able to say much. But I do desire to say this, that of all the organizations to which I belong this is one of which I feel very proud, because this organization has as its objective the doing of good to those who need our help. There is no brass band leading you good men and women out in your work of helping to uplift mankind, but you are delivering the goods and are succeeding far better than any credit or public acclaim you receive would indicate. You are caring for Jew and Gentile. All men and women look alike to you. It is a wonderful work you are doing in this grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I was born down along the Monongahela River. I remember when I was a young chap I witnessed our Governor Tener play ball. We used to trim him at Homestead. I have many pleasant recollections of those associations.

I am proud of this good State of Pennsylvania, and everything that is mine is in it. I am proud of my good county of Allegheny; but if ever I should move away from it I should like to come here in Fayette County, where Wooda Carr is practicing law and where Springer Todd is doing his best for human-kind. I have chopped cord-wood with Springer Todd in these mountains, and have come to know him. You see I am pretty close to this old county, and I love it for several reasons.

I greatly appreciate this honor. I have had other honors bestowed upon me, but, in all sincerity, I feel prouder of the honor you have given me than of any other I have received.

I ask you good citizens of Pennsylvania, you members of this Association, to let me have your ideas. Help me, and let me have your earnest co-operation. I want the constant support and help of all you good men and women. In conclusion I desire once more to thank the Association for the honor bestowed. Our next meeting is at Williamsport, and we extend to you good people of Uniontown a hearty invitation to be there with us in 1923.

The Convention adjourned, to meet at Williamsport, Pa., in 1923, at the date fixed by the officers.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.**Uniontown, Pa., October 17-20, 1922.****ADAMS COUNTY**

E. H. Benner, Director, Gettysburg.
Jos. I. Weaver, Director, New Oxford.
H. T. Stauffer, Steward, Gettysburg.
A. E. Roth, Clerk, Gettysburg.
J. Edw. Hall, Director, Orrtanna.
Robt. E. Wible, Gettysburg.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Rev. John W. Cleland, Supt. Boy's Industrial Home, Oakdale.
J. Clyde Miller, Director, McClure St., Homestead.
Dr. G. A. McCracken, Medical Superintendent, Woodville.
Mrs. G. A. McCracken, Woodville.
Dr. Ralph L. Hill, Woodville.
Mrs. Ralph L. Hill, Woodville.
Mrs. Chas. B. Aylesworth, Children's Aid Society, 43 Fernando St.,
Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Bertha L. Wood, Children's Aid Society, 43 Fernando St.,
Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Harry W. McIntosh, 1304 Standard Life Bl., Pittsburgh.
Harry W. McIntosh, Esq., 1304 Standard Life Bl., Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Hettie M. Porch, Supt. Prot. Home, 5500 Butler St., Pittsburgh.
Dr. W. L. Henderson, Director, East McKeesport.
Mrs. W. L. Henderson, East McKeesport.
Rev. J. Calvit Clarke, Near East Relief, Pittsburgh.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

J. D. Knoble, Overseer, 235 Market St., Kittanning.

BEAVER COUNTY

Frank D. Hart, County Commissioner, New Brighton.
Fred O. Javens, County Commissioner, Beaver.
Miss S. Elizabeth Springer, Monaca.

BEDFORD COUNTY

Samuel S. Baker, Director, Everett.
Samuel F. Campbell, Director, New Enterprise.
Mrs. Josiah R. Ritchey Matron, R. D. 3, Bedford.
Josiah R. Ritchey, Steward, Bedford.
Mrs. Geo. A. Hillegass, Buffalo Mills.
Geo. A. Hillegass, Director, Buffalo Mills.

BERKS COUNTY

John G. Herbine, Director, 13 S. 9th St., Reading.
 Mrs. John G. Herbine, 13 S. 9th St., Reading.
 Jacob Swope, Director, Bethel.
 Chas. L. Moyer, Steward, Shillington.
 Howard McGowan, Director, Geiger's Mills.
 Mrs. Howard McGowan, Geiger's Mills.

BLAIR COUNTY

Dr. H. J. Sommer, Supt. Hospital for Insane, Hollidaysburg.
 H. H. Pensyl, Director, 6th Ave., Altoona.
 J. Howard Lotz, Director, Tyrone, R. R. 1.
 C. C. Fleck, Steward, Hollidaysburg.
 Mrs. C. C. Fleck, Matron, Hollidaysburg.

BRADFORD COUNTY

Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., Director, Towanda.
 Howard L. Bailey, Superintendent, Troy, R. D. 3.
 Mrs. Howard L. Bailey, Troy.

BUTLER COUNTY

G. S. Sherman, Commissioner, Butler.
 Henry Green, Commissioner, Butler.
 I. M. Dyke, Commissioner, Butler.
 C. E. Walters, Butler.
 Dr. J. C. Caldwell, Physician, Butler.

CAMBRIA COUNTY

John L. Evans, Director, Ebensburg.
 Mrs. D. L. Owens, Matron, Ebensburg.
 D. L. Owens, Steward, Ebensburg.

CARBON COUNTY

Mrs. S. W. Gangwer, Weatherly.
 S. W. Gangwer, Steward, Weatherly.

CHESTER COUNTY

John P. Sharpless, President, Avondale.
 Davis Garrett, Superintendent, Embreeville.
 Mrs. Davis Garrett, Matron, Embreeville.

Wilmer B. Cox, Director Malvern.

Mrs. Wilmer B. Cox, Malvern.

R. T. Garrett, Jr., Asst. Supt., Embreeville.

Mrs. R. T. Garrett, Jr., Embreeville.

Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, Children's Aid Society, N. Penn St.,
West Chester.

Mrs. Edith Ludwick, Children's Aid Society, Honey Brook.

Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Children's Aid Society, Kennett Square.

CENTER COUNTY

David Vaughn, Overseer, Sandy Ridge.

T. R. Dubbs, Overseer, Cold Stream.

Mrs. Edw. Kane, Matron Boro Home, Bellefonte.

CLARION COUNTY

C. H. Stitzinger, Supt., Sligo.

Mrs. C. H. Stitzinger, Matron, Sligo.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

M. L. Farrell, Commissioner, Clearfield.

T. R. Weimer, Commissioner, DuBois.

Jesse E. Dale, Commissioner, DuBois.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Mrs. Helen Holloway, Director, Berwick.

Lloyd B. Skeer, Director, Center & 3rd., Bloomsburg.

Thos. F. Mumford, Director, 100 W. Center, Centralia.

W. E. Tubbs, 809 Mulberry St., Berwick.

Mrs. W. E. Tubbs, 809 Mulberry St., Berwick.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Victor E. Winans, Supt., Saegertown.

Mrs. Victor E. Winans, Matron, Saegertown.

M. G. Beatty, Com. & Director, Meadville.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Mr. & Mrs. Geo. D. Bretz, Director, Boiling Springs.

H. D. Keiser, Supt., Carlisle.

A. L. Bierbower, Director, Carlisle.

Harry R. McCartney, Treasurer, Carlisle.

J. M. Rhey, Esq., Solicitor, Carlisle.

Jacob M. Sheely, Director, R. D., Mechanicsburg.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

Frank B. Snavelly, President, Poor Board, Hummelstown.
 Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Bureau of Children, Dep't of Public Welfare,
 Harrisburg.
 Mr. Bromley Wharton, Bureau of Assistance, Dep't of Public Welfare,
 Harrisburg.
 Miss Caroline Jones, Dep't of Public Welfare, Harrisburg.
 Mr. Wm. J. Wahl, Attorney General's Dept, Harrisburg.
 Miss Mary S. Labaree, Dep't of Public Welfare, Harrisburg.
 Mrs. C. C. Etnoyer, Matron, County Home, Harrisburg, R. D., 1 Box 4-B.
 Miss Mary F. Bogue, Mother's Assistance Fund Harrisburg.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Mrs. F. J. Siebrecht, Wholesale Inst. Supplies, Lansdowne.
 F. J. Siebrecht, " " " "
 Mrs. Sarah Kerlin, Investigator, 318 W. 9th St., Chester.
 James J. Skelly, Director, Lima, Pa.
 Mrs. Elizabeth B. Cheyney, Director, Media, Pa.
 Dr. E. Marshall Harvey, Physician, Media, Pa.

ELK COUNTY

Mr. Jos. Weisner, Commissioner, St. Mary's.
 Mrs. Jos. Weisner, St. Mary's.
 Wm. Thomas, Commissioner, Ridgway.

ERIE COUNTY

Harry E. Wagner, Director, Wesleyville.
 Mrs. Harry E. Wagner, Buffalo Road, Wesleyville.
 Robt. E. Findley, Supt. R. D. 2, Erie.
 Mrs. Robt. E. Findley, Matron, R. D. 2, Erie.
 Chas. F. Loesel, Director, 615 Poplar Lane, Erie.
 Mrs. Chas. F. Loesel, 615 Poplar Lane, Erie.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Judge J. C. Work, Uniontown.
 Hon. Wooda N. Carr, Uniontown.
 Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen, Uniontown.
 Mayor W. H. Smart, Uniontown.
 T. Springer Todd, Superintendent, Uniontown.
 Mrs. T. Springer Todd, Matron, Uniontown.
 Geo. H. Krepps, Director, East Millsboro.

Frank L. Costolo, Director, Pt. Marion.

W. H. Rankin, Director, Scottdale, Pa., Star Route.

S. A. Baltz, M. D., County Physician, Uniontown.

C. L. Davidson, Solicitor, Uniontown.

Wm. Hormell, Clerk, Uniontown.

Mrs. Chas. Chick, Mother's Pension Fd., Morgantown St., Uniontown.

Mrs. P. A. Johns, Children's Aid Society, S. Mt. Vernon Ave., Uniontown.

Mary Shaffer, R. N., Fayette Co. Chapter Red Cross, Uniontown.

Geo. B. Jeffries, Esq., 11 Court St., Uniontown.

FOREST COUNTY

S. M. Henry, Clerk, Tionesta

August Stromquist, Co. Commissioner, Marienville.

J. H. Russell, Co. Commissioner, Tionesta.

M. A. Carringer, Solicitor, Tionesta.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

P. H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Box 345.

Mrs. P. H. Hollar, Matron, Chambersburg.

Mrs. John B. Stoner, Waynesboro.

John B. Stoner, Director, Waynesboro.

Jacob W. Lehman, Director, Chambersburg.

Mrs. Jacob W. Lehman, Chambersburg.

John F. Kirby, Treasurer, S. 2nd St., Chambersburg.

Mrs. John F. Kirby, S. 2nd St., Chambersburg.

Mr. E. S. Skelly, Chambersburg.

Mrs. Mary S. G. Buch, Probation Officer, Chambersburg.

Ira B. Wenger, Director, Chambersburg.

Mrs. Ira B. Wenger, Chambersburg.

Thos. K. Scheller, Esq., Solicitor, Chambersburg.

GREENE COUNTY

A. H. Rinehart, Supt. Waynesburg.

Mrs. A. H. Rinehart, Matron, Waynesburg.

Henry McNeely, Director, R. D. 2, Waynesburg.

Joseph Sproat, Director, R. D. 2, Waynesburg.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

Simon Moore, Shade Gap.

T. A. Weight, Clerk, Three Springs.

J. R. Edwards, Director, Huntingdon.

J. G. Allison, Director, Mill Creek.

W. H. Crone, Supt. Shirleysburg.

Mrs. W. H. Crone, Matron, Shirleysburg.

INDIANA COUNTY

J. Willis Wilson, 1239 Water St., Indiana.
 Mrs. J. Willis Wilson, 1239 Water St., Indiana.
 Mrs. Sue Willard, Philadelphia St., Indiana.
 R. C. Doty, Indiana.
 Mrs. R. C. Doty, Indiana.
 D. P. Bothell, County Commissioner, Indiana.
 John L. Getty, Solicitor, 946 Church St., Indiana.
 Mrs. John L. Getty, 946 Church St., Indiana.
 S. M. Johnson, Supt. Indiana.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Robert W. Bowen, Superintendent, Ransom.
 Dr. W. A. Paine, Director, Scranton.
 Wm. R. Simms, Director, Church St., Scranton.
 R. F. Malone, Director, 71 8th St., Carbondale.
 Wm. H. Davis, Director, Mitchell Ave., Carbondale.
 Leo J. Duffy, Director, Brooklyn St., Carbondale.
 A. J. Bell, Director, 25 Spring St., Carbondale.
 James P. Clark, Steward, Carbondale, R. D.
 John Harris, Connell Bldg., Scranton.

LANCASTER COUNTY

A. G. Seyfert, Secretary, Lancaster.
 D. H. Denlinger, Director, Gap.
 Frank B. Bausman, Director, Columbia Ave., Lancaster.
 W. H. Bitner, Director, W. Chestnut St., Lancaster.
 Rev. P. L. Carpenter Chaplain, Bird-in-Hand.
 H. Walter Jones, Christiana.

LEBANON COUNTY

John A. Long, Director, R. D. 4, Lebanon.
 Mrs. John A. Long, R. D. 4, Lebanon.
 John C. Borgner, Treas. R. D. 4, Myerstown.
 Mrs. John C. Borgner, R. D. 4, Myerstown.
 A. G. Boger, Steward, R. D. 5, Lebanon.
 Mrs. A. G. Boger, Matron, R. D. 5, Lebanon.

LEHIGH COUNTY

Wm. H. F. Kuhns, Supt. Wescoeville.
 A. P. Roth, Director, 733 N. 8th St., Allentown.
 S. D. Woodring, Director, R. D. 1, Copley.

LUZERNE COUNTY

James H. Evans, Director, 18 Wesley St., Forty-Fort.
Comer Jones, Director, Taylor.
Chas. E. Keck, Esq., Solicitor, Miners Bk. Bldg., Wilkes-Barre.
Wm. J. Trembath, Esq., President, 2nd Natl. Bk. Bldg., Wilkes-Barre.
Mrs Wm. J. Trembath, 368 N. Maple St., Kingston.
Thos. Turner, Sr., Director, 87 Robert St., Alden Sta.
A. B. Davenport, Director, Pittston.
C. W. Smiles, Director, 17 Fulton, Pittston.
Agnes Harding, Investigator, Pine St., Pittston.
D. A. Mackin, Supt. Retreat.
John Shigo, N. Gallatin St., Hazelton.
S. W. Drasher, Maiden St., Hazelton.
E. J. McKernan, Director, Hazelton.
J. A. Bayless, Secretary, West Broad St., Hazelton.
John D. Davis, Director, Avoca.

LYCOMING COUNTY

W. H. Clarkson, 37 Bennett St., Williamsport.
E. E. Ohl, Steward, City Home, Williamsport.
Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Matron, City Home, Williamsport.
Mrs. Sallie P. Kilbourn, Overseer, 515 W. 4th St., Williamsport.

MERCER COUNTY

T. C. White, Superintendent, Mercer, R. D. 4.
Mrs. T. C. White, Matron, Mercer, R. D. 4.
Thos. A. Sampson, Esq., Solicitor, Mercer.
J. P. Griffith, Director, 85 S. Water St., Sharon.
J. H. McKean, Director, Sheakleyville.
W. W. Dight, Director, Mercer, R. D. 4.
R. L. Crawford, Director, 301 Jackson St., Grove City.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

Wm. J. Burns, President, Reedsville.
W. A. McNitt, Director, Reedsville.
W. I. Russler, Stewart, Lewistown.
Mrs. J. A. Manbeck, Matron, Lewistown, R. F. D.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

A. L. Bauer, Director Barto.
John H. Bartman Steward, Royersford.

Samuel Yeakle, Director, Fort Washington.
J. Horace Ziegler, Director, Lederachville.
H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Esq., Solicitor, 501 Swede St., Norristown.

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Mrs. C. O. Taylor, Matron, Smethport.
O. S. Gahagan, Director and Commissioner, Main St., Mt. Jewett.
Mrs. O. S. Gahagan, Main St., Mt. Jewett.

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Morris J. King, Director, Bethlehem.
Geo. E. Bensing, Director, Bath, R. D. 1.
Steward L. Houck, Director, Freemansburg Ave., Easton.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

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J. H. Spotz, Warden, R. D. 2, Shamokin.
C. E. Martz, 3rd and Spruce Sts., Shamokin.
John A. Muir, Secretary, 716 N. Shamokin St., Shamokin.

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Chestnut Hill.
Miss Gertrude Folks, Children's Bureau, 1432 Pine St.
Miss Lillian A. Quinn, Children's Aid Society of Penna., 1430 Pine St.
E. J. Lafferty, Bureau of Restoration, State Dep't of Welfare, Stock
Exchange Bldg.
Horace Wolstenholme, State Dep't of Public Welfare, Stock Exchange,
Building.
Francie X. Hogan, Prison Labor Division, Dep't Public Welfare, Stock
Exc. Bldg.,
J. Broomfield, Prison Labor Division, Dep't Public Welfare, Stock
Exc. Bldg.,
Edward Plankinton, Phila. General Hospital, 34th & Spruce Sts.,
Dr. Robert Schless, Assistant Physician, City Hall, Phila., Dep't Welfare.
James F. McClellan, Director, 1131 East Cheltenham Ave., Germantown.
Mrs. Emily L. Carmichael, Director, 7127 Germantown Ave., G'tn.
J. Wesley R. Craig, Director, 374 Shedaker St., Germantown.
Isaac S. Currier, Director, 41 W. Gravers Lane, Germantown.
William H. Coupe, House Clerk, 632 E. Cheltenham Ave., Germantown.
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dox Street, Frankford.

Harry L. Buckius, Director, 1528 Overington St., Frankford.
James J. McCrane, Director, 3102 Rhaun St., Holmesburg.
Mrs. M. C. McCrane, 3102 Rhaun St., Holmesburg.
Albert Burrows, Director, 1659 Meadow St., Frankford.
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John Weamer, Director, Stoyestown.
Frank R. Coder, Esq., Solicitor, Somerset.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

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James Crawford, Director and Commissioner, Blossburg.
Jos. Hughes, Superintendent, Wellsboro.
Mrs. Jos. Hughes, Matron, Wellsboro.

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Women, Laurelton.

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Frank M. Keene, Director, Franklin.
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Mrs. B. A. Black, Polk.
Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Superintendent, Polk.
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Fred Gates, Director, West 1st Street, Oil City.

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 Addison White, Clerk, 112 Biddle St., Warren.
 Mrs. Addison White, 112 Biddle St., Warren.
 E. M. Lowe, Director and Commissioner, Madison Ave., Warren.
 Mrs. E. M. Lowe, Madison Ave., Warren.
 M. Brady, Superintendent, Hospital, Youngsville.
 Mrs. M. Brady, Matron, Hospital, Youngsville.
 W. D. Ward, Com. and Director, R. D. 1, Warren.
 Mac. Onley, Director and Commissioner, Court House, Warren.

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 T. B. H. Brownlee, Attorney, 112 S. Wade Ave., Washington.
 S. W. Pollock, Vestaburg.
 Mrs. S. W. Pollock, Vestaburg.
 W. G. Theurer, Treasurer, Franklin St., Washington
 Miss Elizabeth Wilson, Actuary, C. A. S., Le Moyne Ave., Washington.
 Mrs. Lillian M. Lane, Director, Donnan Ave., Washington.
 Harry A. Jones, Com. to Codify Poor Laws, Wash. Trust Bldg., Wash-
 ington.
 Rev. D. Glen Moore, Chaplain, 43 North Ave., Washington.
 R. C. Buchanan, Director, 184 Duncan Ave., Washington.
 Mrs. R. C. Buchanan, 184 Duncan Ave., Washington.
 C. R. Riggle, Supt., R. D. 9, Washington.
 Mrs. R. C. Riggle, Matron, R. D. 9, Washington.
 T. C. Luellen, Supt. Children's Home, Washington.
 Mrs. T. C. Luellen, Matron Children's Home, Washington.

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 Mrs. J. A. Brant, Matron, Box 18, Greensburg.
 J. M. Bash, Director, Pleasant Unity.
 Mrs. J. M. Bash, Pleasant Unity.
 John S. Hambert, Director, Irwin.
 Mrs. John S. Hambert, Irwin.

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 John J. Landes, Director, R. D. 3, York.
 O. H. Atland, Steward, York.
 J. H. Lanius, Director, R. D. 3, York.
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WASHINGTON, PA.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
*The Officers, First Vice-President,
Chairman of Committee on Legislation,
and last three for Presidents:*
MAJOR J. CLYDE MILLER, PITTSBURGH
WILLIAM J. TREMBATH, WILKES-BARRE
T. C. WHITE, MERCER

ASSOCIATION OF

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Next Annual Convention, Washington, Pa., October 14-16, 1924

To the Members of the
Association of Directors
of the Poor and Charities and
Corrections of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Members:

You will find herewith a copy of the
proceedings of the 48th Annual Convention of our
Association held at Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
October 16-19, 1923.

The 49th Annual Convention will be held
at Washington, Pennsylvania, October 14-16, 1924.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome the
next convention to our own county. While we are
located in almost the extreme southwestern part of
the Commonwealth, yet we are easily accessible to all
parts of the State by improved Highways and by the
Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railway Systems,
also connected with the City of Pittsburgh by good
trolley service.

We can offer you excellent opportunities
for visiting charitable and correctional institu-
tions. In addition to our county and children's
Home, we have the Pennsylvania Training School, for
delinquent boys and girls, at Morganza, which is
considered one of the model institutions of the
State.

We are also within a half-hour's drive of
two of the great Allegheny County Institutions; to
wit, the Pittsburgh City Home, and the Allegheny
County Home, - the latter being under the care of my
predecessor, Major J. Clyde Miller.

Your committee is preparing a program
which it believes will be most interesting and
profitable to all the members of the Association. We
will be glad to have any suggestion from you as to
matters which should be considered by the convention.

Please make arrangements to have as many
of your officers present as is possible.

Very truly yours,

R. C. BUCHANAN,
President.

(See other side for Board Committees and Hotel Accommodations)

Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania.

LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR WASHINGTON, PA., CONVENTION.

October 14—16, 1924

(The Addresses Are In Washington, Pa., Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Music

MacDonald Weaver.

Registration

Mrs. W. H. Ecker,
Miss Bess Wilson,
Mrs. Lida Stevens.

Transportation

T. C. Luellen,
C. R. Riggle,
Harry A. Jones,
Otto Luellen,
S. W. Pollock, Vestaburg.

Hotels

Ed. R. Horne,
H. R. Campbell.

Entertainment

Frank Berthel,
T. J. Underwood,
W. G. Theurer,
W. F. Penn, Morganza,
T. Springer Todd, Uniontown.

Convention Reporter

Mrs. Haldain B. Hughes.

General Committee

J. A. McIlvaine,
J. I. Brownson,
Erwin Cummins,
J. Boyd Crumrine,
R. G. Lutton,
H. R. Campbell,
J. N. C. Campbell,
Harry Pollock,
J. E. Johnston,
J. W. Walker,
R. L. Muncie,
J. Edgar Murdoch,

Chas. S. Caldwell,
T. B. H. Brownlee,
Mrs. George Reed,
Miss C. C. Thompson,
Mrs. J. A. McIlvaine,
Mrs. Laura Flinta,
Miss Isabelle Lambie,
Mrs. Erwin Cummins,
Mrs. C. L. Crawford,
Mrs. H. H. Grace,
Mrs. Ernest Walz,
Miss Elizabeth Christman,

Mrs. Nellie Best,
Mrs. W. J. Gower, Cannonsburg,
Rev. Huber S. Ferguson,
Rev. W. E. Slemmons,
Rev. R. B. Cuthbert,
Rev. Father J. M. Hughes,
Capt. W. S. Evans,
Rev. John W. Love,
Rev. F. W. Perkins,
Rev. B. F. Taber,
Rev. H. B. Ernest,

WASHINGTON, PA., HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

George Washington Hotel, 125 rooms.

Every room with bath and circulating ice water.

Single.....	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$5.00
Double.....	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00

William Henry Hotel, 10 rooms.

Single without bath, \$1.75 per day. Single with bath, \$2.00 per day.
Double without bath, \$3.00 per day. Double with bath, \$3.50 & \$4.00
per day.

Auld House, 25 rooms.

Double, \$3.00 per day with running water---with bath, \$4.00 per day.

Cunningham Hotel, 30 rooms.

Rates; \$1.50 Single & \$2.00 Double---public bath.

Reservations for these rooms must be made on or before October 1, 1924.

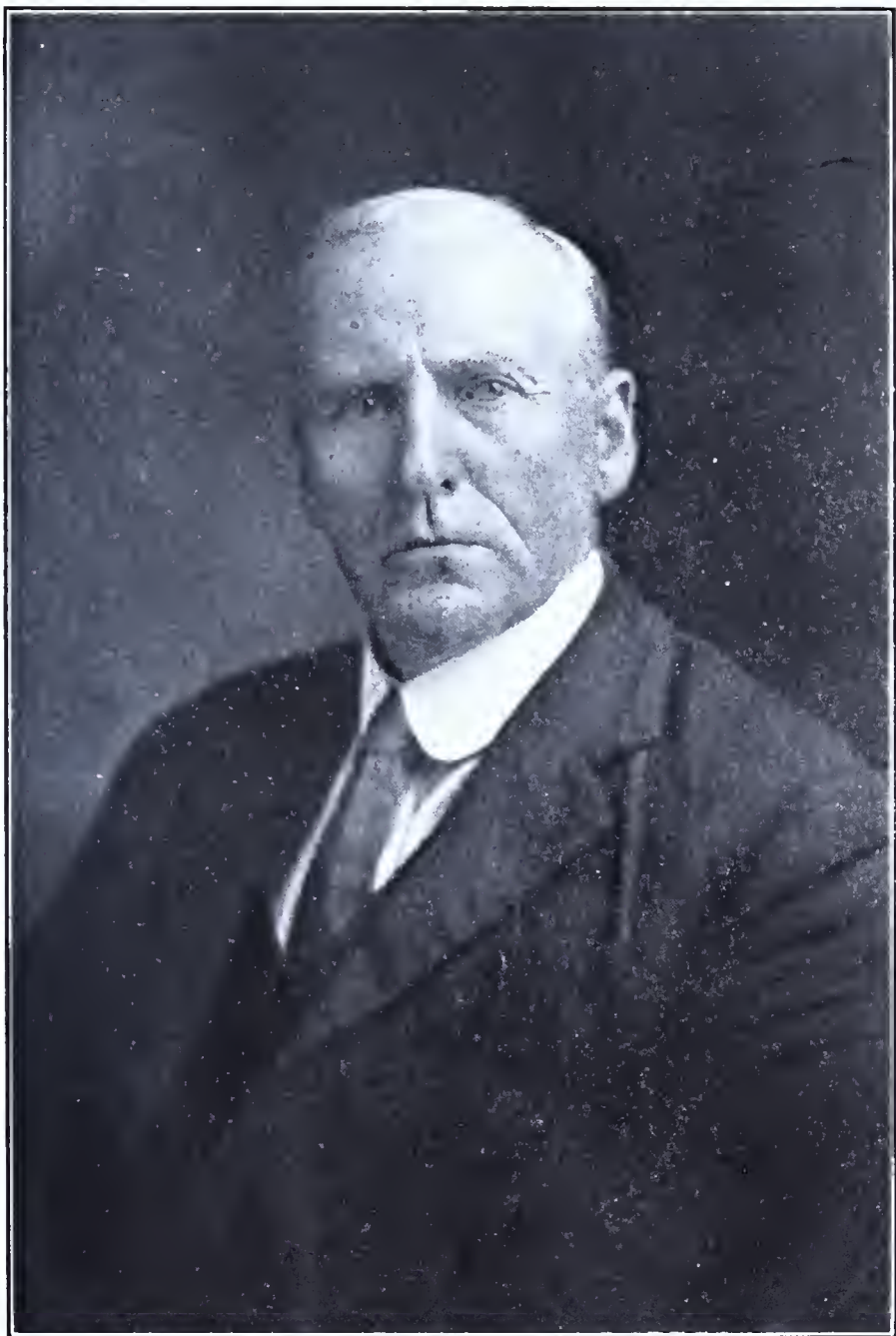
Write direct to the hotel of your choice stating number of persons
and kind of rooms desired.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-EIGHTH MEETING
OF THE
ASSOCIATION
OF
Directors of the Poor and
Charities and Corrections
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA



WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 16, 17 and 18, 1923



R. C. BUCHANAN

President Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities
and Corrections of Pennsylvania

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee consists of the President, the First Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Honorary Secretaries, the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and the last three Ex-Presidents, as follows: T. C. White (1921), Mercer; William J. Trembath, Esq., (1922), Wilkes-Barre; Major J. Clyde Miller, (1923), Pittsburgh.

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Harry W. McIntosh, Esq., Pittsburgh.

T. C. White, Mercer.

Thomas K. Scheller, Esq., Chambersburg.

Charles L. Davidson, Esq., Uniontown.

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Dr. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg.

Will F. Maguire, Wilkes-Barre.

Bromley Wharton, Harrisburg.

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Miss Mary Murphy, Dunmore.

Charles L. Moyer, Reading.

Mrs. Lillian M. Lane, Washington, Pa.

Dr. Henry Wilson, Somerset.

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MRS. I. ROBERTS COMFORTWest Chester
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WILLIAM THOMASRidgeway
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EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER1430 Pine St., Philadelphia

TREASURER.

W. G. THEURERWashington, Pa.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

MRS. T. C. WHITEMercer
D. A. MACKINRetreat

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

CHARLES F. LOESELErie
MRS. W. IRWIN CHEYNEYMedia

FORTY-EIGHTH CONVENTION
OF THE
**Association of Directors of the Poor
and Charities and Corrections**
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HELD AT WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA,
OCTOBER 16, 17 AND 18, 1923.

The forty-eighth Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections was opened in the Court House at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, October 16th, 1923 at eight o'clock in the evening, with Major J. Clyde Miller, President, presiding. Major Miller stated that Hon. A. M. Hoagland, Mayor of Williamsport, would call the meeting to order. MAYOR HOAGLAND:

"Ladies and gentlemen of the forty-eighth meeting of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, it has been my honor to be requested, (representing the local committee), to call this meeting to order. The meeting will therefore come to order and the Convention will consider itself as commencing at this point. I take pleasure in introducing to you the Rev. Charles Everett McCoy, who will invoke the Divine blessing."

MAYOR HOAGLAND: This point in the program is reserved for a gentleman whom it is my great pleasure to introduce to you, Mr. Charles F. Loesel, Director, from Erie, Pennsylvania, who has a very important part at this time

PRESENTATION OF SOUVENIR GAVEL

Charles F. Loesel.

MR. LOESEL: You are about to open a Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania. It is customary for the President of an Association to have a gavel. I have a gavel here that has a history connected with it, and you, Major Miller, as a soldier of the World War will appreciate it yourself.

This gavel has been taken from the planking of the flag ship Niagara, built in Erie in 1812. Completed in 1813, it entered Perry's fleet which sailed up the lake from Cleveland to Put-in-Bay. In Put-in-Bay Perry's fleet met the British fleet on the tenth day of September, 1813, after which Perry sent the message to the Secretary of the Navy, "We have met the enemy and they are ours". After the war, Perry's fleet was taken back to Erie, Pennsylvania, where it anchored in a part of the Lake called Misery Bay. This bay got its name from the soldiers on board the ships of the fleet. They were not allowed shore leave, they suffered with the mosquitoes at night, and the sun and the flies by day, and they named it Misery Bay.

In 1912 there was an appropriation made to raise the Niagara and rebuild it, as it was at the time of the battle in 1813. This was done, and the flag ship Niagara is now on exhibition in Erie, Pennsylvania.

Now, President Miller, I want to present to you this gavel. Use it in this Convention, and after the Convention take it home as a souvenir. I also want to present to you this book giving the history of the Battle of Lake Erie.

BY MAJOR MILLER: Mr. Loesel, Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not have words at my command to express my feelings on receiving this gavel. I shall ever cherish it, and as I go down the sunset side of life I shall ever look back and remember the many friends I have in this Association. I appreciate this very much for its historic value. I happened to be present at the time this old hulk was raised at Erie, and I have always wanted to get a piece of wood out of this old boat.

MAJOR HOAGLAND'S ADDRESS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It seems that I am on the program now for an address of welcome. A little while ago I was chairman of this meeting and I had a perfectly good gavel. I was using Judge Whitehead's gavel. Commodore Perry won another victory when he came in with this gavel and I will return Judge Whitehead's gavel to its place.

During my seven years as Mayor of Williamsport, it has been my honor to welcome many distinguished visitors to this city. Never have I taken more honor and pleasure in welcoming a Convention than I do this evening. I say this advisedly because I am acquainted more than most mayors with the work of the Poor Boards. The City of Williamsport is one of the few cities in the State of Pennsylvania that has a Poor District and an institution within the corporate limits of the city. As Mayor and member of Council I have twice helped to elect the Poor Board of the City of Williamsport. While that is where our function ends, yet it is a very important matter to pick out people

who are properly equipped for this work. I am interested in the work and I know the importance of it and I know what you do to help other people, and consequently I am glad to welcome to this City an Association of people who are doing such wonderful work.

I am glad to see so many women present. It was our decision in Williamsport two years ago that it would be well to have a woman on our Poor Board and therefore we elected Mrs. Kilbourne to that position. I think we have been justified in that, and I am glad to see that other places have done the same thing, showing that perhaps our judgment in the matter was good.

You are doing Williamsport a lot of good this week in bringing your distinguished speakers here. If you had done nothing more than bring Dr. Potter to Williamsport, we would have been grateful to you.

Now you have been accustomed to taking care of other people, and so now we want to take care of you. You are just as welcome as you were when you went out to old Aunt Mary's. Notwithstanding the Volstead Act, we have a kind of hospitality on tap which I think will bring you back again. You have been here before—this is the third time—but we hope you will come back every year instead of waiting as you did the first time, 13 years, and the next time, 17 years. Wait only 12 months. It is going to do us a lot of good to have you here. I therefore turn over to you the keys of the City; go where you please and do what you please. You probably won't want the keys after three o'clock in the morning. The Judge is here to back me up, and I usually take second place to him, so I am turning the meeting over to him at this time. He will continue with the remarks of welcome.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will now have the pleasure of hearing from Hon. Harvey W. Whitehead, President Judge of Lycoming County.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD'S ADDRESS

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is truly a great pleasure to welcome to this County the members of this organization. I am not surprised that three times you have knocked at our doors for admission, as Lycoming County is exceptional in its attractiveness at this time. Its mountains and valleys truly surpass in beautiful scenery, most of the Counties of the State and in these later days we have learned to value and protect the pure water flowing through our mountain reservoirs. The City in which you stop is recognized as one of the finest inland cities. Our industrial establishments ship goods to all parts of the world. So highly blessed with all that goes to make up an ideal place in which to live and work, we fearlessly request that you stay long enough to critically examine and then compare all parts of this

great County with the other Counties of the State, believing that by fair comparison some of you will at least come back to this place, and perhaps to stay.

I am glad to see by your program that you get outside of and beyond the old question of years ago that occupied the minds and thought of the Overseers of the Poor, namely, how cheaply can we board the unfortunate ones who have fallen into our hands. Your discussions upon the question of the County Home and of how best to care for dependent and neglected children will unquestionably produce good results. Every County, or a few Counties jointly should have a County Home. The erection and proper maintenance of such a Home should be compulsory. The farming out of the needy to the lowest bidder is barbarous and should be prevented.

So far as possible Courts are now caring for the children who lack the proper parental care or who are incorrigible or delinquent. This work in the juvenile court is intensely interesting, as here there is much more at stake than mere dollars and cents. Oftentimes the future of the child—that is whether the child shall be developed into an asset or a liability—depends totally upon the action of the Court. If the Court errs and liability results, then tax payers must raise, by taxation, enough to meet the liability.

In most Counties the work of the juvenile and domestic relations courts has become so great that it should be performed by a special judge, preferably a woman. This question is germane to the questions you must consider, because the more nearly perfect domestic relations are maintained, the fewer orders of relief will be required, and this will also result in a less number of delinquent cases than at present.

Now my friends let me say this—the County truly welcomes you, and sincerely hopes that your stay will be both pleasant and profitable. Our industrial establishments, our stores and business places are open for your inspection and our splendid roads invite you to enjoy our beautiful scenery. Our County not only welcomes you, but sincerely invites you to make it your annual stopping place.

PRESIDENT MILLER: On behalf of the Association, Mr. W. J. Trembath of Wilkes-Barre, former president, will respond to these addresses of welcome.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

W. J. TREMBATH, Wilkes-Barre.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: A bright New York reporter the other day pointed out that one of the well-known ball players, I forget which one, had committed a social error by permitting the

ball to roll between his legs. It shows how suddenly a social error can steal upon you. This evening when I came up to the register at the Lycoming, after I had inscribed my name on the register, there stood a bell boy with a beaming smile upon his face, and he said "Good evening, Sir", and I almost committed a social error—I almost put out my hand and shook that bell boy's hand.

Somewhere I noticed this definition of the difference between cities—"There is an air about a city and it has a way with it whereby a man can recognize one from another; cities full of happiness, cities full of cheer, cities full of gloom. There are cities with their faces toward heaven and some with their faces toward earth. Some have a way of looking at the past, and others looking at the future. Some notice you if you come among them, others glance at you, and others let you go by." Well, I am already prepared to sort out Williamsport in that category—facing toward the future; not caring so much about the past, recognizing the newcomer (as that bell boy did, up at the hotel), so that already I do not feel, Mr. Mayor, a stranger in your midst.

The smile of that boy was hospitality, and having been to Williamsport before I can say that they have taken, in Williamsport, the 'Hospital' out of 'hospitality'.

The word 'hospitality' may suggest, if you analyze it, nothing very pleasant, and yet by the method of administering hospitality it has been dignified, beautified and ennobled. We have been trying to do something for almshouses by calling them "Homes." This Association was organized in 1876 and the conditions of our almshouses and our asylums were confessedly, in that day, abominable. They were vastly better when we met 30 years ago; improved when we met 13 years ago and improving now; but it is improvement, it is what we do to benefit conditions, which makes change of name unnecessary. Our Association goes by the name of 'Charities', coupled with the name of 'Corrections.' Charity is said in the Bible to be the highest virtue, and the greatest of virtues has become so demeaned by what we have done to it that they are trying to expunge it from the Bible. That is not what the citizens of Williamsport have done with hospitality; they have not made it necessary to change the name. I think I read when I was a Sunday School boy that the time would come in the hereafter when each of us, under proper conditions, and with a fairly good record, would be entitled, up there among the stars, to a new name. I wonder if the Creator would give us a new name in the same sense we have given a new name to our almshouses and leave all the faults under the new name? What we are trying for, Mr. Mayor, is not a further change of name, but a further change of heart and a further change of methods and better comprehension of the real significance of the word "charity" and a real desire to be public almoners in the best sense.

I derived my position as Poor Director from the appointment of the Court in my County and the one word of counsel that went with the appointment was, "Be good to the poor." I believe that where you derive your appointment by election that is what the people want, "Be good to the poor."

And advice is all very well in its way. But something more than advice, and preachments, are needed when the rough rock falls and crushes out the life of the husband. The wife has not committed a social error—what she needs is actual help. When the husband is taken away to Mt. Alto, the wife needs more than advice—what she needs is actual help. Advice is all very well in its way, but it will not buy coffee. What they need is the measure of help in Washington County, or the measure of help in Dauphin County, or what I believe to be the still larger measure of help which we give in our own County, and it should not be pinched and niggardly. I think the true reason we come to this Convention is to get enlargement of the heart. If it brings us that, Conventions are worth while, and if not they are not worth while.

Now I am going away from my subject entirely, if I may, Mr. Chairman, to this question of immigration. It is a favorite subject—to bang the immigrant. Well as the son of an immigrant and as an immigrant myself, and associated on a board of eight, with others who are immigrants or the sons of immigrants, who have been charged by our Court to dispense public charity, I think perhaps there is a word to be said.

In my mail this morning came a little pamphlet called "The Interpreter" published by these immigrants themselves. I want you people to know what they think about it. It says, "Any student of alien assimilation in the United States knows that the foreign-born population as a whole is moved by a mighty and tireless desire to conform to what we term American standards. Among those who confront the alien with patriotic preachments there is no zeal comparable with the silent but ceaseless day-and-night effort of the newcomers to merge and blend into the habits, customs and general appearance of the older population. It is a process that has been going on eagerly and somewhat pathetically ever since the second shipload of settlers arrived in America to imitate the first, some three hundred years ago.

"Unreasoning fear and unkind resentment of strangers is a human failing imported from abroad by the first of our esteemed ancestors. In the earliest days at Jamestown and Plymouth there were some men who viewed with alarm the presence of more recent arrivals in their midst. But the vast nation of today is a monument to the wisdom of those who did not despise aliens because they were alien—who were quick to indict men for their individual offenses but never for their choice of parents or place of birth."

There is more to the same purpose but I don't want to burden you with that. I merely want to say that one source of the wealth of this United States, its human wealth, is the despised immigrant and that the future of the United States quite largely depends upon the intelligent treatment of the immigrant. You cannot tell those people down in New Jersey who are now suffering for coal, that there are 200,000 miners too many—they would be glad to have 200,000 more. They may be ignorant. They have to be Americanized and they will be Americanized. Part of the price is undoubtedly what we have to pay through Poor Boards up in our coal regions.

PRESIDENT MILLER'S ADDRESS

It gives me great pleasure at this time to tell you of my appreciation of the great honor of being the presiding officer of this the Forty-Eighth Annual Convention of our Association and I am going to ask that you give the same attention and careful consideration to all the subjects on our program.

The splendid reception that has been extended to us on behalf of the citizens of your wonderful City of Williamsport, assures me that our presence here is appreciated and as the presiding officer of this Association I take the liberty of inviting the people of Williamsport to attend the meetings of this Association.

Your Executive Committee has arranged for and selected speakers of note who have the subjects assigned to them well in hand. In a great many instances the subjects have been their life work.

There is one subject that has not been discussed at any of the meetings that I have had the pleasure to attend, and that is Defective Immigrants.

Almost 20,000 defective aliens entered the United States last year, of whom about 15,000 were admitted under no restrictions at all, while 5,000 were afflicted with disease or disabilities and entered under the conditional restraint bond. Some of these cases were of so incurable a nature that it was sure that the victims would become inmates of publicly supported institutions.

The official records of the Bureau of Immigration show that in the past, 95 per cent. of the immigrants admitted temporarily or under bond, ultimately violated and forfeited their bonds and remained in this country. In other words, not 5 per cent. of the bonds of defective immigrants have been enforced, and upon investigation it has been a usual practice for bonded aliens to give incorrect names and for them to leave the cities or States in which they had agreed to reside. They have at will violated the terms of the bonds which were to govern their conduct.

We find that the cost of alien defectives in the State Institutions (not including county jails and alms houses) averaged $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all the money raised by all the States from taxation. States with many aliens, such as our own State and the State of New York pay the most.

New York State, with about ten per cent. of the white population of the country and twenty-two per cent. of the foreign born, has seventeen per cent. of the institutional insane and more than thirty per cent. of the foreign born insane. Of its 43,000 asylum inmates, **forty-six** per cent. are of foreign born parentage and seventy-two per cent. are children of one or both foreign born parents. These cost the New York taxpayers more than thirty per cent. of all money paid to the State. New York's state insane asylums are overcrowded by 13,000. Governor Smith has called for a bond issue of \$50,000,000. to provide additional facilities.

New York and all other States are sleeping on their rights. Deportation is the duty of Uncle Sam. These aliens are not citizens of the states, and they hardly can be called wards of the United States. They belong to the countries from which they came, and it is the duty of the states to force the Federal Government to send back, as our laws provide.

I feel that this Convention would be interested to have this matter referred to the Legislative Committee, and to get in touch with our representatives at Washington and try to have this continual violation corrected.

I would suggest that all immigrants up until the time that they have become naturalized, carry with them at all times an identification card with their photo attached. This would to my mind stop the leaks that are happening every day along our borders.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Last year we were glad to have on the program Dr. Ellen C. Potter as Chief of the Bureau of Children of the State Department of Welfare at Harrisburg. Now we are glad to welcome her to speak as Commissioner of that Department and as Secretary of Welfare.

IS OUR PRESENT METHOD OF HANDLING OUR PROBLEM OF DEPENDENCY SATISFACTORY TO US?

DR. ELLEN C. POTTER, SECRETARY OF WELFARE,
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

I want to express a very real appreciation for the invitation that has brought me for a second time before this audience. My change of title, I suspect, is the reason for it, for when I spoke to you last year it was as the Director of the Bureau of Children, and now on this second invitation as Secretary of the Department of Welfare.

What your President has just said in his speech in regard to immigration has struck one of the key notes in connection with our public welfare problems, a note to which we should all give heed, for it is never going to be possible for us to solve the problems in the field once known as that of "charities and corrections," now known as that of "public welfare," if we permit an unrestricted flow of immigrants from South Eastern Europe, who are incapable of assimilation into our body politic.

According to the program I am to speak with special reference to the relation of the Department of Welfare to the "Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections." I shall limit myself to one small fraction of the subject by attempting to answer one question—"Is our method of handling the problem of dependency satisfactory to us?"—and when I say "us" I mean you who represent the official county group; you who represent the private philanthropic group, and those of us who represent the State in the great problem of dependency and delinquency.

How are we doing our work in handling these problems of dependency today? We are doing it through three major channels—the channel of private philanthropy which can be quick in action, which can cut red tape, which can blaze trails in methods which we who deal with the people's money raised through tax rates cannot do. They are, as one might say, the 'light cavalry,' and they are always out on the skirmish line, blazing the way to the next step in the best method of handling social problems. I think there is no better illustration of the rapidity with which private philanthropy can act, than the recent Japanese disaster. If it had been left to official government to make such a vast appropriation as five million dollars to be sent to Japan at the time of the earthquake it would have been necessary to call a special session of Congress, and perhaps even then we should not have been able to render service to that stricken land. As it was we sent \$11,000,000 within a very few weeks. That is the advantage private philanthropy has in attempting to handle problems of relief and service in the Welfare field.

Our second channel of service is through our local official charity and you, the Directors of the Poor, are the body of men and women who are administering charity in local communities on a very large scale and with opportunities for service such as private philanthropy cannot have for the very reason that you *are* official. A very large part of the

work which you have to perform is in the field of relief as well as in the field of custodial care.

The third channel of service is through State Charity, limited largely in the past to custodial care of the insane, feeble-minded and criminal and to a certain measure of relief work, as in the Mothers' Assistance Fund.

In the State of Pennsylvania these three groups have spent together in one year more than nineteen million dollars in an effort to handle our common problems in the field of dependency and partial dependency alone, exclusive of the field of delinquency.

Let us consider how the work in the field of private philanthropy has developed. There have been three distinct phases in its development, not clearly marked to be sure and with some communities today still working in accordance with methods abandoned fifty years ago in the more progressive communities. Private philanthropy began to express itself when an individual, distressed by the need of some one in the community, did what was necessary to give relief. Since the time of the Good Samaritan individual need has been met by individual help. After a time as the population grew and there were more people on the road to Jericho and likely to fall among thieves, there were more hearts responsive to the needs and the Good Samaritans found themselves trying to help the same person, and they began to organize into groups and we had the modern development of associated charity organizations.

Before we knew it two, and sometimes more, agencies were helping the same individual while others were neglected who needed help and then came the effort to avoid further duplication by checking up on each other through the Social Service Exchange. Private philanthropy has today arrived at the place where it gives a minimum of custodial care and puts the major effort on preventive work, trying to prevent dependency and delinquency; it is organizing so that over-lapping of effort is being reduced to a minimum through the Social Service Exchange while at the same time it attempts to see that no one is neglected; community funds have been established so that there are not so many financial drives as formerly, and, in a word, efficiency is being put into philanthropy while the heart still remains to dominate the work.

So private charity has developed through three stages, individual relief; organized relief; and now the effort to prevent the need for relief.

Local official charity has progressed through various stages of development since 1682 when Pennsylvania's poor laws were first formulated. The Directors of the Poor originally performed all the functions of relief; to that was added the custodial care of men, women and children for whom shelter had to be provided and almshouses were established; still later as society became more complex and as private charity demonstrated better methods of social work with the dependent classes certain portions of the duties of the Directors of the Poor were delegated to other special bodies, for example the half orphaned child whose mother still

lived became the charge of the Mothers' Assistance Fund Trustees; the man injured or killed in industry was provided with aid for himself or his family through the Workman's Compensation Act; the aged now are considered as proper recipients of pensions through the Old Age Assistance Fund; the Juvenile Court is given special jurisdiction for crippled children as well as those neglected and delinquent.

But Pennsylvania has not taken the third step in the development of her local official charity, following as she should the trail blazed by private charity; she has not begun to place the emphasis upon the prevention of dependency and she has not utilized the 'family case work' method which should enable her to diminish the costs of public charity to the tax payers.

There are other states which have progressed into this third stage of development with their County Boards of Public Welfare and their County Superintendents of Welfare.

The State government in Pennsylvania has lagged behind for many years in the development of her charitable undertakings. Not until 1869 did we establish our State Board of Charities. We developed institutions for the care of the insane, the feeble-minded and the criminal but with no correlation. Within the last ten years the State governments throughout the United States have come to the realization that because of the tremendous expense involved in the old type of institutional care provided by them, not to mention the expense to local County government, that greater emphasis must be placed on prevention of dependency, insanity, feeble-mindedness and crime and not on relief and custodial care alone.

In consequence in many states, including Pennsylvania, we note the establishment of Departments of Welfare the object of which is to co-ordinate the activities of the state in its social welfare undertakings, and with an underlying philosophy of *prevention* which aims ultimately to reduce the great burden to the tax payers while at the same time increasing the number of self-supporting citizens.

It, therefore, is apparent that there has been real development in social welfare work in the field of private philanthropy, County poor law administration, and state public welfare service, with private philanthropy leading, with the State closely following its lead and seeking to make up for its past neglect and with county work at the parting of the ways with a decision to make as to whether it will continue along old lines with which it is familiar or whether it too will infuse the new and modern spirit into its service, making its dominant note one of prevention of poverty, defect and crime.

(Please note that as Major Miller has indicated, one of the contributing factors to our problem can be controlled at its source by intelligent restriction of immigration and I may also add by intelligent handling of our own inter-racial problem affecting the negro.)

There are some people who will tell you that we are "crazy" when we talk about 'preventing poverty.' We are not more "crazy" than were the public health officers twenty-five years ago when they talked of preventing disease by means of sanitary engineering and by applying the then known or subsequently discovered possibilities in the science of bacteriology.

Within the last fifty years they have added to the expectation of life at least fifteen years. Typhoid fever has been almost stamped out in the great cities. At this moment our own State Health Department is striking a big blow in diphtheria prevention. Tuberculosis death rates have decreased.

When you recall that in some localities fully 20 per cent. of the dependency of families is due to the death of the bread winner from tuberculosis I think that you can believe, without too great a strain upon your credulity, that it is *not* beyond the range of possibility that we may greatly reduce, if not eliminate, dependency, if we apply the social science which we know as we have applied the science of bacteriology and sanitary engineering to our health problems.

But to return for a moment to the comparative development of public and private charitable undertakings. There is no real uniformity in this development. In some localities the private agencies fall far behind the county official agencies in their aims and ideals. In others the county official practice is after the manner of early colonial days and no one group has an exclusive patent on all knowledge.

I want to state for the Department of Welfare that we are keenly aware that we have not reached perfection; we do not know all there is to know about any phase of the problem. (If I were not doing all the talking at this moment I should not be surprised to hear you say emphatically out of your years of experience: "You bet you don't know all there is to know about it!")

That is precisely the reason why we need to get closer to you and why you need to get closer to us, for there are some things which we each have to give to the other. The problems belong to all of us and neither one of us can solve them alone. We must do it together if it is to be done at all!

There is another thing which I feel it is necessary to say whenever I have an opportunity to speak before local officials and that is that as a Department we believe absolutely in the decentralization of responsibility for the development of social welfare work and in "home rule" in the execution of the work. There are certain types of care in regard to the insane, the feeble-minded and the criminal which it has been conclusively demonstrated can best be performed by the State, but all other activities should be recognized as devolving upon the officials and citizens of the local community, the duty of the State Department being by inspection or supervision to insure that minimum standards of efficiency are at least maintained. Plans cannot be made at a desk in

Harrisburg to meet the needs of a community 200 miles away and we recognize, as we hope you do, that by pooling our knowledge and our resources we can make rapid progress toward the best social welfare program that has ever been worked out for any state.

Now to return to our original question "Is our method of handling our problem of dependency satisfactory?"

I do not need to remind you that we have in Pennsylvania sixty-seven counties; that we have four distinct methods of administering our poor laws; that we have over 1,400 such laws on our statute books and that there is no restriction in the Constitution against special legislation in this field; this probably accounts for the present chaos.

There are 28 counties in which County Commissioners and Poor Boards are separate units of government. This type of administration serves a population of over 3,400,000. Among these 28 Counties population varies from 22,800 in one to 273,000 in another, a wide variation in population, and yet the same method of administration.

We have six Counties in which we have a 'Mixed Method' of administration, as it is called by the Poor Law Commission. This group of six Counties serves 3,700,000 and the population in these Counties varies from 10,000 in one to about 1,823,779 in another and yet more or less the same method of administration is followed.

We have 14 Counties operated on the 'County Unit' plan with County Commissioners acting as Directors of the Poor, serving a population of 795,000, yet in that group Counties vary in population from 7,400 in one to 111,500 in another.

There are 19 Counties administered on the 'Township Plan' with a total population of 676,000 and with variation in the County population from 6,200 in one to 122,000 in another.

Seriously considered these figures absolutely "knock out" an argument which is often presented for the continuance of the Township Plan of Poor Board administration. It is stated that: "The Township Plan is the only method adaptable to a county which is sparsely populated." The figures show that one County operating on the 'Township Plan' has a population of more than 122,000 while in Counties run successfully on the 'County Unit' plan one has a population as low as 7,400; one County run on the 'Mixed System' is as low as 10,000; while one group of County Directors of the Poor separate from the County Commissioners operates in a County with a population of only 22,800.

It is obvious, therefore, that density of population has nothing to do with the type of organization which is effective, nor have transportation facilities or topography any weight in the discussion.

Another argument advanced for the continuance of the township plan of administration is that it is "economical."

Let us look into this matter quite frankly and in detail. We say it is economical because we hear very little about salary for the directors; we have no bills for maintaining an almshouse; we are under the im-

pression that there is little need for social work so: "Why establish the machinery for doing it?"—In other words: "Why look for trouble?"

You do not hear of so many cases of need because the population is scattered and you do not see nor do you hear the cry of need as you do in the city for nobody watches for them; but the case of dependency, the family that is going to pieces; the child who has been deserted, all present problems that need just as much skill in handling as though they were in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or Scranton. The things that wrench the hearts of adults, and cause suffering to little children are just as keen in the little Township as in the big city and require just as much skill to handle them. It is the duty of State and County officials to insure to the handicapped and suffering an intelligent measure of relief. For that reason an obligation rests upon us to look for the need and to meet it.

What are the facts as to economy in one county which has been functioning under the Township Plan?

We have studied one such county in which there are 27 poor districts, with 53 overseers of the poor. The cost to the County, when all Township expenses are added together, in round numbers is \$27,000. There are two poorhouses in this county operated by townships.

This does not seem like an excessive bill for the care of the county poor but let us see how the costs compare with costs in other counties when distributed on a per capita basis for service rendered.

In the county which we studied there were cared for by outdoor relief and on the poor farm a total of 152 persons or an average per capita covering relief of all sorts of \$177.63 per year.

To make myself perfectly clear as to our method of arriving at this per capita cost figure, or cost index, for the county, let me say we added together all the persons helped in every one of the 27 townships together with all the persons cared for in the poorhouse, and divided that number into the sum of all the moneys spent by all the townships doing poor board work. The resultant figure is not to be interpreted as the cost of maintaining a person in the almshouse, nor is it the actual amount of outdoor relief given to one person for one year.

One hundred and seventy seven dollars does not seem a large sum as a measure of county costs but let us see how it compares with a similar index of costs in another county.

For purposes of comparison we took Dauphin County and we found that the cost per head as figured out above was \$28.00. (In fact because of a serious unemployment situation and the amount of temporary help needed by a large number of people, the actual figure for Dauphin County would have been as low as \$16.00. In order to approximate a situation more nearly normal for that county we eliminated the unemployment group from the calculation.)

Washington County was also selected for comparison, the Poor Board of this County being county wide in its activities and separate from the County Commissioners. Outdoor relief is given in this County which

also supports a County Home for the Aged and a 'Class A' Children's Home. Applying the same formula we find the cost per head of those helped \$83.00.

It is perfectly obvious that there is no economy in the 'Township' type of administration when it shows costs which are from two to six times higher than in other Counties studied.

Moreover when the costs of doing the work are spread over the total population of the three counties there is again evidence of lack of economy when the official relief work is done on the 'Township Plan,' for it would have cost the citizens 99 cents per head to provide the funds on the 'Township Plan' while in the other counties under discussion it would have cost 54 cents and 35 cents respectively.

What are the factors which tend to make the cost of poor relief high especially in the County we have just studied?

First: The number of Overseers of the Poor. Although each one receives only a small stipend the total amount so spent is out of proportion to the amount of work done. In one of our Townships the total expense for the year was \$66.00, of this the Overseer received \$20.00 for administration which means that it was costing those tax payers fully 30 per cent. for the administration of their relief. When any business operates with an overhead of that proportion it is bound ultimately to get into trouble. One County in New York State which we have studied shows only 8 per cent. of its funds used for administration as against 30 per cent. noted above.

Second: The costs are greatly increased by the lack of trained judgment in handling individual cases. This is made more acute in the township type of administration because the whole matter of poor relief becomes such a personal matter. One Township studied had a man on its relief list who had been receiving a dole for forty years and for the last twenty years he had not been seen personally by any Overseer of the Poor! One is tempted to ask is he still alive to receive the bounty of the tax payers?

In another Township a family has been on the relief list for fourteen years. When it first came under observation there were two children and a father and mother. Today there are five children and the parents. They have recently been examined by a representative of the Department of Public Instruction and all are found to be feeble-minded. If they are feeble-minded now they were feeble-minded fourteen years ago but there was no one with sufficient knowledge and courage to insist that the proper institutional care should be provided and thus the costs of care be reduced to a minimum. Instead the tax payers have, without knowing it, met unnecessary bills year after year.

In still another Township one family has received \$100.00 per month for boarding an old man. We approve of boarding home care for the aged but under the circumstances \$100.00 per month seems excessive.

Counties which operate their poor relief on the 'Township Plan,' have no monopoly in the injudicious handling of cases and from facts

now known to us we feel sure that we could duplicate these stories in many counties operated on the county wide plan. The results of such errors in the small unit, however, loom up as relatively more costly.

The impression which exists, that it is more economical to administer poor relief on the 'Township Plan,' is accounted for by the fact that the actual costs for the Townships are never all brought together in one bill, and the tax payer therefore fails to realize the amount of the bill he pays. If he were asked to pay \$1,800 a year to a really qualified worker to carry on the detail of his public charity he would throw up his hands in horror and cry "Extravagance!" but he pays in the county which we studied \$1,900 in stipends to the Overseers, each one of whom receives so little that he cannot afford to give time to his work nor does he have the experience or training to enable him to do a good piece of public charity work even had he the time to devote to it.

There are, therefore, three important points to be considered when we seek to answer the question "Are we satisfied with our present method of handling our poor relief?" First, that as done in the counties operating on the 'Township Plan' it is unnecessarily costly. Second, that in almost all counties many cases of real need are overlooked because there is no one on the job all the time and responsible for seeking out these needy ones. Third, that in almost all of our sixty seven Counties we make no systematic effort to build up families and so to prevent poverty.

With these three counts against us we cannot whole-heartedly say that we are satisfied with the way we are doing our task in the field of Public Welfare.

If we are to serve our constituents in the best sense we must seek to reduce the burden of taxation for them by efficient service and by reducing the number of those who are dependent. If we are to serve best those who appeal for aid we must give them the kind of service which will build up family life, which means constructive family case work such as is done by the best Family Social Agencies in the field of private philanthropy.

Such service does not necessarily mean care given in the poorhouse, nor does it mean grocery orders and outdoor relief; very frequently it means advice, friendly, helpful, constructive advice, which helps a man keep on his own feet and sometimes it means a combination of all three services for a limited period.

Advice is not cheap! The banker gives it to you and perhaps saves you thousands of dollars on your investment; the farm agent gives it and you increase the worth of your crops; the doctor gives it and you add years to your life by following it. And so it is in the social field, advice wisely given frequently means all the difference between a wrecked or a saved personal or family life or high or low taxes for the citizens of your district.

Our work in the social welfare field links in closely with health work. A very large part of the problem of dependency is due to the illness or death of the bread winner particularly from tuberculosis. We must be prepared to co-operate with every social agency, public and private, in our effort to promote the social welfare of all the people for no community is safe as long as any large group of its citizens fail to be self-supporting.

Just as in our banks, our merchantile establishments, our farms and our hospitals, we are now using all the modern appliances, we must use new methods and new machinery to meet the abnormal social conditions of the day; and as in the public health field our emphasis now is on prevention of disease and abounding health for the individual so we must emphasize the prevention of poverty and fullness and joy in life for all people.

MR. SOLENBERGER: I have announcements as follows: First, you will be interested to know that the registration so far indicates that this is probably one of the most representative meetings we have ever had. May I urge those who have not registered to do so promptly?

Also, I wish to announce the exhibits in the ball room of the Lycoming Hotel. Everyone should see them.

The By-laws of this Association are to be amended or at least there is to be brought to your attention for consideration and action, certain changes in the by-laws in conformity with the amendment passed by the last Legislature authorizing an assessment of \$30.00 instead of \$15.00.

In conformity with Act 36 of April 4, 1923, amending the Act of July 6, 1917, raising the limit of membership subscription from Poor Districts to the Association from \$15.00 up to and not exceeding \$30.00 per annum, it is proposed that Section 7 of the By-laws of the Association be amended as follows:

1. Amend this paragraph by striking out \$15.00 and substituting \$30.00 to read

By an assessment of \$30.00 to be levied upon each County Poor District, State or Semi-State Institution or Society.

2. Amend this paragraph by striking out \$10.00 and substituting \$20.00 to read

By an assessment of \$20.00 to be levied upon the larger Townships or Municipal Poor Districts and Private Institutions or Societies.

3. Amend this paragraph by striking out \$5.00 and substituting \$10.00 to read

By an assessment of \$10.00 to be levied upon the smaller Townships and Borough Poor Districts or smaller Institutions or Societies.

4. Amend this paragraph by striking out and substituting the following:

By annual dues of \$5.00 to be paid by those who wish to register as individual members.

Amend section further and finally by striking out the last sentence reading "The Executive Committee shall decide to which of the several classes each Poor District, Institution or Organization belongs" and substituting the following:

"The Executive Committee shall have power to reduce the amount of any particular class named in this Section and to decide to which of the several classes each Poor District, Institution or Organization belongs."

Notice of this intention to amend the By-Laws was given at the Executive Committee meeting held July 9, 1923 in Harrisburg, and made a part of the minutes of that meeting, and members not present were notified in writing.

Section 10 of the By-Laws of the Association, dealing with amendments, reads as follows:

"These By-Laws may be amended by the members at any annual meeting of the Convention, by a two-thirds vote of all members present, provided that notice of such an amendment be given in writing to each member of the Executive Committee at least ten days before the Annual Meeting and the same be presented to the Convention at least one full day before final action by the Convention."

PRESIDENT MILLER: The Convention is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 9.30 o'clock in this room.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION, OCTOBER 17.

Convention was called to order by President Miller at 9.30 o'clock.

Invocation by Rev. Paul L. Yount, of St. Mark's Lutheran Church of Williamsport.

PRESIDENT MILLER announced the following committees:

OFFICERS:

1. D. A. Mackin, Luzerne Co., *Chairman*.
2. Frank J. Dickert, Scranton.
3. Glen Moore, Washington.
4. Mrs. Florence Cloud, Chester.
5. Dr. J. H. Sommer, Blair.
6. J. C. McDowell, Mercer.
7. Mike Brady, Warren.

TIME AND PLACE, OF NEXT MEETING:

1. Charles F. Loesel, Erie Co., *Chairman*.
2. C. W. Smiles, Pittston, Luzerne.
3. Fred Tate, Venango.
4. F. B. Bausman, Lancaster.
5. George H. Krepp, Fayette.
6. Mrs. Sallie Kilbourne, Lycoming.
7. Samuel Yeakle, Montgomery.

AUDITING COMMITTEE:

1. Arthur G. Graham, Philadelphia, *Chairman*.
2. A. S. Brubaker, Lancaster.
3. Dr. W. L. Henderson, Allegheny.

RESOLUTIONS:

1. Rodney Mercur, Bradford Co., *Chairman*.
2. Mrs. Elizabeth Cheyney, Delaware.
3. T. K. Scheller, Franklin.
4. Miss Mary Gallagher, Lancaster.
5. Springer Todd, Fayette.
6. William Trembath, Luzerne.
7. T. D. H. Brownlee, Washington.
8. Wilson Stahlnecker, Montgomery.
9. Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer.
10. John Marsden, Germantown, Philadelphia.

JUDGE FOR EXHIBITS:

Hon. Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis, Ind.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will now hear the report of our Treasurer, Mr. W. G. Theurer.

**THE ACCOUNT OF W. G. THEURER, TREASURER OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 10th, 1922—1923.**

As Treasurer of this Association, I herewith submit my seventh annual report for audit and approval. During the past year many things were accomplished the most important of which was the amendment to the Act of July 6, 1917, increasing the annual dues from Fifteen to Thirty Dollars. This was in accordance with a resolution passed by this Association at Uniontown last year.

Immediately upon the signing of the amendatory act by Governor Pinchot on April 4th, 1923, statements were sent to the various districts throughout the Commonwealth quoting the amended act. I am pleased to state that while not all, yet quite a few responded, so that we had sufficient finances to go ahead with the work, which the Executive Committee had approved. We were able to pay expenses of all members who attended the meeting of the Executive Committee held at Harrisburg, also the expenses of those members who attended any of the Sessions of the Legislature, in behalf of the Association.

Your Treasurer charges himself with balance on hand as per approved report 1921-22, \$124.59. The amount received from the various Districts in Annual Dues is as follows:

RECEIPTS

1922		<i>Received from</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Oct.	16.	Bradford County	\$15.00
"	17.	Bristol Township	15.00
"	26.	Kittanning Poor District	5.00
Nov.	15.	Crawford County	15.00
"	15.	Allegheny County	15.00
"	15.	Clarion County	15.00
"	15.	Conyngham & Centralia Poor District	10.00
"	15.	Elk County	15.00
"	15.	Huntingdon County	15.00
"	15.	Indiana County	15.00
"	15.	McKean County	15.00
"	16.	Milton Borough	5.00
"	16.	Delaware County	15.00
"	16.	Somerset County	15.00
"	16.	Children's Aid Society of Western Penna.	15.00
"	16.	Potter County	15.00
"	20.	Philipsburg Borough	5.00
"	21.	Children's Aid Society Warren County	5.00

	24.	Shamokin & Coal Township	15.00
	27.	Chester County	15.00
	27.	Children's Aid Society Delaware County	5.00
	27.	Schuylkill County	15.00
	27.	Perry County	15.00
	28.	Children's Aid Society Somerset County	5.00
	28.	Warren County	15.00
	28.	York County	15.00
	29.	Dept. of Public Welfare—Harrisburg	15.00
Dec.	1.	Fayette County	15.00
"	1.	Clearfield County	15.00
"	2.	Middle Coal Field Poor District	15.00
"	2.	Tioga County	15.00
"	2.	Warren State Hospital	15.00
"	5.	Montrose Borough Poor District	5.00
"	7.	Penna. Training School for feeble minded Elwyn	15.00
"	7.	Franklin County	15.00
"	7.	Lehigh County	15.00
"	8.	Mercer County	15.00
"	8.	Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania	15.00
"	8.	Berks County	15.00
"	9.	Bedford County	15.00
"	9.	Cumberland County	15.00
"	9.	Lock Haven Poor District	15.00
"	9.	Susquehanna Depot & Oakland Township	5.00
"	12.	Western Penna. School for deaf & dumb	10.00
"	12.	Erie County	15.00
"	13.	Boys' Industrial Home Western Penna.	10.00
"	14.	Greene County	15.00
"	15.	Forest County	15.00
"	16.	State Hospital	15.00
"	16.	Beaver County	15.00
"	16.	Children's Aid Society of Westmoreland County ...	5.00
"	16.	Scranton Poor District	15.00
"	18.	Bloom. Poor District	5.00
"	18.	Jenkins Township & Pittston City P. D.	15.00
"	18.	Central Poor District Luzerne County	15.00
"	21.	Lancaster County	15.00
"	21.	Germantown Township	15.00
"	23.	Penna. Reformatory—Huntingdon	15.00
"	27.	Montgomery County	15.00
"	28.	Dauphin County	15.00
1923.			
Jan.	3.	Blair County	15.00
"	4.	Carbondale City	10.00
"	8.	Northampton County	15.00

"	12.	Penna. Training School—Morganza	15.00
"	27.	Roxborough Poor District, Philadelphia	15.00
Feb.	1.	Westmoreland County	15.00
"	5.	Children's Aid Society, Chester County	5.00
"	5.	Bohler, Oliver T.	3.00
"	18.	Adams County	15.00
March	9.	Dept. Public Health, Philadelphia	15.00
"	19.	Mifflin County	15.00
April	14.	Dept. Public Welfare, Philadelphia	15.00
"	26.	Williamsport Poor District	15.00
May	5.	Venango County	15.00
"	10.	Lebanon County	15.00
June	22.	Oxford & Lower Dublin Poor District	15.00
"	28.	Butler County	15.00
Sept.	5.	Blakely Poor District	10.00
Oct.	8.	W. G. Theurer	50.00
May	5.	Venango County	10.00
"	10.	Lebanon County	15.00
"	26.	Central P. D. Luzerne County	15.00
"	26.	Potter County	10.00
"	26.	Allegheny County	15.00
"	26.	Bradford County	10.00
"	26.	Clarion County	10.00
"	27.	Bloom. Poor District	5.00
"	27.	Elk County	10.00
"	31.	McKean County	10.00
June	1.	Germantown Township	15.00
"	2.	Middle Coal Field Poor District	10.00
"	2.	Scranton Poor District	15.00
"	6.	Fayette County	15.00
"	9.	Franklin County	10.00
"	9.	Indiana County	10.00
"	9.	Bedford County	10.00
"	9.	Somerset County	10.00
"	9.	Susquehanna Depot & Oakland Township.....	5.00
"	9.	Warren County	10.00
"	15.	Erie County	15.00
"	15.	Greene County	10.00
"	15.	Mercer County	15.00
"	15.	Adams County	10.00
"	15.	Kittanning Poor District	5.00
"	15.	Delaware County	10.00
"	15.	Tioga County	10.00
"	15.	Washington County	15.00

	"	21.	Bristol Township	15.00
	"	21.	Beaver County	10.00
	"	21.	Conyngham & Centralia Poor District	5.00
	"	21.	Dauphin County	10.00
	"	22.	Montgomery County	10.00
	"	22.	Children's Aid Society of Penna.	10.00
	"	22.	Children's Aid Society of Western Penna.....	10.00
	"	28.	Butler County	15.00
July		5.	Northampton County	10.00
	"	6.	Berks County	10.00
	"	14.	Chester County	10.00
	"	20.	York County	10.00
	"	28.	Children's Aid Society—Chester County	5.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS				\$1,513.00

**THE TREASURER HAS PAID OUT AND CLAIMS CREDIT FOR
THE FOLLOWING DISBURSEMENTS, AS PER THE RECEIPTS
ON FILE, DULY APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE
SECRETARY**

DISBURSEMENTS

		<i>Paid To</i>	Amount
1922			
Oct.	22.	H. E. Allen, Registration Cards, Check No. 18..	\$7.50
Nov.	2.	Jos. T. Langenbacher, Stenographic Services, Check No. 19.....	20.00
	"	27. E. D. Solenberger, Index Cards, Check No. 20.....	5.25
	"	28. W. G. Theurer, Incidentals, Uniontown meeting Check No. 21.....	17.30
Dec.	16.	H. E. Allen, Printing Envelopes & Letter Heads Check No. 22.....	36.00
	"	22. Postmaster, Washington, Pa. Postage, Check No. 23	5.00
1923			
Jan.	9.	E. D. Solenberger, On account, Salary Check No. 24	200.00
	"	24. W. G. Theurer, Salary in full, Check No. 25....	175.00
Mch.	12.	W. G. Theurer, Expenses to Harrisburg, Check No. 26	50.00
	"	17. E. D. Solenberger, Expenses to Harrisburg, Check No. 27	27.35
	"	17. H. E. Allen, Printing, Check No. 28.....	10.75
Apr.	12.	Department of Public Welfare, Printing, Check No. 29	201.05

	"	12.	E. D. Solenberger, Expenses to Harrisburg Check No. 30	17.82
	"	12.	E. D. Solenberger, Stamps, Check 31.....	25.00
May	26.	E. D. Solenberger, Balance of Salary, Check No. 32	150.00	
July	13.	D. A. Mackin, Expenses to Harrisburg Check No. 33.....	9.00	
	"	13.	William J. Trembath, Expenses to Harrisburg,Check No. 34	10.00
	"	13.	E. D. Solenberger, Committee Room & Tele- phone, Check No. 35	7.20
	"	17.	Rodney A. Mercur, Expenses to Harrisburg, Check No. 36.....	29.47
	"	17.	Chas. T. Loesel, Expenses to Harrisburg, Check No. 37	37.94
	"	17.	Edwin D. Solenberger, Expenses to Harrisburg, Check No. 38	13.30
Aug.	2.	R. C. Buchanan, Expenses to Harrisburg, Check No. 39	26.78	
	"	2.	J. Clyde Miller, Expenses to Harrisburg, Check No. 40	27.32
	"	10.	E. D. Solenberger, Stamps, Check No. 41.....	20.00
	"	10.	Sullivan Review, Printing, Check No. 42	25.00
Sept.	15.	H. E. Allen, Printing, Check No. 43.....	13.00	
	"	29.	E. D. Solenberger, Stamps, Check No. 44.....	15.00
TOTAL DISEBURSEMENTS				\$1,182.03
Oct.	10.	1922	BALANCE ON HAND	\$124.59
"	10.	1923	TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING YEAR	1,513.00
"	10.	1923	AGGREGATE	1,637.59
"	10.	1923	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT DURING YEAR.....	1,182.03
"	10.	1923	BALANCE ON HAND	\$455.56
Total Receipts During Years 1917-1919				\$2,488.79
Total Receipts During Year 1919-1920				2,178.32
Total Receipts During Year 1920-1921				1,374.53
Total Receipts During Year 1921-1922				1,387.00
Total Receipts During Year 1922-1923				1,513.00
Total Expenditures During Years 1917-1919				1,442.22
Total Expenditures During Year 1919-1920				1,930.74
Total Expenditures During Year 1920-1921				1,750.94
Total Expenditures During Year 1921-1922				1,658.58
Total Expenditures During Year 1922-1923				1,182.03

Balance on Hand October 1st, 1919	\$1,046.57
Balance on Hand October 1st, 1920	247.58
Deficit October 10th, 1921	128.83
Balance on Hand October 10th, 1922	124.59
Balance on Hand October 10th, 1923	455.56

I do hereby certify that the foregoing account is correct and true as stated; that the sums therein mentioned were expended for the benefit of the Association, upon the approval of the President and Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. THEURER

Treasurer.

We, the President and Secretary, of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, have thoroughly examined the above accounts and herewith duly approve same. All expenditures itemized therein bear our approval.

EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER

Secretary

J. CLYDE MILLER

President.

PRESIDENT MILLER: You have all heard the report of the Treasurer. If there are no questions, I will refer it to the Auditing Committee.

There being no questions or objections, the Treasurer's report was referred to the Auditing Committee.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will now have the report of the Committee on Legislation by Mr. Rodney A. Mercur, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Rodney A. Mercur, Chairman.

The Committee on Legislation begs leave to submit the following report, including a review of various measures, of interest to members of the Association, that were before the last Session of the Legislature.

The most important bill to the Association, the passage of which was actively urged, was Act No. 36, approved April 4, 1923, which amended Sec. 2 of the Act of July 6, 1917, and permits poor districts to increase membership subscriptions necessary for the expenses of the Convention from \$15. to \$30.

The bill was not passed until after pretty hard work had been done and the Association is greatly indebted to Senator Long of Franklin County and Representative Williams of Tioga County for their earnest and active support without which we do not believe the bill would have passed.

Other legislation which may be of interest to certain portions of the Commonwealth, are the following:

Act No 41, approved April 12, 1923, amending certain sections of the Act of June 23, 1917, entitled:

"An act authorizing cities of the first class to make appropriations for the support of destitute families of persons sentenced to imprisonment, and providing a system of control and administration for the distribution thereof," extending said act to cities of the second class.

Act No. 141, approved May 10, 1923; "Creating an Old Age Assistance Commission of this Commonwealth and an Old Age Assistance Board in each county; defining their powers and duties, etc."

The smallness of the appropriation provided by the Act, to wit, \$25000., will not permit the benefits to be given to many of the aged persons entitled to relief and assistance. It will doubtless be used for the purpose of making and arranging a system for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

Act No. 172, approved May 19, 1923; "Providing a system of employment and compensation for the inmates of county jails and prisons."

A much needed and humane Act, if its provisions are carried out by the County Commissioners or Board of Inspectors, particularly the allowance of three-fourths of the amount of their wages credited for the relief of any person or persons dependent upon such prisoner.

Act No. 203, approved May 23, 1923, "Providing for the welfare of all persons confined (whether such persons be tried or untried prisoners) in any penitentiary or county prison in this Commonwealth," which directs that no such person shall be deprived at any time of the right to the use of tobacco for a longer period than two weeks in any form.

This Act may cause some people to think that it is an encouragement for the use of tobacco.

Act No. 236, approved May 24, 1923, amending the Act of May 21, 1889, entitled: "A supplement to an act 'to provide for the care and treatment of the indigent insane of the several counties of the Commonwealth in State hospitals for the insane,' approved June 13, 1883, by extending the same to semi-State hospitals and increasing the weekly sum from \$2.50 to \$3."

Act No. 255, approved May 31, 1923, amending section one of the act approved May 24, 1921, entitled: "An Act appropriating to the Department of Health any moneys to be received from the United States Government in the promotion of sanitation, public health, and health education, the protection and care of maternity, infancy, and old age, and the prevention, treatment, and cure of disease," which new Act contains the following proviso: "Provided that nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the right of any person to choose the method of treatment he desires, or as limiting the powers of a parent or guardian, or person standing in loco parentis, to determine what treatment shall be provided for a child."

Act No. 276, approved June 7, 1923, "Providing for the care, treatment and maintenance of dependent, crippled children; conferring powers in connection therewith upon the Department of Public Welfare and Juvenile Courts; and imposing certain expenses upon counties.

Act No. 277 approved June 7, 1923, "Providing for the erection of new or additional buildings for the maintenance, care, and treatment of the poor, indigent insane and indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis in poor districts in counties of the second class, which now maintain, or which shall hereafter maintain, a poorhouse or a hospital or sanitarium for such purposes; authorizing the county commissioners to borrow moneys, issue and negotiate the sale of bonds, and to levy taxes for the payment of the same."

Act No. 306, approved June 14, 1923, "Providing for the physical welfare of all persons confined, whether such persons be tried or untried prisoners, in any penitentiary, county jail or house of detention, in this Commonwealth, and to provide penalties for the violation of the act."

Act No. 338 approved June 28, 1923: "Authorizing poor directors of county poor districts to provide for the payment for the preparation of plans and specifications heretofore made for public buildings for such poor districts where no legal or valid contract was entered into as required by law."

Act No. 341 approved June 28, 1923: "To safeguard human life and health throughout the Commonwealth by providing for the reporting, quarantining, and control of diseases declared communicable by this act or by regulation of the Department of Health; providing for the prevention of infection therefrom; and prescribing penalties."

Act No. 345, approved June 28, 1923, amending certain sections of the Act of April 23, 1903, known as Juvenile Courts Act; "Providing that the Juvenile Courts in the several counties of this Commonwealth shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of juvenile delinquency.

Act No. 381, approved June 29, 1923 is similar to Act No. 15 approved March 19, 1923, amending Act of June 7, 1917, "permitting bonds of poor districts to be legal investments for fiduciaries."

Act No. 402, approved June 30, 1923, amending the Act of March 28, 1879, extending the provisions of said act to include "wives and husbands of habitual drunkards, and wives or husbands of epileptics, insane, weak-minded, or feeble-minded persons."

Act No. 411, approved July 11, 1923, "Providing for the appointment of a commission to suggest revisions and amendments to the statutes of the State of Pennsylvania which relate to children, especially those which relate to the dependent, defective, delinquent, neglected, incorrigible, or illegitimate children; defining the powers and duties of the commission; authorizing the examination of documents, records, and papers; and making an appropriation to meet the expenses of the said commission."

Act No. 414, approved July 11, 1923, "For the prevention and treatment of mental diseases, mental defect, epilepsy, and inebriety; regulating the admission and commitment of mental patients to hospitals for mental diseases and institutions for mental defectives and epileptics; governing the discharge, interstate rendition, and deportation of mental patients; providing for the payment by individuals, counties, or the Commonwealth of the cost of the admission, care, and discharge of mental patients; and imposing penalties."

Act No. 434, approved July 11, 1923, a supplement to an Act approved April 13, 1921, entitled:—"An Act providing for the appointment and expenses of a commission of three persons to codify and revise the laws relating to poor districts and the care of the poor, and making an appropriation," continuing the commission for a period of two years."

Act No. 438, approved July 12, 1923 amending the Act of May 1, 1909 entitled: "An Act to provide for the recovery by bureaus of health, boards of health, and boards of school directors of cities, boroughs and townships of this Commonwealth, of money expended to care for and maintain persons sick of contagious or infectious diseases, when the person so sick has a settlement in some other city, borough, or township of the Commonwealth, and providing for the payment of all expense by the party falling sick, except poor persons, and defining a settlement for the purposes of this Act," defining the settlement of a married woman.

Which provides that the settlement of a married woman shall be that of her husband whether she is living with him or apart from him, provided he has a known settlement, but if he shall have no known settlement her settlement shall be what it was before marriage provided she has not gained another one in some manner provided by law.

However, the Act of July 11, 1923 provides that the domicile of a married woman for the purpose of voting or holding any public office shall be determined for all purposes as if she were unmarried.

Act No. 31, approved April 3, 1923 amending Sec. 2 of the Act of May 20, 1921, "authorizing the establishment by counties of hospitals for the treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, providing for the management and maintenance thereof and authorizing the incurring of indebtedness and the levying of taxes therefor."

Act No. 87, approved May 1, 1923, "prohibiting the location by cities of the third class of city prisons or lock-ups close to public school buildings."

Act No. 227, approved May 24, 1923 amending the Act of May 8, 1889, "providing for the admission of certain classes of the insane into hospitals for the insane in this commonwealth and their discharge therefrom, fixing the amount of compensation to be paid to the Commissioners appointed, and declaring who shall be liable therefor; and for the costs of proceedings, by imposing certain duties on the lawyer member of the Commission and fixing his compensation therefor."

Act No. 151, approved May 11, 1923, amending the Act of May 5, 1921 entitled: "An Act extending the powers of Judges of Courts of Quarter Sessions or Oyer & Terminer in relation to releasing prisoners in jails and workhouses on parole, by extending said act to include houses of correction, conferring similar powers on other Courts of record and providing that the power of parole shall extend to a period not to exceed the maximum sentence as provided by law; providing the procedure in cases of parole conferring the power to parole upon the several Courts instead of judges thereof; and fixing the time when petitions for parole shall be presented."

Act No. 410, approved July 11, 1923, relating to the powers and duties of probation officers.

Act No. 397, approved June 29, 1923, amending the Act of June 19, 1911, relating to the release on probation of certain convicts instead of imposing sentences, the appointment of probation and parole officers, and payments of salaries and expenses; and providing for release on parole and extending the powers and duties of Boards of Prison Inspectors." Minimum limit never to exceed one half of the maximum sentence.

Among the bills vetoed by the Governor may be mentioned House Bill No. 710, which provides for the selection and purchase of a tract of land for the new Eastern State Penitentiary, and making an appropriation therefor; and directing the sale of the site now occupied by the State Penitentiary and buildings and materials thereon.

This bill was passed by a unanimous vote of the House, by a vote of 30 to 31 by the Senate, and was supposed to be a meritorious bill, entirely desirable, and yet it was vetoed.

Act No. 425 was approved July 11, 1923, two days prior to the veto of this bill. The title of this Act is:

"To authorize and provide for the transfer and re-transfer of a person or persons confined in any penitentiary, prison, workhouse, house of correction, or any other institution for adult prisoners, under sentence by law, to some other prison, penitentiary, workhouse, house of correction, or other institution for adult prisoners."

You will readily notice that the title of the Act fails to mention upon whom jurisdiction is conferred to make the transfer and re-transfer, but by Sec. 1 of the Act, jurisdiction is given to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county where the penitentiary, prison, workhouse, house of correction, or an other institution for adult prisoners is located. In substance, any Court of Quarter Sessions is permitted by the Act No. 425 "to transfer and re-transfer adult prisoners at will, and thereby nullify at their discretion any sentence, decree or judgment of any other Court of Quarter Sessions, and even of a Court of Oyer & Terminer, which has sentenced an adult prisoner to a specific institution for serving his sentence." There is grave doubt about the constitutionality of this act for conferring such a power on any Court of Quarter Sessions, and also for its defective title.

A merited veto was House Bill No. 1007, which would not permit the Commonwealth to object to claims for the maintenance of insane, feeble-minded, and other persons confined in the various institutions of the Commonwealth, as being barred by the Statute of Limitations.

There were a large number of vetoes, refusing to permit hospitals all over the State to change their corporate names, like:—Allentown, Danville, Fairview, Norristown, Polk, Warren and Wernersville; but we have no knowledge of the reasons why these bills were vetoed.

There were a larger number of vetoes for various hospitals and institutions throughout the State, but we have no knowledge of the grounds of these vetoes, save we assume it was alleged they were sectarian or some of them, and possibly for the want of revenue by the State, one or both.

Among the bills which wisely failed of passage was House Bill No. 1360 amending the Act of June 19, 1911, in relation to the release of prisoners on parole.

Another bill was Senate Bill No. 510, to amend the Act of June 13, 1836, relating to the support and maintenance of the poor, which was pickled in Committee.

Also Senate Bill No. 862, a supplement to the Act of May 10, 1921, "providing for the Warden in Counties of the fifth class, authorizing County Commissioners to contract with townships, boroughs and cities for the use of prison labor;" likewise died in Committee.

Also Senate Bill No. 1213, to amend the Act of June 1, 1915, "relating to the maintenance of the insane, feeble-minded, and other persons confined in the various institutions; fixing liability for their support and providing for the collection of moneys due the Commonwealth and for proceedings relating thereto;" which was defeated on final passage and third reading in the House, after its passage in the Senate.

Also Senate Bill No. 1216, making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, and providing procedure in such cases; which was dropped from the calendar.

Also Senate Bill No. 1253, amending the Act of May 25, 1921, in relation to the Department of Public Welfare, which after its passage in the Senate was defeated in Committee in the House.

Senate Bill 976, to repeal the Act of May 16, 1921, creating a Prison Board for the Counties of the third and fourth class, which died in Committee. A similar Bill to House Bill 582 which was defeated on final passage in the House.

Also House Bill No. 915, an Act "to provide for the care and treatment of indigent, feeble-minded and epileptic persons of the several Counties of the Commonwealth in semi-State Institutions, by fixing the maximum amount of maintenance weekly per capita;" which died in Committee.

Also House Bill No. 1274, a similar bill to Senate Bill No. 862, which after passage in the House, died in Committee.

House Bill No. 785, and Act prohibiting the binding out by indenture of minors, which after its passage by a unanimous vote in the House, died in the Senate.

House Bills No. 1284, 1288, 1291 and 1340, all similar ones, providing for compensation to institutions, classifying them, and prescribing a minimum of standards of equipment and service; were all allowed to die in Committee.

House Bill No. 918, "providing for the taking over, operation control and management of certain Counties, Cities and Poor Districts Insane Hospitals, by the State under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare, providing for their transfer; providing for the use of such hospitals not taken over as institutions for the care and treatment of persons mentally defective, and providing for the maintenance and management thereof; regulating the commitment of persons thereto for assistance from the State, imposing certain duties upon the Department of Public Welfare."

This is the worst confiscatory piece of legislation, I believe, ever introduced in the Legislature. No provision whatever was made for the payment of the different institutions which were attempted to be captured by the administration and to be placed under the control of the Department of Public Welfare; no appropriation bill was introduced for the purposes of re-imbursement. The bill, although an administration one, was killed by the labors of members of the Association.

Signed:

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Dr. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg, Blair County.

T. C. White, Mercer, Mercer County.

Thomas K. Scheller, Esq., Chambersburg, Franklin County.

Charles L. Davidson, Esq., Uniontown, Fayette County.

Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., Chairman, Towanda, Bradford County.

MR. MERCUR: "My attention was just called to an item I saw in the paper yesterday, about a person in the Montour jail, convicted in Susquehanna County of murder in the second degree and sentenced to a term of 17 years, who was sent and delivered to the Eastern Penitentiary. The warden had him transferred to the jail at Danville in Montour County. He might be called a prisoner of State, as he is the only one there in the jail. We of the legal fraternity know what the general rule is. I know it is disputed. The question is raised in Schuylkill County at the present time on an appeal there, where in that County a man had been convicted and sentence was suspended, and two years thereafter he was brought in and sentenced. It is alleged that the jurisdiction of the Court had ended and that the Court had no authority, after a period of two years, to sentence. Now the rule is that where a Court of record commits a person under sentence to a penitentiary or jail, upon actual delivery of that prisoner to that penitentiary or jail and the ending of the then term of Court at which he was sentenced, the jurisdiction of the Court over that prisoner is ended so far as reducing his term of imprisonment or increasing it, with the exception known as our Parole Act which of course we are all able to recognize and do recognize, and another remedy is the Pardon Board and the Governor. The Judge making the sentence has no authority to change the place even of confinement after he has made the sentence, yet under this act it is nullified.

A notice was served upon the County Commissioners of our County and we were fortunate in being able to answer it upon the merits, and we set up first that our capacity in our County jail was for the number of 32 prisoners only; that there were then confined some 25 or 26, and this answer was made immediately prior to our September term of Court, and we added that we expected the number would be increased, and

therefore we had no room to receive any prisoners from the Eastern Penitentiary or any where else. I am thankful to say that so far they have not sent us any. In this same answer I raised the question as to the constitutionality of that act.

May I add one word in conclusion? This simply shows how eager and anxious some people are in this good commonwealth of ours to centralize in Harrisburg, particularly to govern everything in Harrisburg. I don't believe in too much centralization. I admit a certain amount of it is necessary, but I am a strong believer, and expect to be as long as I live, in favor of Home Rule.

PRESIDENT MILLER: This Convention is truly indebted to Mr. Mercur for the wonderful report he has made this morning, and also to the members of the Committee. No one knows better than I do the difficulties they had to overcome in Harrisburg during the last session.

The committee deserved the thanks of the Association for the wonderful work they did.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Miss Condon of the Survey will now have the floor for five minutes on the magazine she is representing.

MISS CONDON: I asked for permission to speak to you about "The Survey" because "The Survey" is a magazine directed entirely to the study of welfare work and you who administer the welfare work of this State should be interested in it. Many are, because you have told me so. "The Survey" is the only magazine in this country which devotes itself entirely to this field. The best way to explain to you what it is like is to compare it to this Convention. You people come from every part of the State to this Convention every year, in order to discuss your problems, to tell each other how you handle these problems, and to hear people outside the State, as well as people in the State, tell you something about the conditions which make your work necessary. That is what "The Survey" is doing. It is doing it for the whole country as well as for the State of Pennsylvania, and if you could imagine these meetings continued throughout the year, every month giving to you the sort of discussions which you are having here today and tomorrow, you would have a picture of what "The Survey" would be doing for you. Last night your President spoke of immigration. We run articles constantly on immigration.

During the discussion this morning we heard special problems discussed. "The Survey" runs special articles, and you who are interested in children have the child welfare articles. For those who agree with Dr. Potter when she said the health problem is one which must be discussed and understood by all of us if we are going to administer our work intelligently,—those problems are taken up in "The Survey" regularly and discussed. There would be no better way for you to

keep in touch with what everybody else is doing in your own line of work, than by having "The Survey" come to you regularly each month. "The Survey" comes out twice a month in two forms and you will find them out on the table. The Survey Graphic comes on the first of the month. We call it the graphic number because it is very fully illustrated. It is interesting to anybody. The semi-monthly number comes on the 15th, and is the one that deals even more particularly with your work, and there you will find, under five departments, the articles which I have just mentioned, and which come regularly from month to month.

These magazines, coming twice a month, cost \$5.00 a year. Some might say that is a lot to pay for a magazine. It is not a lot to pay for keeping in touch, the way this magazine keeps in touch. Then I have come to offer you a special rate on this magazine, good only during the conference,—this \$5.00 rate is reduced during this conference only, to \$3.75, and it gives you 24 issues a year. I should like to see every Poor District in this State represented on the subscription list of "The Survey."

PRESIDENT MILLER: The next order of business will be memorials for deceased members.

MEMORIAL FOR THE LATE REV. J. W. CLELAND

By Mr. T. C. White of Mercer.

John W. Cleland was born at Delhi, N. Y., June 7th, 1855, graduated from Monmouth College in 1879 and Xenia Theological Seminary, and was licensed by Sidney Presbytery April 11, 1882. He held pastorates in Clearfield, Iowa, and Wilton Congregation, Peoria Ill.

He was founder and Superintendent of the Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale, Allegheny Co., Pa., from June 18, 1900 until the time of his death, November 18, 1922. During this time more than 2500 boys were in the Home for a longer or shorter period of time.

John W. Cleland was a man of vision who saw the need of a home for the homeless, dependent or slightly incorrigible boy. He possessed all the elements of success in that he not only saw and felt the need of such a home, but acted upon his convictions and the result is known and applauded by all people who are interested in the boy. With the vision Dr. Cleland had of the need of the boy of the above description, how well did he succeed in working it out? There was practically no provision made by the State for this class of boy, filled with life and energy, one that needed a guiding hand along the lines of usefulness and preparation for life's work, and so we find the Boys' Industrial Home was founded to supply this great need in Western Pennsylvania, and how well it was done in the school, the shop, the dairy and on

the farm, always keeping in mind the needs of the boys, interesting them in their work and recreation, giving the boys a day each week to chase the squirrels in the woods, to study the birds, to learn the formation of the flower and plant life, in fact everything that goes to make up nature. It was the close study of the boys, especially those bubbling over with energy, that brought the Boys' Industrial Home to such a high standard in the minds of the people, particularly to the Judges of Western Pennsylvania.

Well do we all remember the addresses made by Dr. Cleland before this Association, in which you could see his life was in his work, how he enjoyed telling us of his boys and the progress of his work. During a period extending over 40 years, his life was devoted to betterment of mankind, and the up-building of the Kingdom of God upon Earth, his last and greatest effort, that of coming into contact and stamping his character upon these boys, every one of whom has passed on a better boy or better man for this good man's effort; this in itself is a mighty and stupendous accomplishment, and marks this man as one of the truly great men of his generation.

Dr. Cleland will be missed by this Association. He has gone but will not be forgotten, for his work in this Association and the 2500 boys that came under his care will ever be a living monument to his memory.

MEMORIAL FOR THE LATE N. BOYD WILSON

By Mr. E. E. Ohl of Williamsport.

On the first day of February, 1923, the people of Williamsport and Lycoming County, were shocked to learn of the sudden death of N. Boyd Wilson, member and Secretary of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, of the City of Williamsport, Pa. He enjoyed fairly good health until within two hours before his sudden taking off. He served the City faithfully and well for more than seventeen years, an honored, respected and loved resident of the city for more than sixty years. Born in Montour County, October 4th, 1836, he spent his boyhood days about Washingtonville and Danville, in that county. When a young man he moved to Milton, Northumberland County, where he learned the trade of carriage blacksmith, which business he followed a number of years in Williamsport.

On April 1, 1904 he was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, which place he filled continuously until April, 1916. On April 1, 1918 he was re-elected and again made Secretary of the Board, which position he held at the time of his death. During the year 1910 he was President of this Association when its sessions were held in this City.

To be associated with Mr. Wilson was an honor as well as a pleasure. He was kind and sympathetic when and where deserved, reliable always,

and for a man eighty-six years of age, he was the youngest old man you could meet anywhere. To have known and associated with him was a privilege that was appreciated by those who knew him best. The Community has lost a good citizen, the Board of Overseers a valued member. We can say, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joys of your reward."

PRESIDENT MILLER: In accordance with the notice given yesterday in conformity to Section 10 of our By-Laws concerning amendments we will now hear motions to take final action in regard to the amendments of which due notice has been previously given both to the Executive Committee and to the Convention. The chair recognizes Mr. Rodney A. Mercur a member of the Executive Committee.

MR. MERCUR: *Mr. President and Members of the Convention*, as stated yesterday, we have complied with the provisions of the By-Laws in regard to proposed amendments, having given notice to the Executive Committee at their meeting held in July, 1923, and having sent notice in writing to those members of the Executive Committee who were not present. We also presented to the Convention yesterday, through the announcement made by the Secretary, a full statement of the proposed amendments. These amendments have met the approval of the Executive Committee. Mr. President, I offer the following amendments to Section 7 of the By-Laws of the Association and move their adoption:—

1. Amend this paragraph by striking out \$15.00 and substituting \$30.00 to read

By an assessment of \$30.00 to be levied upon each County Poor District, State or Semi-State Institution or Society.

2. Amend this paragraph by striking out \$10.00 and substituting \$20.00 to read

By an assessment of \$20.00 to be levied upon the larger Townships or Municipal Poor Districts and Private Institutions or Societies.

3. Amend this paragraph by striking out \$5.00 and substituting \$10.00 to read

By an assessment of \$10.00 to be levied upon the smaller Townships and Borough Poor Districts or smaller Institutions or Societies.

4. Amend this paragraph by striking out and substituting the following:

By annual dues of \$5.00 to be paid by those who wish to register as individual members.

Amend Section 7 further and finally by striking out the last sentence reading "The Executive Committee shall decide to which of the several

classes each Poor District, Institution or Organization belongs" and substituting the following:

"The Executive Committee shall have power to reduce the amount of any particular class named in this Section and to decide to which of the several classes each Poor District, Institution or Organization belongs."

The above motion was duly seconded.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Is there any discussion? Are there any questions? The chair hears none. If not, the question being called for, we are ready for a vote. All in favor will please say "aye." (The response was apparently unanimous.) Those opposed will please say "no." (There were no negative votes heard.) I declare the said amendments to Section 7 of the By-Laws to be carried unanimously.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Our next order of business will be an address by Mr. H. W. McIntosh, Solicitor of the Allegheny County Poor District, on the subject "Taxes and Sources of Revenue of the Poor Districts."

TAXES AND SOURCES OF REVENUE OF THE POOR DISTRICTS

**H. W. McIntosh, Esq., Solicitor,
Allegheny County Poor District.**

When I first learned that the subject was "Taxes and Sources of Revenue of the Poor Districts." I did not know just what should be said on this matter. We have legislation that settles anything that might arise in this particular branch of the business. It struck me that about the only thing I could say on this subject, might be to tell you something about the way we run our District,—not in a spirit of boasting, but because we have the largest poor district, in the State. I want to say a word to you about this organization and how we operate it.

We have learned, and no doubt you have, that there are many people who seem to believe that the world owes them a living. They are going to try to get it, out of the world, for nothing. You know and I know many people do not think it is anything very wrong to rob a railroad, or a street car or any public service corporation. They believe the world owes them a living, and they proceed to get it. That is one thing we hit very hard,—the people who, under some subterfuge, endeavor to get money from us when they are not legally entitled to it. Allegheny County Almshouse is the official title of our institution. It is in the Poor District of Allegheny County which was created by a special act of Assembly and comprises just that part of Allegheny County that is outside of the city of Pittsburgh, they having their own institution.

We are created by a special act of 1852. Our District includes: three third-class cities, 52 townships and 72 boroughs, a population of over 750,000 people. Our taxable valuation for the year 1923 is 593 millions of dollars. These are impressive figures. That is more than the individual valuation of more than 30 States in the Union and is more than the valuation of five other States in our Union. Remember this is all outside of the city of Pittsburgh. Our Directors are elected by qualified electors in that particular District. In passing I might say to you that the three Directors at the present time received at the recent primary election, a very large majority vote out of thirteen candidates and will be elected to succeed themselves.

Our Act gives us the authority to say to the County Commissioners how much money we need to operate our institution the next year.

Our Institution has four branches; we have what is known as the Poor Farm, an insane hospital, a tuberculosis sanitarium and outdoor relief. We were compelled, by failure of the State, to take advantage of the Act of 1897 to look after our own insane. Because of the failure of the State to look after our tubercular patients, we, under the Act of 1911, built an institution of our own. This institution, at a valuation put upon it by a conservative man, depreciating the age of the buildings and not taking into consideration the fact that a great portion of the work and labor that built them was furnished by our own inmates, has a valuation today of practically five millions of dollars. It is owned by the people in this particular District. This is the institution under House Bill 918, referred to by Mr. Mercur, that they proposed to take from the taxpayers of our District without one penny, and they came very near having that Act passed. But after the members of the committee listened to what some of the gentlemen that appeared before them had to say about this particular Act, and called their attention to the fact that there was absolutely nothing in it that provided for reimbursing this District, it went into the waste basket very fast. The Department of Welfare did not play fair to you or to anybody else, in the introduction of that Act. It was absurd; it was red anarchism, but they did make the attempt. They introduced the bill, and had it up and passed two readings, before we had knowledge it was there. And if somebody had not tipped them off, we would have had a fight. Dr. Potter appeared before this committee meeting with an amendment for this bill, which did not get far. I am for the Department and for organization myself in any line of business, but this Act 918 read by Mr. Mercur, was a vicious piece of legislation and how they ever got it along as far as they did is a mystery to me with men supposed to have some sense in the House of Representatives. I lost faith in that Legislature after I read that bill and saw how it had nearly gotten by. But that is dead. But look out,—they are doctoring it up and it will be revived. Just think what it would have meant to our institution. The State could not take care of our insane, we had to do it ourselves. They are no more

prepared now. They could not take care of our tuberculosis cases and cannot today. Yet they have the nerve to come along and try to take our institution,—a five million dollar plant, and not pay us a nickel. We don't propose to let them do it.

Now as to our sources of revenue,—The last of December in each year we know exactly or within a few hundred dollars, what we are going to receive from the State of Pennsylvania for the care of the indigent and the insane. We know approximately what we are going to receive from our pay patients. We know approximately what our farm products are going to bring in to us. We know what the valuation of our taxable property is, and therefore we can set off against that what we estimate it will cost us to maintain our institution, our poor department, our insane department, our tuberculosis department, and outdoor relief, which is a very large organization and the one which it is the hardest of all to maintain and operate. In addition we know what we have to pay our 80 County officials. We estimate what it will cost us to pay for the burial of paupers and we know within a few hundred dollars just exactly what it is going to cost us to maintain our institution. Therefore it is simply for us to hand over the figures to our County Commissioners, and say to them, "Gentlemen, it will cost us \$475,000 to operate our institution for the year 1923." Under our Act, as well as perhaps under yours, the County Commissioners have but one duty to perform, that is to levy that assessment, to collect it and to turn it over to your organization, your directors, and they, upon warrant properly drawn, pay it out. That is an easy matter, it is simply a business proposition.

Now as to "other sources of revenue". We have a system in Allegheny County whereby the minute we receive a patient, either insane or of sound mind, if we cannot get the history from him or his relatives, or somebody, we immediately send out an investigator. His business is to bring in the history of this patient. We go over the records to find out if there is any real estate belonging to him. We have picked up thousands and thousands of dollars just in investigations of this sort. Right now we have a case of a man who came there as a pauper. We found he had \$1500 in liberty bonds in the bank, and had a safe deposit box in which he had money amounting to about \$2400. His estate will amount, as near as we know at the present time, to about \$6,000. He came to our institution not able to pay, living in one room unmarried, no relatives at all.

Half of the people we have now to look after in our County are foreign born, and I venture to say 100 per cent. of that 50 per cent. never paid a penny of taxes to the State of Pennsylvania. There is something wrong there. We find the big corporations that make us go,—that make the smoke of Pittsburgh,—bring in a lot of foreigners and colored people. We pass the buck back to the people that brought

them. We say "Look after them. They are not citizens; you brought them here; now look after them". These people never paid a penny toward the support of our institution or any other institution in the State; they received full benefit of our department as well as of schools, and all the privileges that the cities and boroughs and townships give to them, which any citizen is entitled to, without one penny of return from them.

Then there is the guardianship of the insane person. We look after that. We keep right up to date on that. It is part of my business to see that it is done. It has been my privilege to serve this Board, and two or three prior to this. Having been solicitor for Allegheny County for over 15 years, I believe I have learned a little of what relates to at least our particular institution.

PRESIDENT MILLER: I assume the responsibility of not telling Mr. McIntosh what to say. You notice however, he did not lack words for his address. Has anyone any questions to ask Mr. McIntosh upon the subject which he has discussed?

MR. PERRIN: Under your act I understood you have an estimate on or before the first Monday in January asking for the necessary funds for the ensuing year. How soon do they assess the taxes?

MR. MCINTOSH: The first Monday in February, and they are collected the first day of August with 5 per cent. discount,—after that a penalty. If it is not paid that year, and becomes delinquent, it is paid to us the next year. We take that into consideration in making up our budget.

MR. PERRIN: Under my advice as solicitor, for some years Delaware County has been borrowing under a similar act to yours to meet the deficiency which arises during the months from January to October, the time when our taxes are due. The solicitor for the banks has come forward with the argument that the Poor District has no power to borrow money. I would like to know what your idea is as to the power of the Poor District to borrow in the intervening time between January and the first of October of each year?

MR. MCINTOSH: There is no question in the world about the right of Directors of the Poor to borrow money. We have put on our institution three bond issues, and we now have a bond issue of \$800,000. There seemed to be a question as to whether or not, in our particular case, we could issue bonds. I prepared an Act of Assembly that was passed by the last Legislature, which stated we could, and gave us the right, especially in Counties of the second class, to do this; but there is absolutely no question about the right of Directors of the Poor to borrow money. Is your act a special act?

MR. PERRIN: Yes.

MR. MCINTOSH: You have no provision in it for borrowing?

MR. PERRIN: We have the same provision, that on or before the first of January we shall estimate our expenses for the coming year.

MR. MCINTOSH: Have you any special act regarding borrowing?

MR. PERRIN: No. There is an act of the Legislature that the Poor District can borrow three-fourths of the cost of a new building. The question I am trying to get at is the question of any Poor District, where the law directs them to give notice to the County Commissioners in the form of an estimate at the beginning of the year, as to the right of that Poor District to borrow money during the period from the first of the year until the time the taxes are collected.

MR. MCINTOSH: I would say that is purely a matter of business.

MR. PERRIN: But suppose the banks will not loan us the money?

MR. MCINTOSH: Then there is something wrong with the bank.

MR. TITUS: I have been in office for 25 years and we have continually borrowed money. It was only two or three years ago that our taxation became such as to carry us along in the Oxford and Lower District. I am surprised there are any banks that will not loan money to a Poor District. I could very readily name banks in Philadelphia that will do it, and I will guarantee to give you the names of banks that will give you all you want.

PRESIDENT MILLER: If there are any other matters of this nature to be discussed, they may be taken up at the Solicitors' meeting this afternoon.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Our next order of business is a paper by Miss Lillian A. Quinn of Philadelphia, County Organizer for the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania on the subject "Sources of Public Support for Dependent and Neglected Children."

SOURCES OF SUPPORT FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Lillian A. Quinn, *Children's Aid Society of Penna.*

It is bringing "Coals to New Castle" to discuss sources of support for neglected and dependent children with this group. There is sufficient variety, however, in the extent to which these sources are tapped in various parts of the state so that the question is of interest to this conference.

The state has given ample authority by statute for officials charged with the care of dependent and neglected children away from their own homes, to secure whatever support is necessary. In addition to the provisions of the Poor Law there are—

1. Act No. 247—Laws of 1907.

This provides that any indigent or dependent child committed by a judge or other competent authority, may have maintenance in a family and transportation to that family home provided by the proper county.

It is interesting to note that this act specifically provides also that, if parents and other relatives are able to pay, these costs shall be collected by the county through the proper court order.

2. Act No. 122—Approved by Governor Tener, May 8, 1913, amplified the same idea. This act applies the same principle to the case of a neglected or dependent child committed to care and custody of any "association, society, person or family."

3. Act No. 221—Approved by Governor Sproul, June 12, 1919, provides that payment shall be made by the proper county not only for maintenance generally of "dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children" but also for the clothing of and necessary medical and surgical attendance upon such children and the expense of placing or replacing such children.

We see then, that our state laws provide means for payment from public funds for the care of dependent children to the family in which the child has been placed, to an association taking responsibility for the placement, for all the various kinds of expenses relative to good, all-round care and—a point of much importance—for collecting refunds from parents and relatives able to pay any part or whole, for the care of these children.

There is the widest difference in practice in the amounts allowed in various parts of the state, by Directors of the Poor and County Commissioners, for what appears to be identical service. Mrs. T. C. White of Mercer, writes that the County Commissioners and Directors of the Poor in her county allow \$4.50 a week per child for board and that bills for clothing are honored in addition, though the Children's Aid Society gives much of the clothing. Miss Negley, writing from the Pittsburgh office of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, states that as high as \$6.50 per week is secured for board in some of the western counties. The majority of counties pay between \$4.50 and \$5.00, and clothing is provided in addition. In eastern and central Pennsylvania \$4.25 a week is allowed by various counties. This is, however, without clothing. The Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania receives children for this amount and then provides clothing and medical care without additional charge. Two neighboring counties in the state, with almost identical living conditions and resources, differ widely in the responsibility they have assumed for the dependent children of their respective districts, one county Board of Directors of the Poor allowing not more than \$2.50 a week for the board of children, while in the adjacent county the Board of Directors allows \$4.00 a week and have paid, and will pay when necessary, for special cases \$6.00 or \$7.00 a week. In a township not so many miles distant from our present meeting place, a local overseer of the poor assured a social worker that a dollar a week was ample for any child!

It is plain that the intent of the law is that this group of children most in need of special care should have provided for them whatever is necessary for protection and proper up-bringing. The finding of good homes, food and shelter, medical and surgical care, clothing and the service that goes with them can be secured only at increasing cost as time goes on. If counties make the most of the provision that makes legal the collecting from parents and responsible relatives the portion of this cost that they are able to pay, I am sure it will be found that the net increase for the tax payer for the care of dependent children will be small. You will recall that Dr. Potter mentioned in her address at this Convention last year, that in a New York State county where in 1913, nothing had been collected from parents and relatives toward the support of dependent children, in 1921, the local Department of Child Welfare having made persistent effort over this period of years, collected \$12,000.00 toward the support of children for whom the county had accepted responsibility.

In the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania we find that when we are able to keep the local committing official informed of the progress of the children from his district, there is very little complaint about the cost. We have recently had an inquiry from the solicitor of one of the poor boards, asking why a brother and sister, who have been in our care from that district for about eight years, are now being boarded and why a bill is being presented for children of their age. (They are respectively twelve and fourteen years old). I am sure there will be no difficulty about the support of these children when we put before the present Directors of the Poor the fact that in eight years these children have had six years free care, that in that time they have had many hundred dollars' worth of clothes and medical care the county has not been asked to contribute in any way. Because of certain problems and behavior difficulties that we know beset many children in the adolescent stage whether dependent or not, it has been found necessary to board this boy and girl for a little while, in order to give them the benefit of a home in which they can best adjust and straighten out their troubles. I am sure, as I have said, that when this is put before the local Board of Directors of the Poor, there will be no objection to helping this individual boy and girl to the extent needed.

Private organizations are having to increase their per capita rate and will have to, both because of an increased cost of living and because of more knowledge of child needs and demands for better standards of care. We look to the Directors of the Poor and County Commissioners to correspondingly increase their rates to help to meet this.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The Convention will stand adjourned until 2:30 this afternoon when we will have two separate meetings. The solicitors will hold a round table session with Mr. H. Wilson Stahlnecker of Norristown, as Chairman, for the discussion of a number of subjects

as announced in the program. Another round table session will be held with Mr. D. A. Mackin of Retreat, as Chairman, for the stewards and superintendents of County Homes and similar public institutions and others, to discuss various topics as announced. Others interested are invited, and, in fact, both meetings are open to all members of the Convention and you can attend the one or the other or divide your time between them according to your interest in the subjects.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION
OCTOBER 17th

The Stewards and Superintendents of County Homes and similar public institutions held a round table session under the leadership of Mr. D. A. Mackin, Chairman, Retreat, Luzerne County. The following report is condensed and edited from notes furnished by the stenographer or by the speakers:

MR. MACKIN: From the announcements already made, we all understand that this is an open meeting in which everyone is invited to take part by asking questions and joining in the discussion. However, I have asked some of our members to open the discussion on certain topics. I will ask Mr. W. J. Trembath, President of the Central Poor District, Wilkes-Barre, to open the discussion on the subject: "Possibility of a Pension System for Employees of County Institutions for the Insane and Indigent."

MR. TREMBATH: It won't take me long to make my apologies, because apologies are almost all I have to offer. I did make the observation to Mr. Mackin some time ago that with reference to our Superintendents of the Insane Hospital, the counties were at a distinct disadvantage, if a vacancy should occur. We could scarcely turn to one of our State institutions and ask a man to come over to us, because thereby he would sacrifice his retirement rights as a State employee. That simply suggested whether or not the legislation relating to retirement of State employees could be expanded so as to include the employees of County hospitals for the insane, and County and other almshouses. It seems practicable enough. I have hastily glanced over a number of cases, which appear on the statute books, and there is one act appearing among the statutes of 1923. Taking that as a model, I should think it would be practicable to frame an Act of Assembly which would do a simple act of justice to the faithful employees of such institutions as we represent. When a Superintendent of a hospital for the insane, or the Steward of an almshouse has been faithful to his duty for a score of years or more and the time has arrived when the infirmities of age overtake him, there should be something embedded in the laws of this Commonwealth, whereby in his declining days he is provided with a pension.

But I am not prepared to go any farther than to say I think the path can be found in present legislation by simply patterning on what can be found there.

MR. MACKIN: This opens the question. I would like to have at least an expression of sentiment from some of the members of the meeting. Mr. Todd, would you mind advancing your theories on this subject?

MR. TODD, Fayette County: I don't know as I have anything to say. I wonder how long you would have to be in the employ of the county before you would go on the pension list?

MR. MACKIN: The law would doubtless be patterned after some of the existing retirement funds.

MR. TODD: I haven't given it enough thought to talk about it. I would like to hear from someone else.

MR. MACKIN: I am going to ask Dr. Sommer to give his views.

DR. SOMMER, Blair County: I did not expect to be called on. I think the public ought to take care of these men and these women after they have served practically all of their working days, or two-thirds of them, in the public service. As a rule at least ninety per cent. of them are inadequately paid and cannot save the money they might be able to save if they were in their own business. I am perfectly willing and very anxious for the State of Pennsylvania to hand over to me a pension when I am ready to retire. (When I am ready to retire is the time when I lay down and die with my boots on.) I am sorry to say the Directors of the Poor of almost every County do underpay their officials. Most of them do not get as much money as they ought to have. The Superintendents of hospitals for the insane are fairly well cared for. I can point out doctor after doctor that I know are making over \$25,000 a year. One I know in particular, who started to practice medicine in 1906 and I know in 1918 he banked \$56,480 from his practice. Now I know that I as a hospital superintendent could not bank that much money. I started out in 1893 and have been working at it continuously ever since with the exception of two years. Now I would like that amount of money, but I would not want to trade places with that man. The only thing I want to do is to take care of the insane. But the State, when a man has been in the public service for a certain number of years, should give a certain amount of money as a pension for the balance of his days.

I would go further, and say that we would get a better class of nurses and attendants if they could look forward to a pension. As you know, we have 80 to 90 per cent. of what we call "flivvers" who work for us perhaps two or three months and then go on to the next institution. They come from Harrisburg or some point east, over to Altoona. From Altoona they go on to Pittsburgh, and around to different institutions. I had one party who started in away over in Connecticut, and went as far west as the Pacific Coast; came back and worked for me the second time, made another trip and came back again; worked two or three months in the institution and then went on. That is a tramp nurse. She was pretty fair on the job, but what good is a person who is only on the job two or three months? Of course the young lady gave service for her money, to a certain extent, but not the service she would have given if she had been interested.

MR. E. E. OHL, Williamsport: I think there was a bill passed in the Legislature in 1915 pensioning employees of County homes in first class cities,—not County homes,—but the employees of almshouses. But we have only one first class city in Pennsylvania. I had a bill drawn in 1921 and our representative promised to see what he could do. They would not consider it. It was copied after this 1915 bill for first class cities. That bill says that when one has been employed 20 years and has reached the age of sixty, he is entitled to 50 per cent. of his salary, but two different times I have had a bill presented and they would not act on it. I have been employed thirty years as steward of the Williamsport City Home and the time may come when I may need it. Before that I was in an insane hospital for some years. I would like to see the time come when we can get a pension established.

MR. MACKIN: It does seem as if this might be put in shape to get something definite out of it, if the bill had the backing of this Association and our Legislative Committee. We thought at the last session they were willing to pay some attention to our needs. Don't you think it would be rather a good thing for this particular meeting to recommend that the Resolutions Committee have a section incorporated in their report favoring the adoption of the retirement fund? When that resolution is presented to the convention and approved by the entire body, it could be referred to the Legislative Committee of the Association with instructions to see that the proper bill is drawn and presented to the Legislature, and later possibly see that we have representatives there to see that it be carried out.

MR. WHITE, Mercer County: I think this is a question that is up to the individual boards. This is not a State affair. There would be a question. While I, like some of these other fellows who have gray hair might welcome a pension, it is all a question of what the taxpayer will think of it. That is the question that comes back to us. What is the feeling in your home County? How does the taxpayer stand on this? What about your Board? That is the way to get to the bottom of it. It is not a question for the State, but a question for the taxpayers of the County, and your own Board. We are going to put up to the Resolutions Committee something that is simply a home proposition.

DR. HILL, Allegheny County: I presume it was at least 8 years ago that I took steps to be admitted to the Allegheny County Employees Association. This Association is made up of employees at the Court House, and embraces all clerks, etc., in the Prothonotary's office, Register of Wills, etc. At the end of 20 years service they are retired on a pension. I don't know the exact amount, probably 50 per cent. Our solicitor made application for membership of our employees in this Association. They used the technicality that we were merely a part of

the County,—a District in the County. Because of that fact we could not be admitted to this Association,—a ridiculous ruling and merely a technicality. I can tell you why the employees have not gotten a pension, and it has been hinted at here this afternoon:—it is that they have been a poor, underpaid, down-trodden lot. They have disgraceful salaries. I can remember years ago when girls were paid \$14.00 a month and took care of violent, murderous, insane women at that time. I was in the army for two years, and I would rather be in the army than in some of the wards looking after some of these inmates. Until the County employee is recognized as a real human being, things are going on as they have been going on for the last hundred years; until we recognize that to get good employees for these patients we must pay them in proportion to the pay received by women and men who are on the outside. We are getting along in some way, but if we can guarantee them a good wage and guarantee them a comfortable old age, we are going to get good employees. We won't get them until we do.

I do not agree with Mr. White. Those who are in the service for 10, 15 and 20 years ought not to have to depend on men that are in for only a 4 year term. They are not personally interested. Some are and try to help, others don't. As for the taxpayers, let us give them the facts and educate them.

MR. WHITE: In answer to Dr. Hill I wish to say that while the conditions he speaks about are very undesirable, one has to meet certain facts before the bill gets through at Harrisburg.

MR. MACKIN: I am willing to agree that it is a State proposition. We are the representatives of the State in this work. If we believe it is a good thing I don't see why it should not be incorporated in the Resolutions of this Convention.

DR. HILL: I move that it be the sense of this meeting that our Resolutions Committee be instructed to incorporate in their resolutions, that the Legislative Committee be instructed to actively try to secure a pension for the employees of our County and District institutions.

This motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

MR. MACKIN: There will be a further discussion of the paper presented at the last Annual Meeting on Employment in County Homes, by Mr. T. C. White.

MR. WHITE: This is another proposition. I don't know whether Dr. Hill will agree with me on this or not. If he doesn't, he will have a chance in a few minutes to get back at me. I speak of employment in "homes"—if you notice they are "homes."—Is there an institution represented in this room, that is incorporated as an "almshouse?" I want to see the hand of one, whose incorporated name is "almshouse."

Mr. Stauffer, of Adams County raised his hand.

MR. WHITE: What was the name of the special act?

MR. STAUFFER: 1817, I think.

MR. WHITE: What is your incorporated name?

MR. STAUFFER: Adams County Almshouse.

MR. WHITE: Why is it, and why is the stigma placed on our homes?

I dare say 80 per cent. of the institutions represented here today are incorporated as homes of employment or some name similar to that. It is not "almshouses," but it is "homes" or it is "houses." I know that there are over 20 that are copied after the same Act and they all read thus:—"The Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment for the County of so and so." For employment was the idea. There should be a certain amount of occupation and employment in every one of the institutions of this Commonwealth because they were incorporated for that purpose. It was for those that have not intelligence enough to go on and make their own living. They were crippled somehow, or misfortune overtook them, and they were sent to a place where there was somebody to do their thinking for them and and acting for them, and yet they would be contributing to that home. They were to be employed there. I think Mr. Brady was interrogated a few years ago when he read a paper about employment in almshouses. They wanted to know what he would do if an inmate would not work. I tell you what my interpretation, after 18 years of experience is,—find some way to get him employed to the extent he is able to work. I do not think there is a Superintendent within the sound of my voice that would be doing his duty if he did not. If one said "I won't work, I did not come here to work," I would take him out to the front of the institution, where there is an improved road which runs along there, and I would say "This road goes to Greensburg and this to Mercer,—take your choice." After awhile the police would bring him back again, and about the time he was brought back once or twice he would decide to go to work. Until you resort to something like that there is a class of our unfortunates that will not work. They brag about it, that "they never have worked and they ain't going to start now." It is an insult to the taxpayer, with a large family, that is laboring to support that institution. When you get a man like that, then I say the Superintendent is not doing his duty by the taxpayer unless he can find some way, without abuse, to make that man pay part of the cost of producing his own living.

MR. MACKIN: I would like to bring out something on another side of the question, and that is whether it pays, as suggested last year by a Philadelphia speaker to take a certain number of inmates and pay them some real money as a premium for good work, and as an encouragement

for the future. This statement was made, I think, that the Philadelphia Home for the Indigent had somewhere up to 100 who were paid from \$5.00 minimum to \$20.00 a month; that thereby they had reduced their regular payroll of the institution to something like \$18,000. The population of Philadelphia is larger than Luzerne County and we don't get away with any payroll like \$18,000, our payroll runs about \$28,000. I would be glad to hear further argument on this question.

MR. MCGOWAN, Berks County: We find very few inmates who are able to do very much work. We do have 44 inmates on the payroll whom we pay 2, 3, 4 or 5 dollars a month. But there is always a shudder over going to the County Home, and we don't find that it is an imposition on the County. When they come there we find if there is any work in them. They seem to be very willing to do it and accept no pay for it.

MR. MACKIN: When you pay an inmate do you take him off the roll?

MR. MCGOWAN: No.

MR. MACKIN: Of course the matter of getting work out of an inmate is a matter of discipline. You must know your man. One man you pat on the back and say "John you do something" and he does it. Another man you say "Get busy" and he does it. You must be a student of the individual if you are going to be successful in this business. The question is whether it is a good thing to pay. I have about six I have been paying from \$10 to \$20 a month, and if I did not have these I would be paying taxpayers' money to the tune of \$50 or \$60 or \$70 a month.

MR. MOYER, Berks County: I find we have some inmates we pay \$8 a month that really take the place of \$50 or \$60 a month employees. We run the hospital building with these inmates, outside of a cook, and and they do the work in the dining room. We have one man who gets \$7, but if the cook leaves he takes the place of the cook and I never knew him to make a mistake yet. We have men over in the hospital room who get from \$2 to \$5, and they relieve the nurses very much. I think it is a good idea. We have 44 on the payroll now.

MR. PASSMORE, Chester County: About three weeks ago a man came into my office and applied for admission to the institution. He was about 62 years of age. He said he was from Philadelphia County. I said "We cannot keep you here, this is Chester County." He pleaded for a night's lodging, and I told him I would keep him for the night. The next morning I sized the man up. Unfortunately my wash-house man had died. I was paying that man \$50 a month and house rent, five bushels of potatoes a year and some other provisions. I said to this man whom I had taken in, "I want you to go into the wash-house and learn the job." I had him in there three days. I am going to give him \$20.00

to do the work, and he is doing it splendidly, much better than the other. If I had turned that man out I would have been doing an injustice and I think it is a grand thing to take up that question.

DR. HILL: I would like to ask these people how they are getting along with the other inmates, and how much jealousy they have created. Employing 44 men, how do you get away with it with the people whom you are not paying?

MR. MOYER: We leave it up to the men. One gets \$5 and another \$3. We have one dairyman who has four girls. The stable work is done entirely by the inmates. The poultry is taken care of by the inmates, and everybody is invited to come and visit us and see how we get along with it.

A DELEGATE: I suppose when these inmates are placed upon the payroll they become citizens do they not?

MR. MACKIN: When I put a man on the payroll, my first act is to discharge him and then place him on the payroll. They tried to bring out last year that Philadelphia was making voters.

MR. OHL: If a person gets paid, does that make him a citizen? We have inmates that don't get paid, and they vote. You can't keep them from voting as long as their taxes are paid.

MR. MACKIN: I don't attempt to answer that question.

MR. MACKIN: The discussion of Chronic Diseases in County Houses is one of the most important we are going to discuss today, and I have asked Dr. Ralph I. Hill to open the discussion.

DR. HILL: I am glad that I am merely to open this discussion. I think you will agree that it is one of the largest subjects ever presented on our program. To begin with conditions have changed in the last five or six years and the character of the inmates. We formerly had a sufficient force and more than a sufficient force, particularly in the winter, to do all the necessary work. Of late years the almshouse has become a hospital. We have had to employ gradually more and more people to do the actual necessary work that must be done about such an institution every day. We have far more people in bed than we ever had before. The reason for that is that the relatives, the sons or daughters, are not able to employ a woman at \$20.00 or \$25.00 a week to look after their aged parents. They formerly could get a good woman for \$4 or \$5 or \$6 a week to do the house work and look after the old people; they can't do that any more, and as a result we have more and more of these people.

Our diseases are generally divided into two classes,—acute and chronic. We see, of course, more of the chronic diseases in the almshouse than we do of the acute. In our hospital, particularly in the winter, we have numerous cases of pneumonia, acute rheumatic conditions, and some influenza and grippe brought in. I am at a loss, Mr. Chairman, as to what part to discuss concerning these chronic cases in the almshouse. I am perfectly well aware that there is a lot of man-power and woman-power lost in the almshouses that might be utilized and I am sorry that the question of occupational therapy was discussed before my paper came along. It is not an easy matter to take a man of 60 or 70, paralyzed in some way, we will say, and teach him a new trade. It can be done, if the trade is simple enough. The women are the same, although there are fewer strong ones among the women than among the men. Occupational therapy should receive a prominent place in this discussion, and can be carried along in the right direction under a person properly trained. It is a great asset to a county institution that has any number of cases.

I went through our largest men's ward and enumerated the bed cases. There are 54 of them. I think I will read some of them to show you what we have.

- 1, paralysis
- 2, partial paralysis, due to a spinal injury
- 3, arterial sclerosis, gangrene of the foot.

Hardening of the arteries is probably the greatest cause of disability in the almshouse. You have often heard a man is as old as his arteries. This condition comes on I would say sometimes at the age of 50. A man particularly a miner, who does very hard work and also uses strong drink, will have the arterial walls hardened in the same condition he would have at the age of 80. It is often a cause of paralysis either of the right or left side. It is in most cases the cause of later heart diseases.

And down the list we have valvular disease of the heart; a man looks well, but he cannot sit up in bed, the effort is too much for him. A lot of cases look good physically. It may be a heart case. It may be a bad rupture. Some hernias cannot be operated upon.

Here is a case of paralysis,—I think the old name was creeping paralysis; one of locomotor ataxia; more paralysis; a case of chronic gastritis with a note after it. I know this man well. He is an imager of all sorts of symptoms and almost insane. His delusions now are all centered on his stomach, but that man can be helped with the right treatment and encouragement, and a special diet.

Here are two cases sent to us from the city hospital, after cancer operations. The operations were partially successful and the cases were sent out there to die. They are awful cases to handle; they are expensive oftentimes, on account of the odor, and so on.

Here is a case of a drug addict, doing well right in the hospital ward. Here is a case of alcoholism,—you would wonder where it came from these days. Here is a miner with a broken back; here is paralysis; another operation case; arterial sclerosis, alcoholism; another paralysis; another arterial sclerosis: Here is one we should not have,—hydrocephalus,—big water head. Here is a case of a blind patient; another case of paralysis; another locomotor ataxia; gangrene of the foot; inoperable case of hernia; broken back, miner; another case of alcoholism.

Fifty-four in one ward. Now what is the meaning of this? We get careless about it. A great many of these cases, as I told you, are sent to us by the city hospital, including cases of inoperable cancer. They are supposed to have been through the last scientific test; they have had x-ray treatment, radium treatment, and been operated upon, and they have come out there to die. But some of them really get well. Now the point, Mr. Chairman, is this,—the point I wish to make right here, and that is that all of these cases, every case, should have the most careful, rigid, mental test by the best doctors you can get hold of. If you get one of these men up and on his feet and out to work in the outside world, (lots of them are good men, the best men in the world, hard working men) don't you see the enormous amount of money you can save to the County? You not only save the expense of that individual man, but you send him out as a worker. A man who puts in eight or ten hours a day in an industrial pursuit is of value to the State.

We have some queer cases coming in. Here is a farmer coming in with a history. It is not six months since this one came in. He was shell-shocked in the war. He had one son he was proud of, and the boy stole some money and ran away with a notorious woman. The old father, in what is known as defensive reaction, self-pity for himself, developed a palsy, a shaking of the right arm. He could not work, he could not sleep. He experienced exactly the same reaction that happened to the soldiers over on the other side. He was sent to the County home. As a physician, my attention was attracted to him as a patient having the palsy. It is not a common case with us. So I got his history, and found that this son had disgraced him, and that he was using the palsy as a defensive reaction on account of deep self-pity for himself trying to attract the pity of others toward himself on account of his calamity. This man was braced up and sent back home, and is getting along fine.

We had a man with a double cataract, several of them. He had been in our home for several years. We sent him to Pittsburgh for an operation, with the result that while his sight was not restored entirely, it was restored as well as anybody's is with an operation for double cataract. These were two men who might have spent the remainder of their years in the County home, but after operations paid for by the County Directors of the Poor they were sent back to

their old homes. Both of these were good men; both were foreign born, and good workers. I could go through a whole list, Mr. Chairman, and tell about these things that are actually done up at the County home. Conditions often appear incurable. Lots of them are, but if we can get the per cent. reduced, get them out of the County home, cut off the maintenance by the taxpayer, turn them back as useful members of society to the State of Pennsylvania, we are getting big returns for our money.

MR. MACKIN: How many patients' do you have in your County home?

DR. HILL: I think, Mr. Chairman, our population is 472 men and women. We have three times as many men as women.

MR. MACKIN: Is it larger or smaller than it was six or eight years ago?

DR. HILL: The highest we have ever had was 700 in 1914 and 1915,—the dull time. It is the greatest business barometer in the County.

MR. MACKIN: We had 475 in 1913 and it dropped as low as 250 during the war. The character of the population to my mind is entirely changed. Are we meeting the situation or are we going to let the County homes fall behind? If there is no further discussion on the above subject, Mr. H. G. McGowan, of Shillington, will speak on management of storeroom and supplies.

MR. MCGOWAN: I will direct my remarks particularly to the Directors of the Poor. I have been a director in our county for two years. I think we lay too much stress upon what our taxpayers think and fail to provide enough for the comfort of the inmates of the institution. Our institution has become easy-running. I must say to the credit of Mr. Moyer that when he took hold of the place there was a lot to be done. Mr. Moyer did a whole lot, and since I have been in there two years we have done a whole lot. Mr. Moyer found the fire-escapes could be pulled down with one hand from the building, and the manure in the barnyard had not been hauled out for five years. We immediately forgot about the criticism of the taxpayers, and brushed up. We think nothing is too good for the inmates of our institution. We provide them with the best butter. We had 100 bushels of strawberries, we were going to sell some and the Commissioners came in and said "Don't sell them". They said "Whatever you can't use, take to the jail and to the hospitals". We fed everybody in Berks County strawberries, outside of what we consumed there. Likewise everything else we have in abundance for our people. To show you how our inmates appreciate the place there and how happy they are,—a man came to my office and said "I want some work".

I said "I guess we don't have any work just now." He said "My feet are so sore, give me a chance." I said, "John I don't want to keep you here until fall and winter comes and then we would not have work for you;" I said "You are worn out and I know it and your best plan is to come over to the County Home". "Oh well", he said, (and this is the general impression of County Homes), he said "I have a horror of the County Home, I hear they are not clean and not good to the inmates". I said "I want to disabuse your mind of that idea; if you come over to us you will find it different". I took him there, and he said to Mr. Moyer a short time ago that he believed he would take a little stroll away from the County Home. He left the home for about two days and then came back. He is a carpenter. We give him three dollars a month and he takes the place of a carpenter about the place. And, by the way, he is the man who painted those picture frames (indicating frames in the Exhibit in rear of the room).

The inmates are happy and well taken care of, and we have made a lot of improvements. We have built a poultry house, built silos. I want to say to the other Directors, forget about the criticism of the taxpayer. When they come to visit the institution and see the building, they will be proud of it. I know we have a storehouse, and keep it locked, I know that. But just how Mr. Moyer manages that storehouse I am not prepared to say, but it is one of the things we have to have and we have it full always.

MR. SEYFERT, Lancaster County: Years ago I delivered an address at a banquet when in one of the foreign countries. A friend of mine who sat along side of me, remarked to me when I sat down, "That is the best you ever did". I don't know today whether he meant the address or the sitting down.

It struck me after listening all afternoon to these interesting discussions on different subjects that the wisest and best thing I could do was to take my seat.

I want to say this. There are two things that are vital so far as a storeroom is concerned. First what is going into that storeroom and second how it is distributed. Some people have an idea that you can buy anything. There was a time years ago when very many of the people who sold supplies for almshouses, reasoned along the line that anything was good enough for the almshouse. That which they could not sell to anybody else, perhaps inferior goods, was sold to the almshouse at perhaps the same price they got for better goods. Now I contend that if the taxpayers pay the same price as another individual does by wholesale buying, they ought to get the same kind of goods, and not inferior goods for the same money. So I say that is the most important feature, look out for what is going into that storeroom. About the distribution from the storeroom that is another story. My observation is that 90 per cent. of the inmates of our almshouses are abnormal. They are but children. You know what children

do when one gets a pair of shoes. Another wants the same kind, or better. It is the same way with the inmates. If a man gets a pair of shoes, another man who does not really need any will ask for them for sometime in the future. It is a rule we follow, not to give anything unless they need it. Then we have so many, as you all know better than I, so many who do not deserve to have what others perhaps do deserve to have. In other words, we have in Pennsylvania thousands of inmates of our almshouses about whom we may ask the question, "Have they any rights that any decent man is bound to respect?" and yet we treat them all alike. We have in Lancaster scores of professional tramps. About this time of year they come back for admission to the County Home. They come back dirty, many of them lousy, and we clean them up and give them a new outfit from top to bottom. They stay for the winter and then in the spring go out tramping again. We are glad to get rid of them for the summer, but then in the fall of the year, they come back again. Have they any rights? They are often not Americans; they are aliens. During the war we had 29 aliens registered. We even took their finger prints and photographs. Yet these people get the same to eat as the decent American man or woman right along side of them.

MR. MOYER: We have a double storeroom: one for the cooks and one for the inmates, where we keep their clothes. The storeroom belongs to the cook, she has the key. We buy goods a ton at a time, when we can. Good management of the storeroom means first to use good judgment in buying. We keep a list of supplies for our inmates; if John Jones gets a pair of shoes his name goes on that list. If he comes the second week, the manager or the man who hands out the clothes and shoes, looks over the list and says "John Jones, you got a pair of shoes on Thursday, you can't have another pair today". In buying we buy in big lots as much as we can. We buy as much clothing from prison labor as possible. I think it would be a good idea all over the State to buy from prison labor. As to the shoes,—we might buy better looking shoes from the agent that comes around,—but if you buy from prison labor you get real leather shoes. If you buy a hundred pairs you get a better kind and at a cheaper price than from some of the agents. Blankets we get from prison labor. I think it is a good idea to patronize them.

MRS. CHEYNEY, Delaware County: I would like to ask Mr. Seyfert if he has any solution of the tramp problem?

MR. SEYFERT: I have always contended that the jail was the proper place for the tramp, that the almshouse is too good for him. They are specimens of our humanity, but they are no good; they will not work; they never become American citizens. Now why should they have as good a bed and as good food as the good American who is getting just what is coming to him? I dare say that is the consensus

of opinion here, if frankly and honestly expressed. With that class the jail is the only proper place for them.

MR. MACKIN: You know of the existence of the vagrancy law under which the vagrant can be committed to the almshouse. The almshouse is declared to be a workhouse, and a man may be committed for a period of from 10 days to six months and it is up to the Steward to get that man to work. Our next subject will be Practical Problems of Matrons, by Mrs. Hettie M. Porch.

MRS. PORCH, Pittsburgh: The problems of the Matron are many and diverse. The most important is the care of the inmate or patients, the individual whom circumstances has forced into the institution,—how best to order her household so that she may get results which will tend to increase happiness, so far as possible, in the lives of those poor unfortunates, who after all, soon learn to depend so much on the matron and other employees under her charge. That is the main question.

I will not attempt to enumerate all the problems, as new questions develop daily.

Food, clothing, classification, discipline, and general appearance of patient reflect to a very great extent the efficiency of the matron.

It is important that a supervising matron be versatile, as her duties require that she be a good housekeeper, seamstress, (or at least have intelligent knowledge of economical cutting and knowing when garments are made to the best advantage), cook, general manager, and last but not least, hostess.

She should be keen of observation, quick to detect little troubles as she makes her rounds through the house. It is better to find and correct irregularities than to have attention called to them by inmates or other employees.

I feel that it is the duty of the matron to see that patients and employees are furnished well balanced, properly prepared meals. My experience leads me to believe that practically all institutions supply an adequate amount of wholesome food. I would lay particular stress on the proper preparation and the necessity for reasonable variation in the diet. Special attention should be given to the diet for your sick and aged patients, who will appreciate little things done for them, outside of the regular routine.

Lay down the law that nothing be served that you would not care to eat yourself, under similar circumstances. Know what is going on in your kitchen. It is your business to be in close touch and to direct.

The matter of clothing is a very important item, especially in these days of high prices. My observation has been that for the most part, institution sewing rooms are pretty much alike. I do not know why, but there seems to be a standard which applies to most almshouses. Just why most women in these homes should be obliged to wear blue calico dresses and gingham aprons is not apparent. And why must all dresses be made Mother Hubbard, with enough material in one, to make two, and touching the body only on the shoulders and at the waist, where they are gathered into a belt, making them more difficult to launder? Surely there is no economy in such dressmaking, and in these days of straight dresses and long lines, there is no good reason why we should cling to the customs of fifty years ago. A matter of this kind is up to the matron, who should be sufficiently interested in the appearance of her women to give these things her personal supervision, and not leave it entirely to the judgment of the seamstress, who will be likely to object to changing her pattern, especially if she has held the position for several years. We all know that most women try to live up to their clothes, and I fear we should not attain great heights these days, in a Mother Hubbard dress. I do not wish to imply that it is possible for all your women to be dressed up at all times. There are many who cannot be dressed up at all,—but I do say, there is much room for improvement along this line.

First impressions are often lasting, and the general appearance of the inmates means much to the institution. There are many who base their opinion on that very thing, and unless the matron is interested in this, few others will be. Of course there are many women employed in the kitchen and other parts of the house, where it may be difficult to have them spic and span. Surely they need not have their shoes unlaced, stockings hanging down, and buttons off their dresses. When their work is done, it should be the duty of some person to see that they are neat and clean before going to the dining room. All this means work for the employees, I know, but with the fifty-four hour week prevailing, no person is over-worked.

The classification of your patients should be given serious attention and consideration. Many grades of intelligence are represented. There is the woman who has been well reared and educated, and who still carries traces of refinement. Is it fair to compel her to live and sleep and eat with the low grade inmate? Surely classification is possible, without favoritism. Certain dormitories, tables in dining room, etc., could be used for the different grades. This will surely make the one much happier, and will not detract from the contentment and happiness of the other. The unfortunate who still retains some pride and self respect, will not be brought into constant contact with the patients whose low mentality tends to make them objectionable.

This is a problem, the solution of which calls for the use of discretion and common sense.

Just a word as to employees. The matron should understand the workings of every department of her house, in order that she may be able to train new employees, and answer any questions that may be asked. If you are not entirely conversant with these matters yourself, you cannot hope to train others.

Systemize your work insofar as possible, and you will have less trouble with your assistants. Insist on work being done according to your orders. Let no person be a law unto himself. Organize your assistants; call them together occasionally to discuss ways and means. Get their ideas and views; they may be helpful. So arrange your work that all employees get their regular time off duty. It is coming to them, they look forward to it. Don't disappoint them. You will have less extra time to grant, if you give them their regular time. We are all human, and want what is coming to us.

Co-operation is the keynote of success. Let us therefore keep in mind that the main object of institutions of our class, is the work of caring for the incurable and indigent person. Whether the individual's misfortune has been brought upon him by his own thriftlessness or misdeeds, whether he be a foreigner, lured to this country in hope of greater industrial wage, and suddenly pauperized by accident in our mines or mills, or whether it be the aged couple, who in their youth have given their all to the rearing of a family, only to be deserted by them in their declining years.

This is the work of our institutions. To feed, clothe, and provide an atmosphere of comfort and contentment, so far as possible, to fill the void that exists in their lives, whether by reason of their own indiscretions in early life, or by the hand of fate.

MR. MACKIN: Further discussion of the same subject, will be continued by Mrs. A. J. Boger, Lebanon County.

MRS. BOGER: To date this organization has given little thought or discussion to the problems of the matron. Perhaps she isn't considered useful or helpful, or her tasks seem unimportant or are unknown.

The institutional matron's problems differ according to the class of people sheltered, and are met largely within the home. Very often they are only known and solved by her and the few who share the work with her. The true, successful matron must be a person possessing a big, loving heart and well balanced head. She must improve with the times, must be free from selfishness, greed, envy, hatred. She must love her people as herself, and possess charity. Her problems are many. She'll find or meet them anywhere within the four walls of the home. From dawn of day to nightfall, every day, pleasant or unpleasant, she will meet them in sickroom, storeroom, restroom, the kitchen, the pantry, laundry, the garden and elsewhere. In order to meet her problems prepared, she must have a well arranged outline of her work.

1. She needs a daily routine. Order is Heaven's first law. Disagreements, emergencies, sudden illness, death, admissions may be mentioned. The matron should study and know her inmates,—the sick and nervous, epileptics, weak-minded, and children. Study to keep your inmates happy.

II. Weekly tasks—Supplies, sewing and repairing.

III. Seasons suggest duties—Spring, is the time for sowing, poultry, gardens, etc.,

Summer means harvesting, gathering in, proper usage of products.

Theodore Roosevelt said "It is a great and glorious privilege to be a citizen of this great self-governing nation, but each of us must constantly keep before his eyes the fact that he or she is wholly unfit to take part in governing others, unless he can first govern himself."

MR. MACKIN: The subject of Occupational Therapy in the County Home was to have been discussed by Miss Mary L. Putman, State Department of Public Welfare. Miss Putman is not able to be present.

MR. MACKIN: From my standpoint occupational therapy appeals to me more as something for men. We have no difficulty in keeping the women employed, at any time. They are more industrious, and they can do the things which they have been accustomed to do and with less physical effort than men can. A man who has been a common laborer and is no longer fit for that,—what can he do? I am speaking of a man who is not able to go out into the field and work, and we do not have many any more who are able to go out. I am speaking of those who by reason of their physical condition are only able to sit around and nurse their troubles. That is where occupational therapy and recreational activity are going to count in this work. Our exhibits at this Convention are composed of 32 articles, and only two of them have been made by women. Next year the Executive Committee had better arrange for a hall for exhibition purposes. Next year we will broaden out and have a great display and it will be interesting to the general public where the Convention is held.

There being no further discussion, this section of the Convention adjourned.

REPORT OF SOLICITOR'S ROUND-TABLE MEETING**OCTOBER 17.****By Thomas K. Scheller, Esq., Chambersburg.**

Meeting called to order by H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Esq., Chairman, at 2.45 P.M.

Harry A. Jones, Esq., was made chairman of this meeting and Thos. K. Scheller, Esq., secretary.

Those present when the meeting was called to order were:

H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Esq., Norristown.
Harry A. Jones, Esq., Washington.
John M. Rhey, Esq., Carlisle.
Frank G. Perrin, Esq., Media.
T. B. H. Brownlee, Esq., Washington County.
Elmer Erb, Esq., Hershey.
R. A. Mercur, Esq., Towanda.
Robt. E. Wible, Esq., Gettysburg.
J. L. Wood, Esq., Waynesburg.
Harry W. McIntosh, Esq., Pittsburgh.
W. W. Dight, Esq., Mercer.
Wm. J. Trembath, Esq., Wilkes-Barre.
Thos. K. Scheller, Esq., Chambersburg.

Albert B. Smith, Esq., and Wm. J. Wahl, Esq., both of the Attorney General's department came in later.

A brief on the subject "The legal liability of the Poor District for the support and medical care of indigent residents of the district, quarantined by duly authorized local or state authorities for contagious or infectious diseases" was presented by John M. Rhey, Esq., Solicitor, Cumberland County Poor Board. Discussion of this subject was also taken up by Messrs. Erb, Mercur and Scheller.

Frank G. Perrin, Esq., Solicitor of the Delaware County Poor Board spoke on the subject of taxation and sources of revenue of Poor Districts. Discussion on this subject was taken up by Messrs. McIntosh, Erb, Wible and Rhey.

MOTION BY MR. PERRIN: That it be recommended to the Association, or to the Committee on Resolutions, that Directors of the Poor should be permitted to borrow money between the time of making the annual estimate and the time the money received from taxes is actually paid over to the Directors. Seconded by Mr. McIntosh. Carried.

Wm. J. Wahl, Esq., addressed the meeting on "The functions of the Attorney General's Department in relation to Poor Districts." Discussion on this subject was joined in by Messrs. Wible, Perrin, Rhey, Erb and McIntosh.

Mr. W. J. Trembath, and Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger members of the Commission to Codify the Poor Laws of Penna., both addressed the meeting on the work of the Commission.

On motion by Mr. Stahlnecker, the Chairman of this meeting was directed to make a report to the Association of the proceedings of this session.

We include also a brief that Mr. J. M. Rhey of Carlisle was asked to prepare.

BRIEF; on "the legal liability of the Poor District for the support and medical care of indigent residents of the district, quarantined by duly authorized local or state authorities for contagious or infectious diseases," submitted by J. M. Rhey, Esq., Solicitor, Cumberland County, Carlisle, Pa.

Neither of the several Acts of Assembly authorizing the quarantine of infected persons, in cities, boroughs and townships, contains any provisions for the maintenance of such persons during the period of their detention in quarantine:

See Act of May 23, 1889, P.L. 307, Art IX, sec. 1;

"An Act for the incorporation and government of cities of the 3rd class."

Act of May 11, 1893, P.L. 44, sec. 44:

"An Act to enable Borough Councils to establish Boards of Health."

Act of June 18, 1895, P.L. 203;

"An Act to provide for the more effectual protection of the public health in the several municipalities of the Commonwealth."

Act of April 11, 1899, P.L. 39, sec. 2:

"An Act to empower the school directors of the several townships of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to exercise the powers of a board of health in each township, make rules and regulations, and appoint a sanitary agent," etc.

But it has been repeatedly held, that this exercise of the police power of municipalities, in detaining persons in quarantine involves ex necessitate a corresponding liability to support them during the period of detention, when they are thus prevented from maintaining themselves, in all cases where there is no statutory provision for their support

otherwise; *Berger v. Alliance Borough*, 28 Sup. Ct. 407; *Zellner v. Allentown*, 18 County Ct. Rep. 162; *In re Kibby family*, 12 District Rep. 527; *Com. ex. rel. Ziegler v. Guy, et al.* 13 District Rep. 214; *Com. ex. rel. Irwin v. County Commissioners*, 29 Pa. County Rep. 591; *Directors of the Poor v. South Bethlehem Boro.* 13 Dist. Rep. 482.

All the above cases were decided prior to the Act of 23 May, 1907, P.L. 285, but see Art. III, sec. 65, of the Act of April 27, 1905, P.L. 312; "An Act creating the State Board of Health," incorporating the Act of 23 May, 1907.

See also Act of 28 May, 1915, P.L. 617, An Act creating the Borough Code; Sec. 957, incorporating the provisions of the Act of 28 May, 1907, P.L. 285.

But the Act of May 23, 1907, *supra*, provides generally, "that whenever any head of a family or a person, shall be quarantined by any authority because of any infectious or contagious disease, or by reasons of such quarantine, such person becomes unable to pay the expense, maintenance and treatment of his family or himself, during the period of quarantine he shall be considered "a poor person," or a "needy and indigent poor" person within the meaning of the poor laws of this Commonwealth."

There is no repealing clause to the act, nor does it fix specifically any liability upon any district or municipality for the expenses of maintaining such quarantined persons. It simply fixes the legal status of a party during the period of quarantine, as that of a "poor person" or a "needy and indigent poor" person, within the meaning of the poor laws. It leaves the method of procuring relief unchanged from what it had been previous to this enactment:

Brown and Family v. Gahring, et al. 22 York County Rep. 93, (1908).

Under the general provisions of the Act of June 13, 1836, P.L. 536, sec. 6, an order of relief from two magistrates is necessary to enable a poor or indigent person to receive relief from the directors or overseers of the poor: *Kennedy v. Poor District*, 1 Pa. Sup. Ct. 1. (1900).

Under special acts relating to Lancaster and York Counties, an order from a single justice of the peace is sufficient to entitle a pauper to relief, and a similar provision is contained in the Act of 13 March, 1839, P.L. 88, relating to my own county of Cumberland. There may be special acts containing a similar provision relating to other counties.

Under the Act of 13 May, 1879, P.L. 59, sec. 1, any overseer or poor director of any poor district, who is or shall be appointed by the court of quarter sessions, according to law, in any of the counties of this Commonwealth, may, at his discretion, and without order or certificate from a justice of the peace or alderman, enter upon the poor book, grant relief to, or admit to the poor house of his proper district, any poor or indigent person, or persons, entitled by laws of this Commonwealth to such aid or relief.

The operation of this act is limited to districts where overseers have been appointed by the quarter sessions; and consequently only repeals pro tanto the act of 13 June, 1836, Sec. 6, P.L. 541:

Delaware Township Overseers, v. Zerbe Township Overseers, 3 Pa. County Ct. Rep. 643, (1887).

Under the Act of 14 June, 1901, P.L. 561, sec. 1, the overseers of the poor, director or directors of the poor, and all other officers or boards having the charge or control of the poor, in the several cities of the third class of this Commonwealth, are authorized to furnish relief to all such persons as are needing the same, in all cases where any such officer or authorities are satisfied, upon investigation, that such relief is necessary. *The authority given in this act shall not prevent the taking out of orders of relief in cases where the proper poor authorities have refused to act.*

The policy of the law therefore seems to be well settled, that while it is incumbent upon overseers and directors of the poor to grant relief in proper cases, they are also to act after, or upon due inquiry made as to the merits of the case and the propriety of granting the relief asked for.

When such relief is given by others than the overseers or directors of the poor, no action can be maintained for the services rendered or the support given, unless a previous order for relief has been given, or one of approval subsequently made.

It was so decided in a case in my own county—Stuart v. Directors of the Poor, No. 119, November Term, 1875.

Like determinations have been made in,
Overseers v. Baker's Extrs. 2 Watts 280.

In Directors of the Poor v. Murray, 32 Pa. St. 178, the court said: "an order should be obtained at the earliest convenient moment."

In Directors of the Poor v. Worthington, 38 Pa. St. 166, the order of relief was procured two years afterwards, but its necessity in order to justify a recovery was declared.

See also, Masson Twp. v. Spring Twp. 50 Pa. St. 308.

Directors of the Poor v. Mulaney, 64 Pa. St. 144.

In the case of Kennedy v. Poor District, 1 Sup. Ct. 1, altho the overseers of the defendant had made a contract with the plaintiff to board a pauper at a stipulated sum per month, yet a recovery was denied him because he had failed to prove that an order of relief had been granted, or an emergency which required him to furnish the boarding.

The cases cited above show that while the courts have held that an order of relief was necessary, or approval of the same where rendered in an emergency, before actions could be sustained, yet there was no definite time fixed in which such approval might be properly secured afterwards.

This led to the passage of the act of 23rd May, 1893, P.L. 116, which provides that: "Hereafter, no poor district in this Commonwealth shall be held or adjudged liable to any person for or on account of relief of any kind or nature whatsoever afforded by him to any poor, sick or destitute person for *more than ten days immediately* preceding the time when an order for the relief of such poor person shall have been procured and delivered to the overseers of the poor of the district wherein such relief shall have been afforded."

In *Blackeslee v. Chester Co. Poor Directors*, 102 Pa. St. 274, a rule of the Poor Directors of Chester County that physicians making claims for such services must do so within three weeks after having knowledge that the patient was a pauper, was considered and held to be a reasonable one, and a recovery by the physician, plaintiff, was denied.

The legal principle therefore seems to be well settled, that, except in those poor districts in which the overseers or poor directors are, by special act, appointed by the court of quarter sessions, it is the duty of the overseers or directors of the poor, on the one hand, to provide for the destitute, sick and injured poor with the necessary care, maintenance and medical attention, but that, on the other hand, they may not make disbursements on account of the same unless an order of relief shall have been procured and delivered to them within *ten days* of the time the said relief is afforded.

As to the effect of the Act of 23rd May, 1907, P.L. 285, in relation to persons quarantined for contagious or infectious diseases:

The effect of the Act 23rd May, 1907, *supra*, is to bring quarantined persons, whether in cities, boroughs or townships, while suffering from a temporary inability to support themselves, within the general provisions of the Poor Laws, entitling the indigent poor to relief.

It gives them the right to procure an order of relief from two aldermen or justices of the peace, under the general Act of 13th June, 1836, P. L. 536, sec. 6, or from one alderman or justice, where by special act only one is required, which order, if regularly and properly granted, is binding on the Directors of the Poor or Overseers of the district.

Brown and family v. Gahring, et al. 22 York Co. Rep. 93. (1908).

Bressler v. Directors of the Poor, No. 463 May Term, 1908, Common Pleas of Cumberland County.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION

OCTOBER 17.

The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M. by President Miller. Invocation was offered by the Rev. Father James F. Gilleogly.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will now hear the Report of the Committee on Time and Place.

MR. LOESEL: The Committee on Place of Holding Next Convention considered invitations from Philadelphia, Washington, Pa., and Conneaut Lake, Crawford County.

After careful consideration, the Committee recommends that the next meeting of the Association be held in Washington, Pennsylvania, convening on October 1st-2nd-3rd, 1924.

Respectfully submitted;

Charles F. Loesel, Erie Co., *Chairman*

C. W. Smiles, Pittston, Luzerne.

Fred Tate, Venango.

F. B. Bausman, Lancaster.

George H. Krepp, Fayette.

Mrs. Sallie Kilbourne, Lycoming.

Samuel Yeakle, Montgomery.

BY A DELEGATE: I would like to know why the time has been changed from the third week to the first week. On the first of the month a good many of us have business to attend to at home. It does not strike our delegation very well. It is a busy time of the month. I would amend the recommendation to read the 17th, 18th and 19th of next October.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The Secretary will read the By-Laws on this matter.

MR. SOLENBERGER: Section 6 of our By-Laws on Time of Holding Convention, reads as follows: "The Association shall hold its Annual Convention in October of each year at such time as may be fixed by the Executive Committee."

THE DELEGATE: I withdraw that amendment and ask to have the time of meeting referred to the Executive Committee.

The motion, being duly seconded, was carried and the matter referred to the Executive Committee.

The amended report of the Committee was on motion adopted.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The Report of the Committee on Officers will now be received.

MR. MACKIN: The Committee on Officers begs to report the following nominations for officers, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws.

President	Robert C. Buchanan, Washington County.
1 Vice-President	E. M. Lowe, Warren County.
	Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana County.
	Mrs. I. Roberts Comfort, Chester County.
	E. J. McKerran, Luzerne County.
	William Thomas, Elk County.
	A. J. Bell, Carbondale County.
	Robert E. Wible, Adams County.
Secretary	Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia.
Treasurer	W. G. Theurer, Washington County.
Asst. Secretaries	Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer County.
	D. A. Mackin, Luzerne County.
Honorary Secretaries	Charles F. Loesel, Erie County.
	Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Delaware County.

For the ensuing year, the Committee recommends a salary for the Treasurer, of \$250.00, and a salary for the Secretary of \$500.00.

Respectfully, submitted,

D. A. Mackin, Luzerne, *Chairman*.
 Frank J. Dickert, Scranton.
 Glen Moore, Washington.
 Dr. J. H. Sommer, Blair.
 Mrs. Florence Cloud, Chester.
 J. C. McDowell, Mercer.
 Mike Brady, Warren.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the report of the Committee on Officers was accepted, its recommendations adopted and the committee discharged. The Secretary reported that he had cast the ballot electing these officers and the President declared them elected.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The Report of the Auditing Committee will now be received.

MR. GRAHAM: WE, the undersigned, having been appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer, beg leave to report that we have performed that duty and find that there was a balance in the hands of the treasurer at the time of the last audit in the amount of One hundred twenty-four dollars fifty-nine cents (\$124.59), and that he has received during the year from Poor Districts, Institutions and Societies the sum of One thousand Five hundred thirteen dollars (\$1,513.00), making in all the sum of One thousand six hundred thirty-seven dollars, fifty nine cents (\$1,637.59). The treasurer has paid out, as per his approved receipts,

for the usual and necessary purposes of the Association, the sum of One thousand one hundred eighty-two dollars three cents (\$1,182.03), leaving a balance on hand amounting to Four hundred fifty-five dollars fifty-six cents (\$455.56), in charge of the Treasurer as of October 10th, 1922-1923. See pages 28 to 33 for Treasurer's Report.

REMARKS: The work of the Auditors was facilitated by the excellent manner in which the accounts were presented and we feel that the Association is fortunate in having such a capable and efficient Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR G. GRAHAM

A. S. BRUBAKER

W. L. HENDERSON, M.D.

Auditing Committee.

On motion the Report of the Auditing Committee was approved by the Association and ordered by said Association to be duly printed with the Treasurer's Report in the annual proceedings and the Committee discharged.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will now hear from Mr. Horace Wolstenholme of the Bureau of Restoration, in regard to Prison Labor matters.

PRISON LABOR

Horace Wolstenholme.

MR. WOLSTENHOLME: A number of new directors, who are now attending this Convention for the first time, have asked me just what the Bureau of Restoration is. Briefly the Bureau of Restoration stands for the restoration of men. What kind of men? Men in the State prisons. The men who are in the State prisons today have to be taught a trade, made better men and restored back to society. It is quite a big problem. To do this we are now teaching men trades. This has been going on for the past four or five years, ever since the Prison Labor Commission began its work. In teaching men trades, we are doing something for them that they have never had the opportunity to have done before. At the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia in the last six months, we have installed, I think, one of the best printing plants in the East. As you will recall, Mr. Theurer, the Treasurer of this body, stated that the report of this Association was printed by the Bureau of Restoration and they saved half of the previous cost. That is an item. In the Western Penitentiary we have a large department there devoted to prison industries. At Huntingdon we have a task on our hands, teaching the boys the steel trade, making license tags and road signs. If we are successful in the next year or two we want to teach them the making of institutional furniture. If we can make beds, desks, and other things in the line of furniture that can be used by institutions in this Commonwealth, I think we can gain one more point.

I want to take this opportunity of thanking all of the members of the various Counties who came to our representatives in the exhibit room at this Convention and made purchases. Every time you purchase from our Bureau you are helping to put one of these fellows to work. If you would go through one of our institutions and see the amount of pleasure these boys get out of being taught a trade, see the misery of the men who cannot get an opportunity to learn a trade, you would be 100 per cent. for the Bureau of Restoration.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Dr. Ralph L. Hill, Superintendent of the Allegheny County Institution is the next speaker.

THE PROBLEM OF VENEREAL DISEASES

Dr. Ralph L. Hill

So many aspects present themselves to any investigator of the twin diseases, gonorrhea and syphilis, that the problem in preparing a paper such as I have been asked to present before this body, is where to begin and where to end. How do they concern us and what part of the State or County or municipal machinery must be used in the attempted eradication of these diseases? They can be eradicated just as small-pox and yellow fever have been put under complete abeyance. Until a comparatively few years ago the handling of the venereal disease problem was left entirely to the medical profession, but the doctors realizing the immensity of the problem, were forced to call in outside aid and most of the work done of late years other than that purely medical, has been in the hands of social service agencies.

The problem is too big for any one class and the workers must be recruited from all classes, beginning with the parents in the home and extending, as it does, to the highest seats of government, both state and national.

Our own State has taken a most active interest in the eradication of these diseases. In 1919 the Legislature passed an act compelling the quarantining of all known cases of venereal disease. A person suffering with either disease could be arrested, placed under guard and compelled to take treatment until freed from the disease. It is a most drastic and far-reaching law and, you may be sure, not passed until the gravity of the case was well brought before the Legislature's attention.

The law provides that amongst other places of quarantining hospitalized portions of the county jails, almshouses and other places may be used, and here, willingly or unwillingly, we have been drafted into the fight by the State Department of Health.

At once we are brought to the point where we must use what facilities we have to help the officers of the State Department of Health in their problem of trying to isolate these infected patients and, on the other

hand, to maintain our former standing of conducting a real home for a more or less decent number of indigent men and women, many of them aged and many of them from highly respected families.

Speaking as a physician I realize that no actual danger of contagion exists in bringing these patients into the Almshouse, if even the simplest fundamentals of asepsis are practiced. Furthermore a patient suffering from either of these diseases is entitled to the same care and treatment as one with typhoid fever or tuberculosis.

What position shall we then take in regard to the admission and quarantining of these cases in our County Homes?

In the first place, I am sure you will agree with me that the less publicity given a problem like this the better for all concerned. The mere publication of the fact that the State Department of Health proposes to send persons suffering with venereal disease to our institutions and the further newspaper item that such and such a notorious character has been committed by one of our municipal Judges to such and such an institution for quarantining and treatment, immediately raises a storm of protest from friends and relatives of those in our charge. The general public still looks on an unfortunate suffering from syphilis as on one suffering from leprosy.

This sentiment, on the part of the public, will continue until a better knowledge of these diseases exists generally. Besides the protests of friends and relatives many objections to these admissions are readily enumerated: 1st, The setting aside of much needed room; 2nd, the adequate restraint necessary to prevent escape; 3rd, the employment of necessary nurses and attendants and 4th, the part time, at least, of a physician to administer the proper remedies. The average time of quarantining these patients to render them innocuous toward spreading their disease is about seven weeks. A negative blood Wasserman is obtained ordinarily after six weekly injections of Salvarsan.

How many are insane or the inhabitants of almshouses because of venereal disease is problematical. We know that the latest figures for the insane show about 22 per cent. We know that every case of paresis in our institutions is there because of an infection of syphilis that occurred from 3 to 25 years previous to their admission. We know that every case of locomotor-ataxia and, of course, cerebro-spinal syphilis, is of the same cause. We can say very accurately that a very large percentage of our paralytics, especially in the in the younger men and women, a certain percentage of blindness, of heart and kidney disease, and so on through the whole list, is due to the same cause.

Let me add here an explanatory note that the germ of syphilis the spirochata-pallada, loses its virility and its power of infection after a few years. Authorities differ on this point, some putting it at three years, some much longer.

With the known fact at hand, viz:—the very large proportion of the population of our institutions there because of their previous infection of one or the other of the venereal diseases, it must be patent to every one of us that we must lend all the aid that within us lies toward stamping out these evils. There should be no antagonism shown toward the State Department of Health, but an active cooperation.

It is, of course, a lack of funds that hinders the Department from building or buying and equipping buildings suitable for its work with these diseases. Until such hospitals or dispensaries are obtained by the Department they must use what is at hand. Mr. J. C. Funk, of the Department of Health, writes in his book "Vice & Health," "The ideal institution is a separate hospital operated by Municipal and County funds, constructed for the purpose and providing wards for men and women." And again, he says:—"Clinics are most logically established in Hospitals; such a location removes undue advertisement of the patient's motive for the visit, reduces overhead to a minimum and makes a pay clinic possible for those who are able to pay a fee. The income derived from this source should neutralize the outlay for the free operation. In rural and sparsely settled communities, clinical facilities may very properly be substituted by the choice of a capable physician to represent the state, drugs and apparatus to be supplied free." And let no one think that all the venereal cases are confined to the cities.

All cases that are at all suspicious should be examined on entrance to public institutions. This is particularly true of jails and almshouses.

There is no one feature in the work among the unfortunates more satisfactory from every viewpoint than the treatment of the syphilitics. To see old cases with skin lesions and running sores and ulcers, to see the emaciated with tumefactions and necrosis of the different bones of the body, to see these pick up physically and and mentally an return to their former places in the world after a few injections of Salvarsan with the added treatment of mercury: to see the marvelous recovery of a great number of these patients is the bright ray of sunlight in an otherwise dark and dreary picture.

From an economic standpoint, the restoration of a syphilitic patient warrants the expenditure of a large sum of money. The State is not only relieved of his further care and maintenance but a useful member of society is returned to work and becomes an asset to the State in place of a liability.

In conclusion I urge you, as the occasion may arise, to enter wholeheartedly into the problem of eradication of these devastating diseases. To cordially cooperate with those agencies, state or private, that are genuinely interested; to secure at once laboratory and medical aid for those afflicted that may come under your care.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Our next speaker has been for twenty-five years the Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Charities. It is a great pleasure to have Hon. Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis as our guest tonight.

WORK OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS

Hon. Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis.

I assure you that it is a pleasure for me to appear again before this body. I appreciate your hearty welcome. This is the second time I have met with this Association in Williamsport. For 25 years of my life I have been engaged in some form of work in connection with the relief of the poor. I want you to know that I am not here to speak to you of what you are doing or trying to do. However, it may be interesting and helpful if I tell you some of our troubles and difficulties in the State of Indiana.

I think no State had a worse condition in connection with its poor relief problem than my own State had thirty years ago. We literally followed the Scriptural injunction and gave relief to every one who asked. I remember sitting on a bench in a little coast town in Florida two or three years ago when a little negro boy passed me with a basket of oranges. He was met in the middle of the street by another boy a little smaller than he. The first boy said "Hello Bill," and the other little boy said "Gimme one." The first boy said "Go 'long here, nigger, you were around here yesterday with a mouth full of 'gimme'." We had a good many people who were afflicted with "gimme."

Our system reached back to 1890. We borrowed it, as you did, from other States and other lands. Its basis was the English poor law. You secured part of yours from New England, part from England and part from other countries, and we borrowed much of ours from Pennsylvania. The blight of pauperism a few years ago became a blight upon civilization. We did not know the amount of aid that was given in poor relief nor how this poor relief was administered, nor what was its effect upon the people we were trying to aid. Commissions were appointed some 30 or 40 years ago in a number of the States to investigate that question. Pennsylvania had a commission and also Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. These commission reports all condemned the poor relief system as it was then administered and the pauperizing influence of the aid that was granted.

One important recommendation of all, or at least almost all, of these commissions was that there should be some central authority to supervise the administration of local official poor relief. It was learned that people generally looked upon poor relief by itself; they did not go further into the matter. They were not concerned with its relation to any other social or community condition. It was disclosed that the administration of official relief was a social agency that affected the whole community,—not only those who received the relief, but every other person in it. It was also disclosed that the administration of official poor relief was related to all the other branches of government. For instance, in my own State, the Township Trustee is ex-officio overseer of the poor. He is under

the direction and supervising authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Now the Township overseer of the poor looks after the outdoor relief,—aid to people in their homes,—those who are outside the doors of public institutions. The County itself cares for those who are in the local institution, the poor farm, or orphans' home or hospital.

As our States developed and increased in population it was found there were groups of persons in these County institutions who could not be cared for properly therein and we find one group after another taken out and placed under State authority. In most States the blind were the first; the deaf soon followed, and then the insane. Up to 1860 in many instances these three were the only three groups the State made provision for, but later others were sorted out,—the feeble-minded, to some extent the epileptics, tubercular, and so on. Then it was found that there were sources which were augmenting the burden of public relief outside of the influence of States, and the Federal Government assumed some of that when it established the Emigration Bureau. Since then the Federal Government has taken upon itself other duties in reference to these social welfare problems; the administration of the Public Health Service; Children's Bureau; national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, and now the Veterans' Bureau. All of these are the comparatively recent efforts of the Federal Government to deal with the social problems that were too great for the States to handle.

The fact that the Township and the County and the State and the Nation each have a part to play in this important social problem of which the administration of outdoor relief is an appalling factor, leads us to want to know whether we should not, as those who are engaged in the administration of outdoor relief, want to know more about these County, State and Federal agencies, so we may properly know what each one is doing, what it can do to help us, and what we can do to help them. In other words, instead of looking upon poor relief by itself, we should regard it in its relation to all the other phases of official relief, all the other branches of the Government. I sometimes say I think there is nothing of which people know so little as they do of their State institutions. I don't know that that would apply to the condition in Pennsylvania, but it would in my own State. I wonder how many in this audience know the number of State charitable and correctional institutions you have in Pennsylvania? I wonder how many could name and locate 42 institutions in this State that are State or Semi-State or private institutions, caring for your charges? I wonder if you know the average population is something around 25,000 people in these institutions. I wonder if you know that their cost annually to you as taxpayers is approximately \$12,000,000 a year? You are citizens of this State. This State is a great corporation in which you are a stockholder. If you were a stockholder in a bank doing a \$12,000,000 a year business, you would want to know something about it, would you not? Don't you think you ought to know whether your institutions are doing things in a business

way, in the way for which they were created? The average small rural County in my own State has about 150 inmates in the various state institutions. I sometimes say what would you think if the State tomorrow would announce it had closed the doors of its institutions and was returning to your County 150 epileptics, feeble-minded, cripples and criminals for the County to care for? Where did these inmates come from? Criminals are not made in prisons; people are not made insane in a State hospital. Every inmate of every one of these institutions of your great Commonwealth comes from some County in Pennsylvania; from some community in that County; from some family in that County. It is out of the local conditions that we permit to exist, that our State institutions' population comes. The Overseer of the Poor, the Board of Poor Directors, are very important officials. They deal with things at their beginning; they can be a wonderful help in their community; they can do great good for their people; they can also do great harm. Every governmental agency has a part to play in any welfare program for society. In every State almost, official relief is given. We classify it as outdoor relief when given to persons outside the doors of institutions and as indoor relief when given to persons in an institution. We may distinguish it as private relief when given by a private society or organization or religious denomination and as official relief when given by officials appointed or elected according to law. Private agencies have their obligations and great duties to perform. There should be cooperation between private agencies and official agencies. There should be co-operation between both. Do you get that?—I say "both." Oftentimes a person is willing to co-operate if you will cooperate his way. I mean just what I say,—that there should be a getting together for the benefit of the unfortunates, to improve the social conditions of the community.

Referring specifically to my own State, the administration of poor relief there is a County matter. There are 92 Counties in Indiana and each one of them has a Board of County Commissioners. Each one of them has a County Council, which is the legislative body of the County. The County Council makes the appropriations; the Board of County Commissioners is the administrative body and spends the money. The Township overseers of the poor, of which there are 1016, are the agents of the Boards of County Commissioners in the administration of outdoor poor relief.

When temporary aid is given to persons in homes and outside of institutions, and when that relief becomes permanent, the person should be sent to an institution, and no one but the Township Overseer of the Poor has authority to administer such relief. The Township then reimburses the County for the money advanced for administration of poor relief for the preceding year. In that way we have a very good check,—the Township Overseer pays the money out, and the Board of Commissioners pays the money back to him. The County Council is able to provide unlimited means, in a case of epidemics or disasters and there is unlimited means available through the action of the County Council.

Five years were given to the study of the official poor relief situation. Great abuses were disclosed. Our people took these reports seriously and they acted. At the conclusion of the five years' study, it was disclosed that the average annual expenditure was between half and two-thirds of a million dollars a year for outdoor relief and that the number of persons who were aided annually in Indiana was more than 82,000, about one in 30 of the entire population of the State, and in some counties one in 12 and in some Townships one in 6 of the population. They felt something ought to be done about it, and something was done about it. In 1895 they provided for reporting just a few facts regarding each person or family aided. In 1897, they provided for reporting the number of persons aided,—not only the head of the family, but the number of persons in the family who shared in the relief; in 1899 they provided for the reimbursing law, so the Township would reimburse the County. In 1901 all of these acts were codified in order to avoid repetition and duplication. In 1895 the amount expended was more than \$630,000. We said, "If you will pass these laws so that we may have more adequate supervision of the administration of poor relief, we will reduce the expense to the taxpayers very greatly." Within 10 years the amount of relief had been reduced to barely \$210,000 a year. For 24 years the average annual reduction was more than \$340,000 a year or a saving to the taxpayers of the State, in 24 years, over what had been paid prior to 1896, of approximately eight millions of dollars. The testimony everywhere was that the poor had never been so well looked after or so properly cared for as they had been under the revised laws. The facts disclosed in this investigation brought out some very real questions: First, what is the real job of an Overseer of the Poor? Many of them did not know. They did what their predecessors told them they had done. They did not take the trouble to look up the law, or to advise with anybody who had any recent information on the subject, or to read anything about what was being done in the care of the poor elsewhere. The question was put to them,—“Is the job of the Overseer of the Poor to hand out cash?” In many townships they were doing that. Is it the job of the Overseer of the Poor to dispense goods? Is his only job to hand out orders to the grocer and the shoemaker? Now they were thinking in terms of the family, or rather in terms of the individual and not of the family. What were the results of his work? Had he helped the man? Had he helped the family? Had he helped the community? Or had he done harm? In many cases he had. In some communities the Township trustee was using it as a political power. Elections in some Counties were controlled by funds that were obtained from the Overseer of the Poor. Had he fostered pauperism? There was no question about it. Many admitted they were often imposed upon. I remember one man's saying, “I am not sure but I am doing more harm than good.” I remember the story of a blind man on the streets of one of our cities. He was sitting on a street corner with a sign around his neck “Pity the blind,” and a man passing by dropped a coin into the cup the blind man

was holding out, or rather the coin struck the edge of the cup and bounced onto the side-walk. As he was watching the blind man, he saw him reach out and get the coin and put it into the cup. He turned on the blind man and said "You are a scoundrel; you are posing as a blind man and you can see as well as anyone." The blind man *said*, "Did they put the blind sign on me? They made a mistake, I am deaf and dumb!"

Now who are these poor people that our Overseers of the poor are helping? Were their parents paupers? Do you ever find that in your community? I remember going into one County and taking my kodak along for the purpose of getting a photograph of five generations of one pauper family. Before I got there unfortunately one had died, so I got only four of them. I know two families in which there are seven generations. A large part of those who were being helped were of families that through successive generations had been receiving official aid.

Who are these poor people? Are they feeble-minded? One-third, approximately, of those who receive outdoor relief are feeble-minded. Half of our poor asylum population is feeble-minded.

Another strange thing I might interject here is this.—When our poor relief law was put into effect, we had deputations from different counties come in to us and they said "Our poor asylums are full. What are we going to do? We will have to build more asylums." We said "Wait and see." If it is your experience that you have to provide further facilities in your poor asylums it will be different from that of any other place of which we know. There has never been any instance of the cutting off of out-door relief in which the poor asylum population has increased. The asylum population in 1894 was 3791; in 1922, 27 years afterwards, it was 3365, nearly 400 less. The asylum population not only did not increase with the population, but it has gradually decreased and has been down as low as 3,000.

Then too there has been another change in the character of the poor asylum population. Twenty-five years ago half of the poor asylum population were of the age we would ordinarily call self-supporting, that is to say 45 years of age. Today it seems that half of it is away beyond the age of 45. It is beyond 60. They are old people. There has been an increase in the number of feeble-minded and mental deficients. It has become more a hospital than an institution simply for the care of the poor, but a hospital of the type that provides for all sorts of chronic diseases, those who have passed the active stage and become chronic cases. I am not sure but the time is at hand when we will have to change the form of our poor houses and make them County hospitals. Do you have any idea of what the problem of the feeble-minded is in this State of yours? I take it you do not. There is no State that comprehends the tremendous size of that problem. We have spent 6 years in making a survey of every person in 11 counties in Indiana,

with trained people secured from institutions who could supply the best available. The result of that is to show that on the basis of the population of these 11 Counties, 2.2 per cent. of the entire population of the State of Indiana is mentally defective, and that means a population of approximately 70,000 of these persons. Now if you have 8 million people in the State of Pennsylvania, and use 2 per cent as your figure, you can see that you have in this State approximately 160,000 mental defectives, that some day you are going to be called upon to recognize and deal with. Half of the 160,000 in all probability needs institutional care, now, but you are not giving it to them. In your State institutions you are probably taking care of one-fifth of that 75,000 or 80,000. In your County institutions you are probably taking care of another one-fifth, but still you are likely to have approximately 40,000 persons who are not being cared for in any institution, but who are out in your communities, reproducing their kind.

I spent a few days last month with Dr. Fernald at Waverly Mass., that great state institution for defectives. He said "Whereas we used to think we had about 10,000 in Massachusetts we probably have more than 50,000 and half of these need institutional care, but we realize that Massachusetts will never, probably, be able and willing to spend money enough to hospitalize all of them. Consequently the Bureau of Mental Diseases of the Department of Health has agreed upon a program and we have a law now which requires that we give a medical examination to the children in schools who are three or more years retarded. We have heretofore recognized them as the big problem of the community, now we are going to recognize them in school, and only a small part of them will ever need to be in an institution. If a boy is 16 years of age according to the calendar, and a mental test shows he has a mental capacity of a boy 9 years, the teacher at once recognizes he should not be with other 16 year old boys, for he cannot do their work. He will go with them through the third grade, and perhaps through the fourth grade, but he will not be able to go beyond the fourth grade. The teacher knows she must recognize him as 9 years old, and treat him accordingly. If that boy is given such education as he can get, and the teacher and the family and the doctor and the social service agencies understand what that boy really is and what his ability is, they will know how to protect him and guide him in the community so he may be 50 per cent. or 75 per cent. or 80 per cent. a normal citizen. To do that is a contribution to the welfare of the community."

How easy it is in many places we find, for people to go on the poor list. Mrs. Smith tells Mrs. Jones they are getting help from the Overseers of the Poor and Mrs. Jones goes down the next day to see why she cannot get help. I remember one old lady who was past 70, but she did not look it. I spoke to her and I said "How old are you" and she said "I am past 70." I said "You don't look it, you haven't a wrinkle

on your face, you have a good color, how do you account for it?" "My" said she, "If you want to live long, just you go on the County." Now that was a prescription I had never tried.

I remember saying to one of our Indiana Governors at a meeting of our Board one day that if he would provide 10 special trained experts in the administration of family relief I would agree to reduce the expenses to the taxpayers another 150,000 a year. He did not pay any attention to that remark at that time, but before the meeting was over he said "Did you mean that?" and I said "Yes" and he said "All right, try it on three Counties and begin on my County first." His County was a very rich farming County. We selected those who had been receiving aid for the previous 5 years. There were 77 in that list, if I remember correctly. The investigator spent two months in that County and when she had finished her work there were 27 on the list and the reduction in that one County was \$1500 a year. Some of these people had been on the list 40 years. One woman owned her home, except \$200. She had two daughters who were teachers in a high school. She had a piano, a telephone, victrola, electric washer and she was getting \$5.00 a quarter, \$20.00 a year. Now presumably that woman was left a poor widow with two daughters while they were quite small, and through the influence of some friends, she was getting, through the Township fund, \$5.00 a quarter. Nobody had ever made it their business to inquire whether it ought to be dropped, but it was dropped. We found a man who was renting 600 acres of land and two brothers were helping him farm it. With these three brothers were living their father and their mother, and it was found the father was receiving \$5.00 a quarter. When the matter was taken up with the son who rented the 600 acres, he said he did not know his father was getting the money, and that he told him years ago he ought to cut that out. They were well able to take care of him. And so on through the list. So it was reduced from 77 to 27.

The Overseer of the Poor is primarily a relief official. Our laws provide for the discovery, if possible, of the legal settlement of an applicant for relief and then provide for returning this applicant to his legal settlement. We have returned people to Pennsylvania, I will have to confess. We have agreements with several of the States to accept any person that we can prove has a legal settlement in their State and we on the other hand agree to receive any they may find that they can prove have a legal settlement in Indiana. That is not only saving of expense, but these people are returned to the neighborhood of their home where probably their relatives living there can look after them. We provide for temporary relief at once, and an investigation of the case, and then the relatives are asked to assist the applicant. We provide that the relief officials shall co-operate with every charitable agency in his district; that efforts be made to help able bodied persons by means of employment; that no transportation shall be given to any able bodied applicant, transportation shall only be given to those who

are sick and only in the direction from which they came. In other words, under this law, which someone has said was the application of the principles of organized charities to the laws of the entire State, we are trying not only to take care of the Counties, but trying to deal with such cases as the family problem; trying to prevent pauperism. In some localities we have persons who are trained for work of poor relief and of family relief. We realize it is not a problem of the individual with whom we are dealing, but a family problem. I have indicated the amount of decrease in expense. I may also add that the orphans' home population has not increased. We have a better comprehension of the problem. I do not see myself how we can get away from some form of official poor relief.

In an address given at Baltimore before the National Conference of Charities and Correction eight years ago, I mentioned the following:

The need of some form of official outdoor relief seems to me clear. To the end that it shall serve its purpose, with a minimum of harm, I should like to emphasize the need of:

1. Uniform laws embodying what have come to be recognized as the principles of organized charity.
2. Uniform methods, including proper investigation and records, and co-operation with all other agencies.
3. Uniform settlement laws in all the States.
4. A system of reports to some central office of all forms of official relief or aid to families in their homes.
5. State supervision of all official relief agencies with adequate authority and appropriations to make it effective.

State supervision however must not be a perfunctory thing. To the official himself the law is a guide, a primer. Some one must visit him, learn his methods, show him his mistakes; must study the community and the people helped; must encourage co-operation, not only with private charities, but with other branches of the public charity service. Above all, State supervision must not lessen, but rather must stimulate a feeling of local responsibility for the poor of the community, all to the end that the best thing possible may be done at a minimum of expense.

PRESIDENT MILLER: On behalf of the Convention I want to thank Mr. Butler for his able and instructive address.

The Convention stands adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

**THURSDAY MORNING SESSION
OCTOBER 18.**

The Convention was called to order by President Miller.

Rev. John H. Daugherty offered the invocation. ,

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will now hear the Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

MR. MERCUR: On behalf of the Committee I submit the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The Committee on Resolutions respectfully submits the following:

RESOLVED, by the Association of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania:

FIRST—That the thanks of the Association are given to the President Judge of the Courts of Lycoming County for the courtesies extended, in permitting the meetings of this Convention to be held in the Court Rooms; to the Clergy of the City of Williamsport and the officers of the City, and to the directors of the several Poor Districts of Lycoming County and the City of Williamsport; to the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Williamsport; and to the citizens who have generously given the use of their automobiles; and for all the courtesies and hospitalities extended to us whereby the 48th Annual Session has been made so successful.

SECOND—That thanks be also extended to the speakers who have given addresses, and to the officers and committees for the time and care given in making the arrangements in carrying out the program.

THIRD—That the annual address of the President of the Association meets with our approval.

FOURTH—That we repeat what we have stated so often before—that we believe these annual meetings of the Association are of great benefit to all who attend them; that the good fellowship, acquaintances and knowledge which we receive in meeting others from the different parts of the State inspires us to attempt at least to do better work in our respective capacities. This, we earnestly hope, will tend to the improvement of the management of the affairs concerning the poor and unfortunate under our charge, and we urge upon all the Directors of the Poor and others authorized by law to participate with them, to attend these annual meetings, and take an active part in their deliberations.

FIFTH—This Association records its belief that its membership possesses a store of practical knowledge of dependence and kindred social problems, which can be rendered more serviceable. We are deeply sensible of the compliment involved in the discussion before us of such topics by representatives of the State Department of Welfare. Equally

with the Department we desire the enactment of such legislation as may promote, and the defeat of such legislation as may not promote the general welfare. Therefore be it resolved that we place at the service of the Department of Welfare the counsel and advice of the officers, Executive Committee, and Legislative Committees of this Association, with the request that the Department of Welfare disclose to these representatives of our Association, its legislative program, sufficiently in advance of the Legislative Session to receive the benefit of their suggestions and counsel.

SIXTH—The Statute Law of the Commonwealth has defined the right of the victims of accident to compensation from their employers. Similar rights should be guaranteed by statute to the victims of occupational disease. For specific instance, disability resulting from miners' asthma, equally with mine accident should be assessed against the cost of coal mining. We favor extension of the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Acts to include disability and death resulting from occupational diseases.

SEVENTH—We recommend that the Association cause a bill to be introduced in the General Assembly authorizing and permitting Directors of the Poor of the several Districts to borrow money to pay current expenses between the time of submitting the yearly estimates to the County Commissioners and the time when the money asked for is paid over to them in all districts where the power does not now exist.

EIGHTH—We recommend that the Legislative Committee be directed to take the initiative at the next session of the Legislature to secure the passage of an act providing for pensioning of employees of County Homes, Hospitals for the Insane, and similar institutions.

NINTH—We applaud the vocational exhibits of this Convention and extend both thanks and congratulations to the Districts sending displays. The diversity, the craftsmanship, and the beauty of articles created by inmates of almshouse and hospitals for the insane is surprising and gratifying. We recommend a similar exhibit for the next annual meeting.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., Towanda, *Chairman*.
Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Media.
Thomas K. Scheller, Esq., Chambersburg.
Miss Mary A. Gallagher, Lancaster.
T. Springer Todd, Uniontown.
William J. Trembath, Esq., Wilkes-Barre.
T. B. H. Brownlee, Esq., Washington.
H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Esq., Norristown.
Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer.
John Marsden, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia County.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried, that the report of the Resolutions Committee be accepted, that the resolutions be adopted as read, and the recommendations complied with.

MR. MERCUR: I have been conscious for some time past that the State of Pennsylvania, and especially the city in which our sessions are held annually, do not know enough about what this Association is doing from year to year. There is a great need for a Publicity Committee, and therefore I move that the incoming President be requested to appoint a Publicity Committee consisting of three, for the incoming year. If we have the right kind of a Publicity Committee I think our Proceedings in the future will be placed upon the front page of the daily papers, and not in one of the rear pages in a small and compact form. We want elaboration.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Mackin and duly carried.

MR. MERCUR: Another motion. In view of the last item in our report, I move that the incoming President be requested to appoint a Committee of three on Exhibits. I think if we have a committee who would give some time and attention to this more of the Districts will be induced to make exhibits here. The exhibits that have been made here this year are so remarkable that our Committee on Resolutions deemed it advisable to introduce this motion in relation to it.

The above motion was duly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will now hear a report from Mr. H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Chairman of the committee that arranged for the round-table session of the Solicitors.

MR. STAHLNECKER: As chairman of the committee to arrange a meeting of solicitors I prepared, with the help of Messrs. Scheller and Getty, a program. A great deal more was gone into than appears on the printed program.

Sometimes there is some misunderstanding as to the work of a solicitor. It may be that the misunderstanding existed at this Convention, because we had only 12 out of a possible 100. Some people do not understand just what a solicitor is. Some years ago while in Colorado I was talking to a lady of intelligence, and during the conversation I said "Of course we look after all the cases that come to our attention; but we don't solicit any cases." Later on when I spoke of being a solicitor for the Directors of the Poor she said "I thought you said you did not solicit any cases." I know sometimes the work of a solicitor is looked upon as a joke. You have heard the story, probably, of an Irishman who was walking through a cemetery and came to the inscription on a monument "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man," and he said "That is the first time I knew they buried two men in one grave."

Then I heard the story of a man who sued another man for a bill before the Justice of the Peace, and judgment was given for the plaintiff. The defendant said "You won't get your money, I will appeal to the Court of Common Pleas." "All right," said the plaintiff, "I will be there." The defendant said "I will appeal to the Supreme Court;" the plaintiff said "I will be there." The defendant said "I will law you to the Supreme Court;" the plaintiff said "I will be there." The defendant said "I will law you to Hades;" the plaintiff said "All right, my lawyer will be there."

Referring to the Solicitor's meeting yesterday, I want to say that the question on the program, "The legal liability of the Poor District for the support and medical care of indigent residents of the district, quarantined by duly authorized local or state authorities for contagious or infectious diseases"—and the discussion which followed, was productive of great good to everybody concerned. Mr. Perrin of Delaware County, brought up a subject that was very thoroughly discussed. A resolution was recommended to the Committee on Resolutions which you have just heard that in cases where authority is not given to borrow money it should be given by the Legislature, to the Poor Board.

We find that the work of the solicitors is largely confined to financial problems. They not only have to tell you where to get the money if you have not got it, but also have to tell you how to spend it if you have got it. They tell you what cases to accept. And it further seems to be the duty in the last few years to stand between you and the Department of Public Welfare in Harrisburg, that boggy man that is going to get you if you don't look out. We also heard from the Department of Justice at Harrisburg whose representative made a very good talk.

We also heard the report from the Commission to Codify the Poor Laws of Pennsylvania, presented by Mr. Trembath and Mr. Jones and Mr. Solenberger our Secretary. Their work is still in preliminary shape owing to the great mass of legislation which they have to consider.

We thought we should call attention to the fact that those districts not represented by solicitors, ought to be. Several solicitors attending for the first time said they got more out of this meeting than by conferences with members of their own bar who had not made a special study of this work

There were present about a dozen attorneys representing Adams, Allegheny, Bradford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Green, Mercer, Washington County, and a few other lawyers who were not actual solicitors at the present time. We have a list made up of all the Poor Boards constituting the membership in this Convention, and we are going to write to every Poor Board known to have a solicitor, to give us the name and address of their solicitor. We want to get the addresses now, so we can write to them next year. I am going to write

every Poor District, and I am going to take it on myself to report to the next Convention any Poor District that does not answer my letter. I hope I will not have to write letters next year to those who attended, because the list will be so large. If we have not enough here to make a large Convention of solicitors I am going to ask the Resolutions Committee to adopt as the slogan of this committee "Yes, we have no solicitors."

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will now have a report of the Round Table Session of Stewards and Superintendents of County Homes and similar public institutions.

MR. MACKIN: The round table session held yesterday afternoon was the result of a discussion at the Executive Committee meeting last July at Harrisburg. They thought it might be a good thing to get the Stewards and Superintendents of institutions together, and Mr. White, Mr. Moyer, and myself were delegated to arrange a program. As to the success of the session, you are the best judges. Most of the people here attended part of the session. The questions were all practical and most of them were discussed fairly well and I think we may look for results from that meeting. I don't think there is any question about its being advisable to continue it as part of our Convention. Just as the solicitors' meeting was classed, so yesterday afternoon's meeting of our group may be considered one of the most profitable of the Convention. As to tangible results, in the Committee on Resolutions you have one proposition of extending the retirement fund or pension system to employees of County or District institutions. This was fairly well discussed yesterday and it was requested that it be inserted in the resolutions and reported to the Resolutions Committee. If it is good for one department, for firemen, policemen, and State employees engaged in the same work as we are, why not a good thing for us? At least the members who attended the round table session yesterday believe so. If there is an occupation in the world where you want to get people to give up their lives in an unselfish way to the care of the unfortunate, it is in our kind of work. If you cannot offer them some security that they will be provided for in their old age, what inducement have we to offer our employees? This was not intended to be for the Superintendents particularly; it was intended to take in every employee. And if you can make a young man see that if he goes into this as his life work he is assured of a comfortable old age, you will get the best results. Someone said yesterday it might meet with opposition in Harrisburg, or in our own Districts. Why it should is not apparent to me. The answer to Harrisburg is, that if it is good for other State employees, why not for us? The answer to the Districts is, if it is good for the fireman, the policeman, etc., why is it not good for the people who take care of your friends in their old age? So there ought not to be any question about that.

The program was rather extensive yesterday because we had no idea just how the different members would take to it, and whether we would get any discussions out of it. I hope it will be given a prominent place in our next program and that the members will come prepared to discuss the intimate things connected with their institutions. Some very interesting questions were brought out yesterday in Dr. Hill's address, particularly in regard to the changing population. We have to recognize our class of inmates in the County Home has changed, has been changing since 1912 and 1914. The war brought about some changes. We have to prepare to take care not only of the aged but to take care of the sick, to take care of the chronic cases. Unless the institutions realize that fact, get busy, do things, take the initiative, then we can expect centralization and should be prepared for it. It is up to the institutions to do their own work.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Our next speaker will be Rev. Glen Moore of Washington, Pa., on the work of a chaplain.

SOME ASPECTS OF A CHAPLAIN'S WORK

D. Glen Moore, Washington, Pa.

Before I start on my subject I want to just make a remark along the line of the resolution on publicity that Mr. Mercur presented. I assure you you will get plenty of publicity in Washington next year. I wrote three or four stories this year in connection with this Convention and our local interest in it. I happen to hold an editorial position in connection with two papers and am also a stockholder in a Publicity Bureau that goes out from the Chamber of Commerce, so as far as the local end is concerned, (and this is not a bid to be on this committee) I assure you we will take care of the publicity end.

I appreciate very much the opportunity this morning to talk to you on some aspects of a Chaplain's work and what I will have to say will necessarily be limited to my experience in the Washington County Home, because that is the only place in which I have ever been Chaplain and and the only Chaplain's work I know anything about.

We have worked out some things there as the result of our experience that are exceedingly interesting, and I think have proved helpful to the people of that Home.

Being a preacher, as well as a newspaper editor, I always like to talk with an outline, and I think I shall take the outline of the colored preacher who was asked by a brother preacher one day "How do you get your stuff across?" and he said, "I just do two things,—I tells them what I is going to tell them, and then I tells them."

We all recognize, without going into any theological discussions, that man has, as we say roughly, three natures that are expressed as body soul and spirit. We recognize a physical man to look after, a mental

man also to care for, and I am sure we do not go the whole road unless we recognize there is also a spiritual man. We can shorten that still further. We can say there is a physical and mental man, and then there is the moral man, the heart and spirit of man.

I am sure there is not an institution in Pennsylvania that does not look carefully after the physical well-being of the people in these homes; and I never use the word "inmate" if I can help it. I speak of our Home folks, or the people of the County Home. The word "inmate" somehow or other gives me the shivers. I know down in our Home they are well provided for; they get good food, well prepared and cleanly prepared; not as much variety as we get at home, but that which sustains them and keeps them in health. They are also properly clothed; they have a convenient place in which to live, well aired, warm and comfortable sleeping quarters. A good many of them are better off physically in the County Home than they would be if they were in their own homes. Then there are enough mental diversions for many of these to keep them in good spirits. Some have little chores and little tasks. They are given something to do. After looking over that occupational exhibit from Retreat* I hope we can get something down in Washington County so we can extend that work a little bit further so they can make mats and rugs and some of these things. I have in mind two or three I am sure would be a great deal better off if they were directed along some sort of manual training of this kind.

My work has largely to do with the spiritual end, if I may use that term. I went to our Home about four years ago at the suggestion of Mr. Buchanan to try it out for three months. We had a custom in Washington County, and it may be the custom in some other counties, of farming out the preachers. We had a system of paying \$5.00 and one preacher would go down with a choir and preach, sometimes a sermon not appropriate at all, and the next Sunday another preacher would go. There was no contact with the people at all during the intervening time. I tried it for three months, and then the board elected me for a year. Fortunately I got hold of a young man who is an exquisite musician, a good singer and a good pianist. I used to bring choirs down, and a soloist to help with the music, but the people had no part in it. After I got Mr. Weaver we worked out a plan of teaching these people how to sing. He leads the music and does it as well as any choir leader you ever heard. We have the men sing, and then the women sing, and then have them whistle. We do all the stunts a revival leader will do. The leader knows who can sing. He knows whom he can call down and whom he can praise. I will put our congregational singing against any in any County church in this State. We can beat them all. We have the finest congregational singing I know of anywhere. We also have the best attendance, because on wet days we have everybody out.

*see page 106

That one feature of the work is worth while. You will go down there on week days and you will hear these people humming the songs they sang the previous Sunday. I make it a point to go around and see them as often as I can, and I know them all by name, usually calling them by their first name, even those old enough to be grand-fathers and grand-mothers. I could tell you of some things growing out of contact with those people that have more than paid me for the time I spent down there. Salary is no consideration. I would be glad to do that work for nothing, because of the knowledge I get that I am making it just a little bit brighter for some of these people down there, many of them just merely unfortunate. I want to tell you of one old lady, not of my denomination; she is a Catholic lady, who always sits up front. She refers to me as her "little preacher" and she brings to the pulpit every Sunday a little bunch of flowers. I heard that some of the other folks twitted her one day about the weeds she put up on the preacher's desk and this gave me a cue, and so that day before beginning my address I spoke my thanks and gratitude to the person who thought so much of the service on Sunday that she brought in some of God's beautiful flowers, and I have never heard any more twitting of Mrs. Burke for the "weeds" she brought in. She said she could sit in a Protestant church, because she could say her prayers while I was preaching the sermon. The preaching is non-sectarian. I preach somewhat as I would on Children's Day, or a Children's sermon.

Then another thing, we always have a Christian burial of every inmate who dies down there. I use the abridged form of Episcopal service, for it is broad enough to cover any of our Protestants or Catholics, and I have had from these services, experiences that I do not think can be equaled by any minister anywhere. I recall an old colored man who died down there. It happened he died on Sunday, and he had a few relatives that came in. They were too poor to pay for a funeral; too poor to even take the body away from the County Home burial ground. So we just changed our service over to that funeral service. Mr. Weaver sang a couple of solos. I read the funeral service and just made a few remarks. Then we took the body up on the hillside and had the formal committal service. You should have seen the gratitude expressed on those people's faces, and the words they said afterward! The satisfaction it brought to them that one whom they loved was laid away decently in a Christian burial, was ample reward for any service of that sort.

I could go on and give you instance after instance of that kind. I am glad of an opportunity of speaking here, just to throw out the suggestion, that instead of farming out your County Home preaching, you try, if possible, to get someone near by who will take that service regularly, so he will have a personal contact with all those folks. I would suggest that you put someone in to lead the singing, so they will know that is part of the service. In fact those people believe it is their service. I don't really amount to much, except as a guide for the service. They do it all, and think they do it all and I encourage them to think that way.

PRESIDENT MILLER: I will ask Rev. P. L. Carpenter, of Lancaster County to continue the discussion of this subject.

REV. CARPENTER: Up until within the last few years nearly every Sunday or every couple of Sundays we got a strange preacher in to conduct the services, and I found that thing was an absolute failure. I did not want to seem to be selfish, because I like to get the other fellow to do the work, as well as anyone else. The preachers would sometimes come in with a splendid theological discourse that their congregations went to sleep under and they thought the inmates ought to be glad to listen to it. I thought the best way to get out of that was to put a good preacher in there, so I am doing that work now! If there is one place where a man ought to smile, it is when he goes into one of these institutions. It is four years now that I have been doing this work and I have felt the tremendous strain. I am hoping that will change and that I will not have to give it up. If I have to give up my work there or at my church, which one will I give up, I ask myself. The work of Chaplain has a grip on me which my church has not had yet. It is the forgotten one that fastens itself upon your heart and soul.

My Chaplaincy extends to the County Prison. I wonder if it might help for this Association to pass a resolution in introducing the prison reform idea. It would be tearing out from the root that which to a great extent fills your jails and almshouses. We have brought back to us in Pennsylvania, 12 from the Eastern Penitentiary. Among these, 8 will have to serve from 8 to 16 years in that County prison in a cell 8 x 12 ft. We haven't got the work to give them. The labor unions have stopped that. You cannot give a man the exercises you would like to. You take the finest brute and you pen him up and you are going to make a cur out of him. So with our prisons today. I believe after all that the greatest question that is facing the State of Pennsylvania today is its prison question. We have to go to work and see that something is done. The man who has made a mistake must be put by himself for the sake of society, but why not take him out in God's green earth and fresh air, instead of penning him up in a nasty little cell? I think that will come. I hope we will be able to see the change.

PRESIDENT MILLER: I should like to have Rev. W. H. Ely of Franklin County say a few words on this subject.

REV. ELY: I am pleased to be with you this morning. It is the first opportunity I have had of attending a Convention like this. I have attended many Sunday School and Christian Endeavor Conventions, and others, but have never been in touch with this Association until this time. Through the kindness of the Directors of the Poor of Franklin County, I am with you this session.

This particular part of the program has appealed to me very much. In the first place I want to say to you that I am not a regular preacher.

They call me "Reverend," and that is all right. I have been associated with church work for over 40 years among boys and girls and young people. I want to say that I enjoy the work in the County Home. I have been in touch with that County Home, not as a Chaplain, for many years. Now for the last two years I have been holding that office, and I want to say it is not an easy job. We have had men come out to our institution with long faces, and make a great long sermon to that poor suffering congregation and they have to endure it just like you and I have to in our own church. I don't like to impose upon those people in the County Home. You and I may be able to stand it better than they do. I like the idea of making the service a good, warm service. I want to tell you the music out in Washington County is not ahead of our County. We have bass, alto, soprano and all parts of music and they sing, and they sing according to time. Time was when we did not have an instrument, but since our good steward Mr. Hollar is there things have changed, and we have an organ. A lady comes out from town and plays the organ. The people enjoy the music, and why not give them a service they enjoy? I don't do all the talking myself. Many times I get others to do the talking. Go to them with a Bible story about Isaac or Jacob, or some Bible incident, and put it in story form, and they listen to and they enjoy it. I shake hands with both hands when they come up to the pulpit. This is how we do it in Franklin County and I am here to say we have a real interesting and splendid service. Friends from outside come in to hear the singing and enjoy the service.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Our next speaker will be Mr. Fred O. Javens, County Commissioner of Beaver County.

CARE OF DEPENDENT FAMILIES BY DIRECTORS OF THE POOR

Fred O. Javens.

I received a letter from the Secretary of our Association asking me to tell you something about how we handle our dependent families in Beaver County. We have outdoor relief, and indoor relief in our county institutions. I don't know that we have any methods in Beaver County that are different from the methods employed by any other progressive County in the Commonwealth. I believe you will all agree with me that the spirit of our American institutions is the preservation of the home as handed down to us by our fathers. At least that is my conception of the handling of the problem by the Poor District. We endeavor, in looking into these homes, to ascertain if the proper prerequisites are there. Is the mother in that home a person who realizes the responsibility of her parenthood? Will she give the care and attention that should be given to children? If that is true, we endeavor to give that home such assistance as we deem would be necessary to sustain them in fair circumstances. We don't believe in niggardly giving. We don't believe in subjecting a mother in that home to a

pittance and saying to her "Now here, you have to conduct this home with this allowance." We give her what we feel is adequate. We do, however, insist that every member of that home who is capable of doing anything, shall do it. For instance, we have a family of five, and there are two children old enough to contribute something. We will secure employment for these children. I have one boy in my mind who is making \$30.00 a month carrying special delivery letters after school and before school. We secure them employment with merchants, sweeping out their stores and pavements. For girls we secure employment as governesses or looking after the children after school hours. We insist on their working, because there is nothing so destroying to the welfare of a home as having the children on the street and running around at night. During the last epidemic of 1918 we had in Beaver County a number of cases which we ordinarily would not have had to handle. In one case the husband was a laborer in one of our mills. He had built a house, a very good house, in a place however that was contiguous to his work and not especially an asset from a marketable viewpoint. The husband died, and there were four small children, and a posthumous child born soon after the father died. That woman in the strict interpretation of the law was not as we considered a dependent, because there was some equity in that property that was hers. It was found however that we could not realize on that building, without submitting that woman to a very material loss. She was a woman of exceptional ability, had been a business woman before she was married. Our conclusion was that the thing which would serve most was to keep that family together. We did. We paid her what we thought would be adequate, and are still paying it. She is now a janitress in two school buildings in the district in which she lives and she can do this work and have some control over her children in the interim. That is just one case characteristic of that type. You know there are many types of families we have to deal with in this complex work of ours. We have another type of family not so pleasant to handle. In fact we have two families in which the husbands were judged incipient tuberculous cases some five years ago. We tried to induce both fathers to go to our state institution; one saw the efficacy of it and went. The other fellow, by reason of no law by which we could compel him, stayed at home. At that time in the family of the man who went there were four children. We secured for the mother a janitor's position and helped her during the absence of the father. He returned after two years, cured, and is now functioning as a normal citizen. At that time there were three children in the family of the man who refused to go. There are now five, all of whom are in the State institution at Mt. Alto, pronounced tuberculous. The husband and father is about gone, in the last stages of tuberculosis. Those are the cases that come to us, and we must realize that sooner or later we must have legislation to isolate those cases and keep them from infecting the rest of the family. We have that other type, that chronic type, the fellow who was with us

for generations, even back in the days when the most odious thing that could be said of a man was that he was a ward of the County. The records show that members of one family have been wards of Beaver County for two generations. They are the type you will all recognize. When the frost gets on the pumpkin the old man gets a crick in the back. He sees to it there is a new baby in the family every year. These well meaning but misdirected philanthropists who are usually members of some fraternal society or one of our churches are appealed to by him. He knows exactly how to do it. The first thing we know our telephone is ringing and some good lady is telling me what awful conditions exist in this particular place, and I scarcely get away from the telephone until some other sister from some other church organization is calling me up and telling me the same story. I know it all, but I telephone over to our grocer and say "Take up \$5.00 worth of groceries until I go over and look that family over." Last winter in the case of one family of this type, my man was a little late in getting down. It was Saturday night, and when the man went into the kitchen there he found 7 baskets, more than that family had had in that house for over a year. What did they do with it? Cooked up all the potatoes, ate what they could and threw the rest away. On Monday or Tuesday they would be back to us again for relief. That is the thing we ought to stop. There should not be crossed wires to families of this type. There should be organized charity in every community. If the social workers of the churches and societies want to contribute, they should be taught, if it is possible to teach them, that this is a particular work that only those who are skilled in it are competent to do, and that handling in this slipshod way is doing damage instead of good. I think that is one of the greatest problems we have. We are criticized for lack of co-operation. Some people mean all right, but they don't know how.

I may summarize by saying our policy has been one of liberality, consistent with good business principles. I do not believe in trying to force a family of five or six to live for a week on what you and I could not live on for a day. Our investigators are competent, we have the co-operation of the Red Cross nurses. I want to say of these nurses, that they are the most competent, hard-headed, right-thinking women that are contributing to this work anywhere in the State. I have never known them to slip up. In every instance where they have been checked and re-checked, we found their reports were very close to the truth. Of course such co-operation is a great help.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Dr. Potter authorized me to announce to this meeting that Mrs. Martha J. Megee who will be our next speaker will be employed by the Welfare Department after the 15th of November in work particularly in the various Poor Districts. Mrs. Megee is now Assistant Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Penna.

DISCUSSION BY MRS. MEGEE

MRS. MEGEE: It is a little difficult for me to further discuss the subject of the relief of families by poor districts, after all that has been said at the various meetings of this Convention—Dr. Potter on the first evening and the different people who have spoken at all the other meetings with us, especially last evening and those who have talked this morning.

I have never been directly associated with the Directors of the Poor, but I have been able to work in co-operation with them in other capacities. I can speak only from experience with a private charitable society which dealt with the relief of families in their homes, and it seems to me that I might make some contribution by simply re-stating and emphasizing what has already been outlined as the fundamental things as I see them in the relief of those who are unfortunate.

It seems to me in the first place that whatever we do in the way of relief should have a definite object. We should profit by the experience of the physician, who if he is a good physician is not satisfied with treating an ache or pain in one's arm or any other symptom, but who very carefully makes a study of the symptoms, arrives at a diagnosis and makes a plan of treatment based on the diagnosis. It seems to me that is the thing which we as workers should have in mind, making our relief adequate, never allowing our people to suffer while we make our investigation, but making our plan a definite plan based on the information we secure through our study and investigation, a plan which as far as possible, will place the people whom we are helping beyond the need of receiving help, will put the unfortunate on his feet as soon as he is strong enough to stand on his feet. It will make possible better opportunities for children, and it will not continue beyond the length of time which is absolutely necessary, the dependency of any family. In order to carry out such a program we need to have what is known as investigation, and I wish we might get a better idea of investigation than we have ever had before. What is investigation? What does your doctor think is investigation, if you present symptoms of some serious stomach trouble. If your doctor gives you a dose of castor oil, you probably will feel better tomorrow and worse the next day. Investigation is a search for causes, and the reputable physician will seek for the cause and then try to find and apply the remedy. Investigation on the part of a social worker is a search for causes. It is also a search for information with which to help the worker plan with and for the unfortunate person. I like to emphasize plan *with* as well as plan *for* because in my years of experience in dealing with people I find they do not always fall in with your plans *for* them but they can in many instances be induced to work in with your plan *with* them. So I go back to the investigation, for the purpose of ascertaining as far as possible the cause or causes of dependency, the cause of the difficulty in which the person finds himself at the time of his application for relief, and the possibility of eliminating the cause, things which other

people have known about the family, the relatives, friends, doctors, churches, schools, former employers, all the people who have had any experience with this family in distress. With all this information it may be possible for us to take action which will prevent further dependency or to assist in making these people comfortable as long as their dependency exists. An investigation should also cover most carefully the health of the entire family. Part of the work which you and I and all social agencies are called upon to relieve is due to poor health. The family which was reported a few minutes ago by the previous speaker in which tuberculosis was such an awful agent in the destruction of the family life, is one that could be repeated in the experience of everyone here, and the agency which makes it possible (and by this I don't mean to be hard-hearted,) the agency which makes it possible to keep together a family until there are five children all down with tuberculosis, has not contributed to the welfare of that family nor to the community. The same is true of the feeble-minded. We have a family of 7 children in the care of the Children's Aid Society. Every one of the 7 is deficient in some way, poor health, crooked spine, deficient mentally. Five of these children and two miscarriages were tided over by various people, not work together, while the father cleared out and left the expense of the birth of the child and the layette and everything else to the good graces of the community. An examination of the mother now proves she has a mental age of 10 years. She has brought into the world 11 children, 3 of them dead and 8 still living. At the birth of *five* of them—the mother was supported, the rent was paid, everything was provided, while that man went off and was relieved of all responsibility. If the agencies dealing with that had gotten together and said perhaps here is a place where we must take some drastic action, and had said we will place this woman where she will not continue to bring these defective children into the world, we would have had a smaller problem than we have today. I would like to call your attention to the value of a social service exchange. A social service exchange should be part of the equipment of every community. Every agency, church, or any activity taking a hand in the relief of those in distress should make use of the social service exchange. What is the social service exchange? It is a place where there is a registration card for every family or individual which has been known to any agency. It does not contain any information but a record card, so that when five or six or seven people are going to send a basket of relief, they could find out before sending it just how many other people are interested in that family. I don't mean that we condemn a family because his or her name appears on the social service exchange. I have been a patient in a hospital myself, and if anybody wanted to know about me and would call up the Pennsylvania Hospital, the hospital would have a perfect right to say "Yes, she has been a patient here." It might have been of great value to Mr. Javens to have been able to find out how many other people were going to send baskets to the family he mentioned, and probably seven baskets

would not have been sent. Then there is another side other than the prevention of overlapping, and that is the securing of information. We don't find out from the families we benefit, the entire truth about them. I doubt very much whether I could find out the whole truth about myself. I doubt if you could tell me the whole truth about yourself. "Oh 'wad some power the giftie'd gie us, to see ourselves as ithers see us." We ought to make use of all of the information gathered by the others who have known the person who has applied, or whose name has been referred for relief. Such an accumulation of evidence, or information can only be secured by communicating with people who have known the family, and we may be able to avoid mistakes made by people before, possibly because of their inexperience.

In the Children's Aid Society in Philadelphia, we are now making a most careful investigation of all applicants for children. Why? Not to find out whether they are worthy or unworthy, but to get information on which to base a plan for these children. We need to know a little about them. It is important that we gather all the information we can get in order to properly plan for the future of these children. This is true in all branches of social work. And I think nobody needs that any more than the agencies dealing with families,—a definite plan. I remember hearing of two families in one of the Districts in Pennsylvania. Someone wrote asking my advice about how they should proceed with these two families. They were both flu cases. The father and mother had died in the first case, leaving five small children in care of the grandmother. The person who wrote me said the grandmother was scarcely able to take care of the small baby and four small children. An award of five dollars a week was made to provide aid for her. The second case was of a young widow whose husband had died, leaving her with two small children, the oldest of whom was two years. The woman was in poor health. They had recommended three dollars a week with an occasional coal order.

My advice was,—“Why kill them by inches? Why not kill them all at once?” They were like the man who could not bear to cut off the dog's tail all at once, so he cut it off a little bit at a time. We need adequate relief, but adequate relief today may be too much tomorrow, or too little. So a careful follow up of service to the family whose relief is being planned by a relief agency, is another very important essential. The children may have grown up, and it may be necessary for them to contribute. Old people should be cared for by their children. It is the easiest thing in the world to shift responsibility for the people to a public agency. I remember hearing a case in Court where a poor old mother was brought in by one child where they were trying to make her seven children support her. The Judge said “I have known of many a mother taking care of seven children, but I have never known a case where seven children could not take care of one mother.” So I would ask for investigation. I would ask for the closest observation of the

health. I believe that no contribution we can make toward the solution of the problem of dependency is greater than that of securing for our clients opportunities for physical and mental health. The figures in the number of mental diseases in the last few years, are appalling. We should make sure that all the facilities for care and for advice on the side of mental health are used for our clients. We should have a careful plan based on investigation, a plan with a careful follow-up, and a sympathetic understanding of the needs of the people.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Our next speaker, Miss Caroline W. Jones, of the Department of Welfare at Harrisburg will tell of her work with county organizations.

COUNTY WELFARE BOARDS

Miss Caroline W. Jones

So many texts have been given me this morning that I almost feel as though I might switch off my own outline for a speech. I think that many of these illustrations that have been given point the way to one of the things that impresses me most.

I have been in half of the Counties of Pennsylvania in the last 12 months. I am reminded as I go into these Counties of that old darky story. Aunt Eliza and Uncle Tom were going up North to live with a married daughter, and Uncle Tom's old mistress, Miss Lucy, heard of it. She stopped by the cabin and said "Uncle Tom, where are you going up North? I don't remember just where Eliza lives. Where is it you are going? " And Uncle Tom said, "Yes, Miss Lucy, I is goin' away, I is gwine whar Ise is gwine, dat's where I is gwine." I feel after being in many of these Counties that they know just about as much about where they are going as Uncle Tom did.

I am going to ask four questions: First, what is a County Board of Welfare; Second, who have County Boards of Welfare; Third, what are these County Boards of Welfare doing; and Fourth, can a County Board of Welfare plan be made adaptable to Pennsylvania?

What is a County Board of Welfare? A County Board of Welfare should be large enough to include the County government,—the County Commissioners and the County Poor Directors. It should include people who can speak first hand of educational facilities and health conditions and it should also include people who can speak from first-hand knowledge of what the private charitable agencies are doing. So it is a combination of private agency and County Government working together. It should be small enough to be workable,—a sort of clearing house by which everybody will know what is going on in the whole County. It should be a group of people who can handle every angle of the problem. I know what you men and women are thinking of most of the time,—you think of old people or people who are in some sort of distress either

inside or outside of your County Home. I wonder if even Major Miller knows how many baby clinics are held in Allegheny County? That is the kind of thing I mean by saying you can see it from every angle,—from the Red Cross angle, from the old people's angle, the indigent family angle and the well baby angle. It is a small executive committee.

Then who have County Welfare Boards? I was surprised when I began to get ready for this speech,—to find in 15 States that there is some form of County Welfare Board. It may be just County Boards which do nothing but children's work, and then there are County Boards which work in all forms of welfare. They are brought together in all sorts of ways,—by appointment of Judges; by appointment of County Commissioners; by appointment of Secretary of State Boards of Welfare, but they get together. In North Carolina they have a compulsory Board of Welfare in every County. People from over 70 Counties came to study public welfare at the University of North Carolina and at a summer institute 100 people came to study public welfare last summer. In Pennsylvania five counties are experimenting with County Welfare Boards on a purely voluntary basis. I shall name them in the order of their organization: Lancaster, Chester, Perry, Warren and Washington Counties.

What are the County Welfare Boards doing in these fifteen States? It is a new thing, so of course a lot are feeling their way. In the Counties where we are trying the experiment we are clearing up a lot of these old cases. These cases we keep hearing about in this Convention, cases on the Board for 40 years, and cases of feeble-mindedness, we have had cleared up. There should be a social service exchange, so that some place or other there shall be a record so everybody in the County will know how to find out whether they ought to send a basket or whether six other people have been at the back door first. So in our experiment we are trying to clear up some of these cases.

Mr. Butler said that everybody in the County jail, or the almshouse or the insane hospital was a ward of some place. They get better, their term gets over in the penitentiary or the County jail and they get cured of their mental disease in the hospital and then they are sent back, to the very place and the very family from which they came. It may have been some condition in that family that made them crazy, or that made them bad. Who looks after it? We have parole officers, but what are one or two parole officers among a great many cases, so we need the County Welfare Boards to look after some of this rural parole work, and that is what Missouri is doing very effectively through County Welfare Boards.

In Virginia, a report spoke of 41 families in three months' time that had been thoroughly investigated and from these 41 families there was in the very first quarter a saving of \$81.81. More and more there is work to do and as I go about I see a great deal more that County Boards can do.

Can a County Welfare plan be made adaptable to Pennsylvania? You cannot take the Missouri plan and put it over in Pennsylvania. We have to make a plan ourselves. Can it be made adaptable to Pennsylvania? I don't know. I know this about us here in Pennsylvania, we don't lap up new ideas quickly. Some States, especially the Middle States, lap up new ideas just like a cat does cream. We are well fed on new ideas, we stalk around the dish and look at it. We did that with the Mothers' Assistance Fund, but no County which has ever adopted the Mothers' Assistance Fund goes back on it. Fifty-five (55) of the Counties have adopted it, and five are considering it, that is a good many out of 65 Counties in 10 years. The new ideas of today are the old ideas of tomorrow. When George Westinghouse was a young man he went to Vanderbilt to get help for his invention, and Vanderbilt looked at him and said "No one would be so foolish, young man, as to think of stopping a train by air," and that was what we know as the Westinghouse brake. Years later when George Westinghouse was an old man, comfortable on the proceeds of his invention, the Wright Brothers, then young men, came to see him about their invention, and George Westinghouse shook his head and said "Young men, only a fool would think of trying to fly like a bird."

As I went around these Counties and wondered where they were going, I found a great many things. First, I found lack of co-operation. You remember Mr. Butler said that co-operation was for both sides. I find almost every County playing a lone hand. The Directors of the Poor are playing a lone hand, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, Charities, everybody is off in a corner playing hands by themselves, and they don't get into the game together. I think some of the reason is your mountains. I went into a County, and met eleven people in two days, and everybody told me about that county having two areas "North of the mountain" and "south of the mountain," so that seemed to be more or less a geographical division. The mountains divide us mentally and we don't get over the mountain and we don't go across the river.

Dr. Potter almost stole my story the other night. This story comes from the County of Cumberland. There they have a relief society that has been in existence for a great many years and looks after the poor people. The Directors of the Poor also grant outdoor relief, and both this relief society and directors of the poor were attending to a family two winters ago, a father, mother and five children. In the course of the winter the Sunday School Superintendents of the seven Sunday Schools had a dinner and during the dinner they began to swap stories, and one man said, "We have a very sad case in our Sunday School, we have a little boy who did not have the right kind of clothes to come to Sunday School, and the family was poor, and we sent them a basket and some coal," and then he mentioned their name. Instantly every one of the other six pricked up their ears and said "We have a child by that name in our Sunday School." Literally, every child was farmed

out to a different Sunday School and there were nine agencies taking care of that family. The sequel to it is worse than the other part of it, because in getting mad they all stopped sending help, and those poor children almost starved. It was not the fault of the children.

So I find lack of co-operation, and then I find great needs. You people do not have time to attend to the things that come piling on you. You don't have time to go out and do the things that might prevent the great mass of work coming to you. But a County Board of Welfare can do that thing. I find for instance a whole County, where half the county does not have a single doctor in it. A great many people said "I wish we could get a doctor to come, the only doctor near this place is not fit for anything after 12 o'clock, because he is a drug addict." I heard of lack of doctors in three or four counties. Then they wished something could be done about feeble-mindedness. They wish it, but nobody gets together and does anything.

So I leave this question with you,—can this be made adaptable for Pennsylvania? Are you willing to think about it and think about it seriously? As the State Department we can only suggest it. We have no power to force County Welfare Boards. We don't want this power, after all it is a County matter. It is you people,—private agencies and public agencies getting together to do this thing to make your County a better place for your people to live in, and better for the boys and girls in the next generation. As you have driven around your own County how many have noticed the dance halls that are springing up like mushrooms, outside of any municipal police power? I have heard them complained about by others as I have gone about this summer. Whose job is it? Who is going to look out for that menace? It is the thing that many social workers have looked after for many many years in the cities. It is that kind of thing that only a County-wide Welfare agency can look after. If you want a county Welfare Board, I say "God speed" to it, but it is entirely a Home Rule proposition. After all it means working together,

"It ain't the individual or the army as a whole,
But the everlasting plugging, of every bloomin' soul."

MR. YEAKLE: In regard to the talk covering the County Welfare Boards, I want to say we have such an organization in Montgomery County. They have a registration of the different families that need assistance. We compare notes in our relief work and we help each other with information through the Confidential Social Service Exchange which has the names of persons receiving help in our county from either public or private agencies.

PRESIDENT MILLER: I have asked our Secretary, Mr. Solenberger, to make an annoucement about the exhibits.

Annoucement Concerning Exhibits.

MR. SOLEMBERGER: Prior to the Williamsport meeting, by authority of the Executive Committee, County Homes, Poor Districts and institution members of the Association were invited to make exhibits of work showing the employment of inmates and particularly illustrating occupational therapy. In conducting this exhibit, we had the co-operation of the Field Representative for Occupational Therapy of the Bureau of Mental Health of the Department of Welfare, Harrisburg. Major J. Clyde Miller, President, offered a cup suitably engraved as a prize for the best exhibit. In response to this invitation, the following Districts and institutions sent exhibits to Williamsport:

Hospital and Home of the Central Poor District, Retreat,
County Home of the Delaware County Poor District, Lima,
County Home of the Berks County Poor District, Shillington,
County Home of the Washington County Poor District, Washington,
County Home of the Chester County Poor District, Embreeville,
County Home of the Franklin County Poor District, Chambersburg,
Blair County Hospital for the Insane, Hollidaysburg,
Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital, Dep't of Charities, Pittsburgh.
County Home of Venango County Poor District, Franklin,
Pennsylvania State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Cresson,
Harrisburg State Hospital,
Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia,
State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy.

The exhibitors were asked to provide labels covering the following points: name of institution, patient's identificaion number and hospital and ward number, age and sex of patient, and diagnosis and duration of hospital stay. In awarding the prize, it was stated that the judge would take into account the kind of institution, the amount of work and kind, and the condition of those who did it.

Mr. Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis, Indiana, for twenty-five years Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Charities, a guest of the Convention and one of the speakers, was asked to act as judge of the exhibits and to make the award.

Mr. Butler has submitted the following report:

To the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania:

It is gratifying to note the interesting exhibits shown at your meeting. They are all commendable and reveal much of good work being done in your institutions, both local and State. Upon all of this, they are entitled to congratulation.

Such exhibits are worthy of great extension. Your organization will have done a worthy thing should it decide to continue them year after year until all your institutions see the value of participation. In that way the work of the institutions can be shown to the taxpaying public as your meetings go from one locality to another.

It is suggested that the exhibits, if possible, be located in large rooms, on the ground floor, in the central part of the town; that local interest be aroused through a local committee for that purpose; that exhibits be classified as State and local,—each with proper sub-divisions.

There are several of the exhibits this year worthy of special mention. Those from the State Institutions are very good but I am instructed not to consider them in competition.

The exhibits from local institutions too show good work. Some of them represent one type of institution, some two kinds of institutions. I am instructed by your officers to consider each separately. It is manifestly impossible to grade institutions that are different such as almshouses and local institutions for the insane. Therefore, with your authority, I suggest two awards—one to the Hospital Department of the Central Poor District, Luzerne County, and one to the County Home of the Delaware County Directors of the Poor.

(signed) Amos W. Butler.

President Miller, being advised that two awards were recommended, generously agreed to give two silver cups, each to be suitably engraved for the two institutions to which the awards were made by Mr. Butler. In addition to his formal report, Mr. Butler stated that all of the exhibits were most worthy and encouraging and that it was a very close matter to make a decision. There were a number which should have had honorable mention or blue ribbons if provision had been made for that.

The officers and the Executive Committee and all those who are here at this Convention in Williamsport are most appreciative of the work done by the exhibitors in making possible such a varied and attractive display. It is most encouraging as showing what is being done. Now that a beginning has been made, it is planned to adopt more definite rules and regulations for next year, to endeavor to facilitate the work of those making exhibits and to encourage all the institutions to join by sending samples of their work. By authority of the Convention the President has appointed a Committee on Exhibits, whose names will be found on page 8

PRESIDENT MILLER: This report is most encouraging. I regard it as a pleasure and a privilege to make these two awards and hope this will be a precedent for succeeding years.

The members of the Convention will be taken this afternoon on a trip including various points of historic and scenic interest in and around Williamsport. This trip is made possible through the efforts of the Local Committee and the courtesy of the citizens of Williamsport, who will provide automobiles.

The Convention stands adjourned until 8 P. M. this evening.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION

The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M. by President Miller.

The invocation was offered by the Rev. Warren J. Conrad of the Lycoming Presbyterian Church.

PRESIDENT MILLER: This evening we are to consider the problem of old age and the care of the aged. It is a matter of great regret that we could not have with us at this time, Mr. Francis Bardwell, State Inspector of Almshouses of Massachusetts to discuss the subject, The Almshouse and Old Age Pensions. Mr. Bardwell expected to keep his engagement but just notified us he is unavoidably detained by illness. However, we are assured of a full discussion of this important subject to-night by our other speaker who is here. I will ask him to take some of the extra time and when he is through talking we will allow time for discussion if there are any questions. I am glad to introduce Mr. James H. Maurer, former member of the Legislature, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and member of the Old Age Pension Commission of Penna.

THE PROBLEM OF OLD AGE AND THE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ACT OF PENNSYLVANIA

James H. Maurer, Reading, Pa.

I believe the time will come when perhaps five or six Counties or three or four Counties can combine and do with one almshouse instead of one for each County as the case now is. I had hoped the day would come when we would have one almshouse for Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster and Berks Counties. However that is merely a supposition on my part. No one can tell anything about it. Only time will tell, and as we go on with this subject tonight perhaps we will know something more about it as to the possibility of less almshouses, than we did before we discussed the subject.

The question of aged dependents is different today from what it was, well, say two generations back. At that time, when some of us were boys, the industry of the state was agriculture. When I was a boy, a majority of the people of the Commonwealth lived on farms. That is not true now. Today we find 54 per cent. of the population of the State living in cities and in towns and therefore our industrial centers are no longer on the farm. Now you may wonder what is the difference. There is a great difference. A man living on a farm or engaged in agricultural work, could work until he was almost at the end of his time. There was work on the farm always. The old men and old women could always find something to do on the farm, and that is not true in modern industry. Industry now demands more energy and a higher degree of speed. It is more trying, more exhausting, with the result that men when they arrive at a point past middle age, (and the same is true of women,) are usually scrapped. They are no longer wanted. It was different when they followed agricultural pursuits when they could generally find something to do until the end of their time. I will quote two prominent men, men very well known. Henry Ford in his recent book "My Life and Work," says "As the necessity for production increased, it became apparent, not only that enough machinists were not to be had, but also that skilled men were not necessary in production." Pound, in his book, "The Iron Man," also shows that "the most valuable man in operating automatic machines is the man without imagination and generally the man with a mentality below the average." "The rank and file of men," says Henry Ford further "come to us unskilled; they learn their jobs within a few hours, or within a few days." Now that is the testimony of two of our great industrial leaders and it is correct. Many of our industries do not employ a man after he is 35 or 40 years of age and most of the men realize that after they have arrived at middle age they have practically lived their life insofar as industry is concerned.

In our investigations on the Old Age Pension Commission, which extended over a period of four years, we found out that the earning power of the worker may keep increasing until he arrives at about middle age, after which point it decreases until finally it becomes so low he cannot even work any more. Why is this? Industry is becoming more and more scientifically managed. We look for efficiency, and speed is necessary. The manufacturer who fails to recognize the necessity for efficiency and for speed, does not remain in business very long. He cannot hope to compete with the manufacturer who does recognize the necessity for that. To elaborate a bit, I remember as a boy I lived with my grandfather who was a blacksmith, and a skilled mechanic. He made practically all the hardware for the community, the horse shoes, horse shoe nails, and did the shoeing. He grew to be very old, but he had his job. He worked at the anvil when he was 75 years old, because he was his own employer. But today he could not commence to make horse shoes or nails in competition with modern machinery.

Besides we are not shoeing as many horses as we used to. We are using more tires than shoes. However modern machinery grinds out those with such lightning rapidity that a man who operates the machine must work with lightning rapidity.

There are in Pennsylvania, today, over 210,000 persons who are seventy years of age and over. Regardless of the moral factors, the fact is that many of these aged are in dire need, and depend for their living either upon public charity or private relief, or are supported by their children, many of whom can ill afford it. In the investigations carried on by our Old Age Pension Commission, a few years ago, we found this:

1. More than forty per cent. of the people over fifty years of age, whom we interviewed in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Reading, were either wholly or partially disabled from doing any active service. We had field workers in the field, visiting these various Districts. Most of these workers are school teachers whom we employed and paid for their work. They interviewed family after family, through one block after another in three cities, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Reading. They did not go through the entire city in any of these cities, but they did canvass different wards. They went among the rich, among the middle class, among the poor, among the very poorest of the poor, so we got a very fair average, and what is true of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and Reading is typical of other cities. Nearly half of these aged were earning less than \$12.00 per week while one in every four persons was already without any earnings whatsoever.

2. A considerable proportion (43 per cent.) of the general aged population in Pennsylvania have no other means of support in their old age, except through their own earnings.

3. Only 38 per cent. of the aged people claimed to possess property.

4. It was disclosed that many men must give up their jobs before the age of fifty years is attained.

5. Wages are in inverse ratio with age after the prime of life has passed.

6. The problem of pauperism is a native one and not an imported one.

7. We develop our own paupers. Most of the immigrant paupers have lived in Pennsylvania for a long period of time.*

8. The chief causes of a man's going to the poor house are the following:

- (a) Scanty family connections.

- (b) Impaired physical health.

To our utmost surprise we found that alcoholism was next to the last cause,—the one thing we thought would surmount all others.

9. Nearly 40 per cent. of the paupers are single; 50 per cent. are widowed, and only about 10 per cent. are married.

10. 65 per cent. of the paupers had no children living.

11. 90 per cent. of those that had children, had no children who were able to help support their parents.

12. In the case of the people studied in the house-to-house canvasses, nearly 10 per cent. were single; 55 per cent. were married, and only 10 per cent. had no children living. Just the very reverse of what you find in the almshouses. It shows this to me, that where the aged person has a chance to stay out of the almshouse, he does. The married man has a better chance of never going to the poorhouse than the single man.

13. Many of the paupers were found to be men of good character and faithful workers. I might say here we received the utmost courtesy from the different almshouses of the State. We gave them large cards to fill out and to make investigations of each inmate and get their history. All but two or three almshouses in the State complied with our request. When we got these reports back from the Stewards or Poor Directors, we then wrote to the former employers, or many of them. In fact we wrote thousands of letters, and asked the employer to give the history of this particular employee. I wanted to know whether they were "no accounts" or what they were, since they became charity charges. You would be surprised at the reports we got and the letters we received from the Pennsylvania Railroad, Westinghouse Electric, United States Steel Company, automobile plants, and different big employers. I dare say 90 per cent. of the letters received were favorable and spoke in the highest terms of the former employees who were then inmates of almshouses. A very small percentage were unfavorable.

14. Only three of every one hundred, or thirty of every thousand persons, 65 years of age and over were provided with any kind of old age benefits in Pennsylvania at present, not including those receiving pensions from the United States.

* I wish to state here that I have three copies of our entire report and I will leave one copy with your Secretary and one with your President, and I will have one copy to spare for anyone who wishes to have it. These reports give the details of the points I am making in this address.

Pennsylvania's Poor Law System

Our investigation disclosed that there are no codified laws in this State, dealing with the poor. There are, at present, nearly 1200 acts of assembly, relating to the poor. Eight hundred of these are local and special laws. There has been no general revision of the laws of Pennsylvania, dealing with poor relief since 1836. I am told by a very reliable authority that our figure of 1200 is much too low. I agree with our critic, but in determining the number for own report we excluded many that we considered unimportant, which perhaps we should not have done. I am told there are nearer 3000 than 1200 specific acts stretching over a period of years since we are a Republic. There is at the present time, I understand, a Commission whose duty it is to codify the poor laws. I am in hopes that Commission will have its job ready for the next meeting of the General Assembly. If there is any set of laws that need to be codified, it is our poor laws. I shall touch on that point a little more later. There are, in Pennsylvania, 82 regular almshouses. Forty-five of these are county institutions and thirty-seven are maintained by local poorhouse districts. In addition, there are a number of small houses which are used by the individual boroughs or the township poor district for the temporary accomodation of the poor, and the granting of partial support. According to the report of the Pennsylvania State Board of Public Charities, the cost of supporting an inmate, in 1916, varied from 49 cents to \$6.81 per week. In 1917, this cost varied from 56 cents to \$10.16 per week. I would not like to have been the one living on the 49 cents.

However, according to the computations made by the Old Age Pension Commission, the weekly cost per inmate, in 1917, ran as high as \$9.00, to \$12.00 and upwards; while in 1916, it varied from \$1.95, the lowest, to \$16.14 per week, the highest. The average monthly per capita cost, in 1917, was \$25.14, which, in the majority of cases, did not include the value of the farm products on the almshouse farms and consumed by the inmates. In not a single institution did this per capita estimate include the interest on the capital invested, or the depreciation, as would be figured by every business man.

In 1917, the total spent on maintaining the almshouses in Pennsylvania amounted to \$5,114,307.15 while \$628,896.86, in addition, was spent on outdoor relief. The benevolent homes for the aged spent \$485,441.78 more, while the sums spend by private charity organization, churches and private individuals cannot, of course, be estimated.

An illustration of the odd division of our poor districts is apparent from a glance at the average daily number supported. While the Philadelphia Almshouse had a total of 6,611 inmates and the Pittsburgh City Home nearly 2,000 inmates, there were eight institutions in the State which contained between ten and twenty inmates and seven which

had less than ten inmates. Thus, one county, with 11 inmates, spent \$6,655.60 or \$605.05 per year, per inmate; while another county home with three inmates, spent a grand total of \$2,570.55, or \$865.85 per inmate, per year. One almshouse was maintained solely for one inmate and, while the direct cost for him, to the county, was \$110.26, there was spent \$240.35, or \$2.17 per dollar to give this aid to the inmate.

The tremendous total expenditures that go to keep up the institutions and that were spent directly on the inmates were again noticeable. The percentage of "overhead expense" to that spent on "direct maintenance" ran in the majority of cases to 100 per cent. In a number of instances, it amounted to from 100 to 400 per cent; while in at least one case it exceeded 4,000 per cent. The reason I quote these figures is to convince you, if I can, of the necessity of another way of taking care of, and perhaps a more economical and humane way, of taking care of some of these dependents. I don't think you would save much money by it, but I do believe that the dependent will get a greater benefit from what is expended than what he could by any other method. I refer to our Old Age Assistance plan.

Old Age Assistance, is the only real, modern remedy.

An old age pension system is distinctly not a poor law system. It does not involve the stigmatization and degradation of the aged and is given only to respectable and worthy citizens as a debt due them. It is a just measure, because men who have given thirty or forty years of their lives in promoting the welfare of the State, have made sufficient contributions to entitle them to the essential necessities in their old age. In bringing up their children as decent and valuable citizens, they have made their social contribution. In my life's work, which extends back 44 years, I have been most of my time among the very poor. This summer I was in Europe for several months and I lived on the East Side of London while in England, in what is called White Chapel District. I there tried to make a study of the poor,—their wants and their shortcomings. Living among them for about a month I had better opportunity for understanding them than if I had just gone in and paid a visit. I have lived not only among the poor in my own State and in our country, but I have had just a taste of what it means in Europe. My conclusions are this (and I take my own feeling into consideration, for I am a descendant of poor people myself and have lived the life of the worker all my life,) and talking with people all the time I found out what their greatest fears were. The greatest fear was this always,—the fear of old age. That is the nightmare of many of us,—the fear of getting old and depending upon somebody. It may sound terrible,—but years ago I thought, well, when I get to that point when I cannot support myself I will die, that is all, I will fix that. That is easy enough to say when you are in good physical condition and young, but it may be a different story when you are old and infirm. I dare say many

of you right here may feel today that you have enough laid aside to take care of you and the good wife in your old age. However, we may have a dollar today and not a penny tomorrow. We never know from one day to another where our dollars will be, and there is not one of you but would fear charity when you are old. You don't want that. None of us do. As I went among the inmates of almshouses in my earlier days, looking after their little wants, trying to help men and women here and there as I could, the longer I studied the ills, the ailments and the complaints, the more determined I became that something definite had to be done. The thing that struck home to me more forcibly than anything else, was when I visited the almshouses and found they separated husband and wife. When I saw that, I was angry enough to tear the institution down with my bare hands. All my life I have been taught to revere and respect the holy bonds of matrimony, and here I found the Commonwealth deliberately separating married couples, men and women who had lived together a half century, because they said it was not policy to mix the sexes. Mixing sexes, at 75 years of age! Ridiculous. I wondered sometimes why people die so soon after reaching some of our institutions, and always the doctors said it was old age, and a complication of diseases. I came to the conclusion it was broken hearts. I found some stewards held positions not because they were fitted for it, but because of politics. They looked upon the inmates as criminals rather than as poor dependants. These things are all wrong, in a society that claims to be humane. I know the peculiarities of those who live on charity, I know they get peculiar, but that is all the more reason we should humor them. There are two groups in society I love and I could not abuse, and that is the child and the old person. I have had several old people live with me. I have one now—deaf, blind, memory gone, and suffering with cancer. She is peculiar, of course she is. If I were afflicted with that I would be worse, I suppose. In some institutions I found there was not even a nurse to look after these afflicted,—and no money saved. We spend plenty of money in these institutions. Of course you say, "Well that has nothing to do with old age pensions." Of course it has. It was my thought I would do my share in this life's work to make the last few days of the aged citizen of this Commonwealth pleasant if I could. I have been to Old Soldier's Homes, and I was always struck with the niceness of the whole thing, but even the best home, the best almshouse, the best managed institution, is not home. I found old soldiers living in splendid style in Illinois and in Erie. These are splendid institutions, and yet when I spoke to these old soldiers and asked them how they liked it there they said they did not like it. I asked them if they had good food,—“Oh yes.” I asked them if anybody abused them, “Oh no,—like to see them try it.” They were old soldiers, you see, they could fight. Well, what? Well, the men were all strange, nobody they knew, no old cronies, no home people. Imagine yourself constantly deprived of all the people you were used to. If they would give you the best

money could buy, it would not be like a humble home, would it? No. The man who composed that song "Home, Sweet Home," knew his business. Even if it be a mere shack, without \$10.00 worth of furniture in it, if you can stay in that home with the good old wife by your side, that is better than a gilded palace called an "Institution," to those who live in it. Therefore I feel that Old Age Assistance will fill a niche in our social machinery that should be filled. I was the first man in Pennsylvania to introduce the Old Age Pension Bill, I am proud to say. Since that time we have had many others. Many organizations in the State have resolved from time to time in favor of Old Age Pensions. We have had a great deal of help from the Eagles. A gentleman by the name of Herring, who was I think a native of Williamsport, now living in Indiana, the head of the Eagles, threw himself into the fight and gave us the assistance of the Eagles in Pennsylvania. Other States are doing the same thing, with the result that after about 10 years of effort, actual active effort, the Old Age Pension Act was passed at the last session, of the General Assembly.

Furthermore, an old age pension system will help the younger generations who, in thousands of cases are being sacrificed, because children will not permit their parents to go to the poorhouse, and will do everything possible to avoid the stigma of pauperism.

Old Age Pension Systems have been found effective in nearly thirty countries abroad. All English countries have, long ago, adopted this form of relief for the aged. Our poor relief system is based upon the English law of the 17th century. But, while England has, long ago, changed this system, we still follow it almost to the letter in most of our States.

Pennsylvania is now among the enlightened States.

We may all be justly proud of our Keystone State. It has had the courage to be among the pioneers not only in investigating the problems of the aged but in actually inaugurating a more just system of treatment of its worthy and deserving aged citizens who have become dependent through no fault of their own. Together with progressive Montana and Nevada, Pennsylvania, this year, enacted a system of Old Age Assistance which, in the main, provides for the payment of Old Age Assistance to persons qualified under the following provisions:

(a) Persons who have attained the age of seventy years or upwards. Personally I think that is too high, but that is what the act says. We feared to make it 65, lest it would interfere with its passage.

(b) Who have been citizens of the United States for at least fifteen years.

(c) Who have resided in Pennsylvania for fifteen years.

(d) Who have no children or other persons responsible under the laws of the State and able to support them.

That means that aged persons who have no one who under the law must support them, would be eligible. In our investigations we found cases of children refusing to support their parents. The Old Age Pension will bring that kind of children to the surface, I am sure. I believe if a child is in position to take care of its parent or parents, it should do so. If it is not in a position to do so then society should not ask such a child to sacrifice its own home. I heard of an old woman in the poorhouse, who said she came to the poorhouse of her own free will. She did not want to live with her daughter anymore, because she felt she was taking the bread out of her grandchildren's mouths when she ate it, and she was happier in the poorhouse than doing that.

(e) Whose property value does not exceed \$3000.00, whether single or married.

That means this.—If a man or woman or a couple, own a home rated to be worth \$3000.00 or less, that would not stand in their way of getting a pension. We did not want to do anything that would discourage workers from buying homes, so that will be an added advantage to every worker to try to get his home. His pension will go a great deal further if he owns his home and he does not have to rent it.

(f) Whose income amounts to less than \$1.00 a day.

(g) Who are not inmates of prisons, jails, etc.

(h) Persons qualified under the above provisions are entitled to receive assistance from the State to raise their income to \$1.00 per day.

Now if they do not have any income, they would be entitled to a dollar a day, and if they have an income of fifty cents a day they would be entitled to fifty cents more assistance,—\$3.50 a week—and so on,—to bring it up to that \$1.00 a day. The Act provides that there be County Boards organized, and since I am talking to the Poor Directors, I wish to make this point clear to you, as to what my views on it are. The Act provides that in each County there will be a County Board appointed by the County Commissioners. This Board shall consist of three people, men or women, or men and women. They serve without salary and are entitled to employ a secretary who shall not receive more than \$900.00 a year, because it will not take the Secretary's full time, of course not, to do this work. When anyone makes application for old age assistance he must apply to the County Board, who will investigate and make recommendation accordingly, whether he or she is entitled to it and if so how much. If they are not entitled to it, the County Board will say so. Then the recommendations are forwarded to the Commission at Harrisburg, of which I have the honor to be the chairman. The Commission will give official consent to the County Board's action. The Commissioners will be the last court of appeal, if there is an appeal.

Here is the danger we are going through right now, and I want to warn you to give this some thought. We have already a Mother's Assistance Fund which already requires another County Board. Now coming along with the Old Age Pension Commission, that will be another County Board. I can see how if we just let this continue a little more we will have an overlapping of authority and a mix-up. I feel at the next General Assembly something will have to be done to prevent that. So far as I am concerned personally, I think the County Commissioners in appointing the Commission on Old Age Pensions, should appoint the Directors of the Poor wherever they exist. The Poor Directors are already in touch with this whole situation of relief, and I don't know of anyone better fitted. Perhaps if there are not any women on the Poor Board, they might appoint two Poor Directors on the Commission, and the third some woman in the community who will be interested in in that kind of work. That would make a very good Board. I believe the time will come when we will find the Mother's Assistance will have to come to that too. I have always been opposed to a dozen men doing what three could do much better, and without confusion. I merely give that as a thought. If the Commissioners and County Poor Directors will adapt themselves to the new order and help along, no act of Legislature will be required; but if not, I fear an Act of Assembly will be necessary to reduce these Boards to one or two responsible heads. We always feel the Poor Directors are the proper ones to take up that kind of work. Of course you have no authority for doing it now. We will have to get, under the new Act, appointment from the County Commissioners. I give that as a thought. I wish you would give it such thought as you think it worth.

The appropriation the Legislature gave us was very meagre. They gave us only \$25,000. We are not going to set the world afire with \$25,000. We asked for two million, and they very generously gave us \$25,000. I don't think we will need \$25,000 for overhead to do our work. We have already created a budget and we feel we will not need more than half of that for the next 1½ or 2 years, so far as the Commission's overhead is concerned. We are going to try so far as we can not to spend it for overhead,—though under the new rules at Harrisburg we must do our own printing. The State does not give us anything any more, we have to pay for everything. We are going to be \$2,000 short on what we thought we were going to have to spend on Old Age Pensions. If we get our County Boards organized fast enough, we will have the necessary machinery to start paying 60 or 65 of the most worthy, their pensions. Thus by the time the the next Legislature goes into session we will have perhaps 75 of the old people in different parts of Pennsylvania drawing their pensions. We believe that with the right kind of understanding before the General Assembly, we can get an appropriation sufficiently large to give the Act a fair trial.

That about concludes my address. If there are any questions you wish to ask I will try to answer them if I possibly can. There are many things covered in our report that maybe are weighing on your mind.

A DELEGATE, Lycoming County: I notice the conditions, that they could not be inmates of almshouses, or anything like that. Now suppose a man was entirely worthy. I have a man in my mind like that. The reason he is in the almshouse is that his children will not take care of him. Would he not be eligible for that Old Age Pension?

MR. MAURER: The eligibility of any applicant for a pension will be determined entirely by the County Board. If the County Board receives an application from an old man living at the County Home, asking for a pension, the first thing the County Board most likely would do would be to ask him "If you get your pension, where are you going to live?" And he would say, "I have a friend down there, John Brown, and he will take me to live with him." They go to Brown and they say "Here, Brown, is this true? Are you going to take Smith in?" And Brown says, "Sure I will take care of him if he pays board." I don't think the County Board would recommend a pension to take a man out of a County Home unless they were sure he had a home to go to just as good.

A DELEGATE: Perhaps I may make it a little plainer. Lycoming County has no County Poorhouse. This man is from the City of Williamsport. We have a Township system in this County.

MR. MAURER: Well it would be the same principle. If, however, he was getting a pension, of course the Poor Directors would be entitled to the pension if they were taking care of him.

MR. SEYFERT, Lancaster County: You said you spent two months in England and Europe, among the poor. What is your personal observation,—were the poor of England better cared for than the poor of Pennsylvania?

MR. MAURER: England has, since the Armistice was signed, or right after the Armistice, had an industrial depression on its hand. Of course, when we speak of the poor of Europe or of England, and the poor of the United States, it is not a fair comparison, because the people in the United States have enjoyed the higher standard of living. They have enjoyed many things in this Country that the people of Europe do not know anything about. They have a work-insurance in England, and when a man is out of work he gets out-of-work-insurance. In some cases when on strike, 60 per cent. of these men were getting doles. A dole will just about keep a man from starving. England is paying millions and millions in these out-of-work doles, because they have a million or two million out of work. The war left them hopelessly in debt and the countries to whom they loaned money are refusing to pay them. They themselves are trying to pay America, and are paying it.

You see a debt ridden nation, a nation with an industrial depression on its hands, a nation trying to be honest and pay its own debts, and a nation which cannot collect from the other nations money due them would hardly be a fair comparison with us.

Of course a pauper is a pauper, but when it comes to the ordinary poor people who are not in institutions, I naturally feel the American who can live with a friend or live at home, getting perhaps outdoor relief, I should say in my opinion he is better off than many of the English poor people who are even getting an old age pension.

MR. SEYFERT: Is it not true that the great danger that confronts us in this universal system of pensioning, is that after awhile nobody will work? Was not that the great question which confronted France after the French Revolution? How are we going to meet that?

MR. MAURER: In the first place I have no recollection that France ever had any such experience as you describe. In the next place I don't find that pensioning people has any tendency to destroy any human being. You don't hear many judges refusing to work as judges because they are going to get a pension. If that were true, school teachers would become lazy, and we have very efficient teachers. If that were true, it would be true also of policemen and others who are getting pensions. Engineers get pensions, and yet you don't hear of an engineer refusing to run an engine. I don't want the employer to pension his employee, alone. I want everybody entitled, whether millionaire or pauper. If he lives the life of a millionaire up until he is 60 or 70 and then goes broke, I want him to have the benefit of the pension the same as the man who has lived poor all his life. Don't you fear it is going to destroy initiative. I feel myself farther removed from the poorhouse than I ever did in my life, and the farther I go the harder I work. If your thought were true, then I would feel that the future is assured and I would stop working and become a loafer, but as a matter of fact I work harder than in any period in my lifetime.

MR. THEURER: I believe you made the statement that if an aged person, either a man or woman, received a pension under this act, and decided that their present home life was not of the right kind and they wanted to go elsewhere and went to the County Home, that the Directors of the poor or those responsible for that work would receive that pension. Is that true?

MR. MAURER: If the pension was paid, they would.

MR. THEURER: Now would that not be establishing a bad precedent?

MR. MAURER: Today you admit an old soldier or an old woman who gets a soldier's pension, and you collect from her just the same.

MR. THEURER: That is to private institutions from the national government.

MR. MAURER: This would be a State Government. Here is the point: If a man getting an old age pension would go to the County Home, and the County Home would take care of him, instead of one dollar a day he would be getting equivalent to two dollars a day, and that would not be fair. It would do one of two things,—stop that pension or the County Home would collect it for taking care of that aged person.

MR. THEURER: My point was this,—would not that have a tendency to create an impression amongst the taxpayers at large that your Old Age Pension plan was something to create positions,—State positions as well as sub-divisions in County Boards to look after that work?

MR. MAURER: There will be a nine hundred dollar clerk who will do the detail work and the State Commission serves for only \$10.00 a day and expenses, and paid only when they work. Of course they have a secretary and also a stenographer. This matter would soon adjust itself, because the County would get the benefit, or the State would get the benefit. It would either go to benefit the County or the State. When the County would take over the responsibility, the County would bear the expenses.

MR. MACKIN: What do you estimate the amount required annually, at this time, would be to make the act effective?

MR. MAURER: That is a big question. I told you a while ago that there are 210,000 people in Pennsylvania over 70 years of age. Now of course they would not all get it. One of the things the Commission has to find out, is who is eligible. I don't suppose there are any here tonight who would be eligible. I hope not, because you must be without an income of a dollar a day. Now I mentioned those having property not exceeding \$3,000.00. Suppose here is Mr. and Mrs. Smith, getting a pension, and living in their home until they pass away. We will say at the time they pass away the State has given them \$2,000 in old age assistance. The State has the first claim on that home and the State will sell the home and take its \$2,000 plus 2 per cent. for interest, and what is left will go to the legal heirs. So you see in that case the State is going to get back practically all it paid to those people. For instance in Reading, where I live, 33 per cent. of these old people own their homes. It is remarkable in Reading, so many people are home owners. Most of us for two or three generations back were born there. Now therefore you see that while it may take 8, 9 or 10 years before the machinery gets in the right motion, when it does the expense will be reduced. In some cases the County will save. What the State pays the County will not have to pay.

I am going a little further in answering your question, but if you will allow me I want to get this thought over. One of my dreams is this,—as we need less of these poorhouses, where we can do with one instead of three, then we will turn the other two over for, not hospitals exactly,

but some sort of homes for women who are about to become mothers, where the women can go to stay a few weeks before the baby is born and remain a proper length of time afterwards. That is my dream. You hear a great deal of talk about birth control, and I will tell you what is stimulating that thought as much as anything. People are living now in little apartments. They cannot afford to have children born in their homes, they have no room, and cannot get a nurse and cannot afford to pay the price in the hospital and that is what is making for birth control as much as anything else. I feel it would do a great service to mankind in time to furnish these beautiful homes that we have today, called almshouses, to the mothers of our Counties. We should pay the expense and be proud to have such an institution where a man could send his wife. If he could afford to pay, he should do so, and if he can't pay, see that he is exempted. You see what they are going to get—healthier babies, better boys and girls which will make a healthier society and in time have less use for institutions than we have had in the past. As time goes on, what we save in the County of course we may spend in the State, but we figured out if we had as much money as today is used for just public institutions called almshouses or poor farms, it would take about an equal amount to finance these aged dependents in the State. In other words, I don't think we can ever do the job right until we have about six million dollars in Pennsylvania.

MR. MACKIN: That is six million dollars annually?

MR. MAURER: No, every Legislature—that is every two years.

MR. MACKIN: Since Tuesday night we have had County, State and National authorities tell us that the character of the almshouse patient is changing materially, that we are gradually tending towards a home for incurables or a hospital for chronic diseases, rather than simply old age dependents as we formerly were. I know that to be a fact in our large size institutions but those can hardly be maintained at the rate specified in the Old Age Pension Act. If we continue as we are we are going to gradually eliminate the original almshouse and it will become a home for incurable cases. Now I speak of that now because as steward of an institution for years, that is the impression that has been dawning on me for about six or eight years. I find that backed up in this Convention, because, as I say, County, State and last night a man recognized as a National authority, (and without having heard any discussion here at all,) came out with that assertion in addressing us so that seems to me to be an interesting point in this case.

MR. MAURER: You are quite right. As I said before opening my address, I have no thought we can ever abolish them, because there will always be some people who need institutional care, and I recognize the fact that the time will come when these institutions will be more like a hospital than places for the aged to go, to live in their last days in idleness.

MR. WHITE: Where are these old pensioners going to be kept if their children are not willing to support them? Where are they going to be kept, if not in some kind of an institution?

MR. MAURER: They will do exactly as we are doing now. Let me just give you an illustration. Here is an old lady in the neighborhood, everybody knows her. She is old and cannot work any more, cannot take in washings, and she applies for a pension and gets it. If she could pay \$7.00 a week, there are plenty in the neighborhood who would gladly keep her for that, but who cannot afford to keep her if she cannot pay anything. If the old lady has no place to go, then she will have to go to an almshouse. There will always be such I don't doubt, for many years to come at least. You and I will never live long enough to see the day there will not be such unfortunates and the County or the State will always have to provide places for those old people. For instance I was in Court where they brought in a son to see why he did not support his father. The boy told his income, and the size of his family, and the Court of course could not compel him to support the father,—he was not able to do it. If the father could have paid his son \$7.00 a week, the son could have supported his father and the father would have gladly gone there. I know what it costs me and my wife to live. As you get older, your wants are fewer. I am satisfied my wife and I could get along on \$7.00 a week in our old age without any other income. It seems impossible when you think of it today, but poor people adapt themselves to a different standard of living from what some of us do who are not compelled by circumstances.

MRS. MEGEE: As I look back over my years of dealing with all classes of people, I recall quite a few old people who have outlived their children, with no church affiliation making them eligible for church homes; (some eligible for other homes, but where they could not be together) They were self-respecting people, who had properly raised their children and if their children were living would have been glad to support them. I have known large sums of money to be raised by charitable effort to provide pensions for just such people, and I can conceive of its being a very great blessing. I can also see the dangers, unless it is properly safeguarded. I believe such legislation as this needs proper safeguarding but I do believe it is one of the most important forward steps that any Commonwealth or any community can take,—proper old age pensions providing for adequately meeting their needs without having the effect of separating old couples. But safeguarding the application and being sure it should not keep out of institutions people who should be in institutions is important. The person who cannot receive proper care outside of an institution, the chronic invalid, needs the care he can get in the County Home. Properly worked out I believe it a very important piece of legislation.

MAJOR MILLER: The Directors of the Poor will not go home and try to sell their institutions and do away with them. That is not Mr. Maurer's idea. There is a certain percent maintained in all almshouses and County homes today that require institutional care. We will always have that class of people with us who require institutional care, so don't forget that. We are going forward,—we cannot stand still. I think the old age pension is a mighty good act, properly functioning. If we can keep two old people together it is much better. It makes them feel they are self-sustaining and worth while and not on the scrap heap. I feel we are making some headway. We are making headway along all lines. At this time I want to say to you members of this Association that I appreciate your attendance here at this meeting in Williamsport. I appreciate the co-operation that has been given me in the past year by all the members and the various committees. I feel this Association owes a great deal to the committees of last year. I hope you members will give your same support and same hearty co-operation to the new president whom I am going to introduce to you tonight. I also want to thank the various Williamsport ministers. It was covered by the Committee on Resolutions, but I want to thank the ministers and the people of the City of Williamsport, for the assistance they have given the Association and this meeting. We have had a very successful meeting. I hope we will continue to go forward as we have in the past year. Has the Secretary any announcements?

MR. SOLENBERGER: So far as I know all of the business of the Convention has been completed. It has been a great pleasure to work with Major Miller and I look forward with pleasure to working with Mr. Buchanan. We want every member of this Association to feel free to send in suggestions, to Mr. Buchanan, to the Secretary, or to any of the officers. We like to have anything that is for the promotion of this work in our great State. The Secretary greatly appreciates your co-operation and confidence and will do all he can for the Association and the next Convention.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Mr. Maurer, we thank you for coming here tonight. The members of this Association have certainly appreciated it and I want to thank you on behalf of the Association, Mr. Maurer.

MR. MAURER: I wish to thank you and the rest of your officers of this Association for the honor you have done me in sending me an invitation to come here and speak tonight. I assure you when I told the Old Age Commission of your invitation, they were delighted that you would do them this honor. In the future if you want any information on this subject, write the Old Age Pension Commission, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, and we will be glad to furnish anything which we can.

MAJOR MILLER: I want to present to you Mr. R. C. Buchanan, of Washington County, your next President. I hope you will give him the same hearty support you have given me.

MR. BUCHANAN: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I want to thank you for the honor you have done to me to elect me for your President for the 49th Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania. With the co-operation of all our organizations, we invited you to Washington. We will try to give you as good a Convention if not better than any we have ever had.

MR. THEURER: This coming year at Washington, Pennsylvania, we are going to put out literature asking you to send exhibits early and giving everyone a chance to compete. We want you all there, to show what you are doing,—the different kinds of work. We want you all to realize this is your exhibit. We want to start early, and to make this an asset to the organization. The new President is going to continue the precedent of the past President and give two cups as prizes and the Association will present ribbons representing other awards for good exhibits.

PRESIDENT MILLER: There being no further business, before the Convention, it stands adjourned sine die.

CHARTER

Copy of Charter Granted October 19, 1914, to the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania.

CORPORATION OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Petition for Corporation.

To The Honorable William H. Ruppel, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania:

In compliance with the requirements of The Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "An Act to provide for the Corporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved the 29th day of April, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Four and its supplements, the undersigned, Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrance, S. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, R. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reilly, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mrs. Sue Willard, Mrs. Mildred S. Lindsey, Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, Philip Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Miss Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfant, Mrs. Mary Hughes Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Mrs. J. L. Anderson and others who are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the purpose hereinafter specified and desiring that they may be duly incorporated, according to law, do hereby certify:

FIRST:—The name of the corporation shall be, "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Correction of the State of Pennsylvania."

SECOND:—The said incorporation is formed for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals, and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble-mindedness and insanity, the spread of disease and crime, the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care, training, maintenance and nursing of the idiotic feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association, to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquents and care for the afflicted and advocate and adopt such measures as may tend to the building up of a better citizenship, morally, physically and intellectually, to meet

annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed, and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommending to the board of public charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed, and for better preparing those for the discharge of their duties, the making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members, and for these purposes to have possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

THIRD:—The place or places where the convention of The Association is to be held and the business of the said corporation is to be transacted is at such place, city or borough, in the State as may be designated by the members of the association in convention for the previous year.

FOURTH:—The corporation shall have perpetual existence.

FIFTH:—The names and residences of the subscribers hereto are as follows:

Name	Post Office	County
Andrew S. Miller.....	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Francis J. Torrance.....	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
W. G. Theurer.....	Washington	Washington
R. W. Wolfe.....	Taylorstown	Washington
H. D. Browneller.....	W. Brownsville.....	Washington
John McNary.....	Washington	Washington
Jas. W. Smith.....	Peckville	Lackawanna
F. B. Bausman.....	Lancaster	Lancaster
Willard Mathews.....	Scranton	Lackawanna
Philip Hartzog.....	Carrolltown	Cambria
W. A. Paine.....	Scranton	Lackawanna
R. C. Buchanan.....	Washington	Washington
Robert Barclay.....	Johnstown	Cambria
P. H. Hollar.....	Chambersburg	Franklin
A. S. Brubaker.....	Lancaster	Lancaster
I. H. Mayer.....	Waynesboro	Franklin
J. W. Peck.....	Meyersdale	Somerset
Chas. T. Loesel.....	Erie	Erie
P. G. Cober.....	Somerset	Somerset
M. P. Whitaker.....	Narvon	Lancaster
D. A. Mackin.....	Retreat	Luzerne
E. E. Ohl.....	Williamsport	Lycoming
James McB. Robb.....	Oakdale	Allegheny
E. D. Solenberger.....	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Hettie Porch.....	Arden	Washington
J. H. Flaherty.....	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Wm. J. McGarry.....	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
James M. Norris.....	Warrendale	Allegheny
S. A. Cramer.....	Warren	Warren
E. E. Thompson.....	Warren	Warren
M. Brady.....	Youngsville	Warren
Addison White.....	Warren	Warren

Name	Post Office	County
Mildred S. Lindsey.....	Warren	Warren
Fred Fuller.....	Scranton	Lackawanna
B. A. Black.....	Polk	Venango
Anna L. Bohan Barrett.....	Pittston	Luzerne
Thomas F. Mumford.....	Centralia	Columbia
John Barrett.....	Glen Lyon.....	Luzerne
John B. Clark.....	Luzerne	Luzerne
James L. Reilly.....	Ashley	Luzerne
Juliette Campbell.....	Butler	Butler
Belle C. Chalfant.....	Pittsburgh ..r.....	Allegheny
F. J. Dickert.....	Scranton	Lackawanna
John J. Kenney.....	Parsons	Luzerne
Mrs. Sue Willard.....	Indiana	Indiana
E. M. Ainsley.....	Indiana	Indiana
Oliver P. Bohler.....	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Albert P. Roderus.....	Rankin	Allegheny
Florence D. Cameron.....	Lincoln University.....	Chester
John L. Smith.....	Chester Springs.....	Chester
L. C. Colborn.....	Somerset	Somerset
Geo. F. Kimmel.....	Somerset	Somerset

The membership of the corporation shall be composed of the Directors, Guardians and Overseers of the Poor or County Commissioners acting as such, of the Poor Directors of Pennsylvania, physicians, solicitors, clerks and matrons and all officers of almshouses, the Governor and heads of Departments of the State, the judges of the several courts of Pennsylvania, members of the State Board of Public Charities, Committee on Lunacy, Trustees, physicians, superintendent and managers of all insane hospitals, training schools for the feeble-minded, trustees and officers of children's homes, schools for the blind, institutions for the deaf and dumb, reformatory and industrial schools, Children's Aid Societies, societies for the prevention of cruelty, probation officers, and all persons connected with charitable, benevolent and corrective institutions and associations, all trustees, officers physicians and nurses, of all hospitals for the care of the sick, maimed and injured and transmittable diseases.

SIXTH:—The business of the corporation is to be managed by the officers of the association, consisting of a President, Seven Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

The President, First Vice-President, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, shall compose the Executive Committee.

The names and residences of those chosen as officers to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Luzerne Co.; Vice-Presidents—Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Frank P. Bausman,

Lancaster, Lancaster Co.; John H. Flaherty, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; M. Brady, Youngsville, Warren Co.; Mrs. Reed Teitrich, Carlisle, Cumberland Co.; Miss Belle Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Lincoln University, Chester Co.; Chas. Snyder, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazelton, Luzerne Co.; R. D. Wolfe, Taylortown, Washington Co.; T. C. White, Mercer, Mercer, Co.; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; L. C. Colborn, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Somerset, Somerset Co.; E. D. Solenberger, Asst. Sec., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Fred Fuller, Hon. Sec., Scranton, Lackawanna Co.

SEVENTH:—The names and residences of the Officers chosen who will compose the executive committee to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Pa.; Bromley Wharton, Vice-President, Philadelphia; Miss Belle Chalfant, Vice-President, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. C. Colborn, Sec'y and Treas., Somerset; E. D. Solenberger, Assistant Secretary, Philadelphia, Fred Fuller, Honorary Secretary, Scranton.

EIGHT:—The corporation has no capital stock to be held in shares.

NINTH:—The yearly income of the corporation will not exceed Three Thousand Dollars. The work of the association is purely charitable, benevolent and philanthropic in character, its funds to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of holding the annual conventions, stenographic services for reporting the proceedings, printing the reports of the proceedings of the convention, printing of programs, postage, stationery, expenses of Secretary and Treasurer and the payment of such other expenses that may be connected with the business of the association, and for securing experienced speakers to deliver addresses at the convention on such questions as may be designated by The Executive Committee, the funds necessary to defray these expenses to be raised by voluntary assessments, levied upon the various almshouses, hospitals and poor districts, institutions through the State, or by appropriation made by the State, or by donation or gift to the Association.

WITNESS our hands and seals this 8th day of October, A. D. 1914.

Andrew S. Miller,	(SEAL)	Geo. F. Kimmel,	(SEAL)
J. H. Flaherty,	(SEAL)	James M. Norris,	(SEAL)
W. G. Theurer,	(SEAL)	S. A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
Wm. J. McGarry,	(SEAL)	E. E. Thompson,	(SEAL)
Hettie Porch,	(SEAL)	Addison White,	(SEAL)
R. W. Wolfe,	(SEAL)	E. M. Ainsley,	(SEAL)
M. Brady,	(SEAL)	John McNary,	(SEAL)
Mildred S. Linsley,	(SEAL)	D. A. Mackin,	(SEAL)
Fred Fuller,	(SEAL)	J. McB. Robb,	(SEAL)
Francis J. Torrance,	(SEAL)	Albert P. Roderus,	(SEAL)
B. A. Black,	(SEAL)	P. H. Hollar,	(SEAL)
E. D. Solenberger,	(SEAL)	John L. Smith,	(SEAL)
Anna L. Bohan Barrett,	(SEAL)	Mary Hughes Ewing,	(SEAL)
John B. Clark,	(SEAL)	J. W. Peck,	(SEAL)
T. C. White,	(SEAL)	J. M. Stauffer,	(SEAL)
Juliette Campbell,	(SEAL)	W. C. Grube,	(SEAL)
Belle Chalfant,	(SEAL)	Robert Barclay,	(SEAL)
F. J. Dickert,	(SEAL)	F. B. Bausman,	(SEAL)
Willard Mathews,	(SEAL)	A. S. Brubaker,	(SEAL)
John J. Kenney,	(SEAL)	L. C. Colborn,	(SEAL)
Mrs. Sue Williard,	(SEAL)	P. G. Cober,	(SEAL)
Jas. W. Smith,	(SEAL)	Philip Hartzog,	(SEAL)
R. C. Buchanan,	(SEAL)	Charles T. Loesel,	(SEAL)
H. D. Browneller,	(SEAL)	J. H. Moyer,	(SEAL)
Oliver P. Bohler,	(SEAL)	N. A. Paine,	(SEAL)
Florence D. Cameron,	(SEAL)	M. P. Whitaker,	(SEAL)
Abbie W. Wilder,	(SEAL)		
E. E. Ohl,	(SEAL)		

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET, } ss:

Before me the subscriber, Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Somerset, personally appeared P. G. Cober, Geo. F. Kimmel and L. C. Colborn, three of the subscribers to the above foregoing certificate of Incorporation, The Association of Directors of The Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and desired that same might be recorded as such.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 19th day of October, A. D. 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL)

Recorder of Deeds.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

L. C. Colborn, Geo. F. Kimmel and P. G. Cober, being duly sworn as the law directs, say that the above advertisement has been published for three successive weeks in the Somerset Herald and the Somerset Standard, two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the County of Somerset as follows: In the Somerset Herald on the days of 21st and 28th of October and 4th of November, 1914, and in the Somerset Standard on the 22nd and 29th of October and the 5th of November, 1914, and further that the subscribers to the said charter here presented are all citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sworn and subscribed before me this 19th day of October, 1914.

L. C. COLBORN
GEO. F. KIMMEL,
P. G. COBER.

PROOF OF NOTICE

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County of No.
December Term 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the 10th day of November, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M. by: Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrance, S. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, R. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reiley, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mesdames Sue Willard, Mildred S. Lindsey, Abbie W. Wilder and E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, P. Hartzog, J. H. Flathery, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfant, Mrs. Mary Hughes Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Mrs. J. L. Anderson—under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a charter of an intended corporation to be called "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," the Character and object of which is for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble-mindedness and insanity, the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care, training, maintenance and nursing of idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquent, care for the afflicted, and advocate and adopt such measures as

may tend to the building up of a better citizenship morally, physically and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommend to the Board of Public Charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed and for the better preparing these for the discharge of their duties, making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members and for these purposes, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

L. C. COLBORN. Solicitor.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania,
of No. , December Term 1914.

And now this 10th day of November, 1914, the within charter and certificate of incorporation, having been presented to me, a Law Judge of Somerset County, accompanied by due proof of publication of the notice of this application as required by The Act of Assembly and rule of this Court in such case made and provided, I certify that I have examined and perused the said writing, and have found the same to be in proper form, and within the purpose named in the first-class specified in section second of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, and the same appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, I do hereby on motion of L. C. Colborn, Esquire, on behalf of the petitioners, order and direct that the said charter of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania" aforesaid be and the same is hereby approved and that upon the recording of the same and of this order the subscribers thereto, and their associates shall be a corporation by the name of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," for the purposes and upon the term herein stated.

W. H. RUPPEL, President Judge.

Recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for the County of Somerset, in Deed Book Volume 192, Page 180.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office this 14th day of Nov., 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL.)

Recorder of Deeds.

BY-LAWS*

Of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania.

Name.

Section 1. The Association shall be known as "The Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania."

Membership.

Sec. 2. The membership of the Association shall consist of Directors, Guardians and Overseers of the Poor of the several poor districts of the State, attorneys and clerks of such Boards of Directors, Guardians and Overseers, physicians, superintendents, stewards and officers of the Almshouses, the Judges of the Courts, the members, officers and agents of the Board of Public Charities, the trustees, superintendents and managers and other officers of Hospitals for the Insane, training schools for the feeble-minded, trustees and officers of children's homes and correctional or training schools and institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, all officers and members of Children's Aid Societies, probation officers and all persons connected with any charitable, benevolent or correctional institutions or societies.

Sec. 3. The Officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Seven Vice Presidents, Secretary, Two Assistant Secretaries, and two Honorary Secretaries and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually and hold their respective offices for a period of one year or until their successors have been elected and signified their acceptance of such office.

The President.

Sec. 4. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Convention and all called or special meetings of the Association, except when same is delegated to the chairman of a sectional meeting. He shall be governed in the discharge of his duties by such parliamentary rules as are recognized as authority. At the first business meeting of each annual Convention, he shall appoint Committees as follows:

1. Committee of seven members which shall be designated as "Committee on Officers."
2. Committee of three members which shall be designated as "Auditing Committee."
3. Committee of seven members designated as "Committee on Place of Holding Next Convention."
4. Committee of ten members designated as the "Committee on Resolutions."

*Adopted at Johnstown, Pa., October 17, 1917, and amended as to Section 7 at Williamsport, Pa., October 17, 1923.

The incoming President each year shall appoint within thirty days after the Annual Meeting of the Association a Committee of five members designated as a "Committee on Legislation."

The Executive Committee.

Sec. 5. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President and First Vice President, the other Officers of the Association and the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and the last three ex-presidents as ex-officio members.

The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the Program of the Annual Conventions and shall have power to appoint such Sub-Committees as they may deem necessary to assist in providing the program. Three members shall constitute a quorum of this Committee.

Time of Holding Convention

Sec. 6. The Association shall hold its Annual Convention in October of each Year at such time as may be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Receipts and Expenditures.

Sec. 7. The funds necessary to defray the expenses of holding the Convention and attending to the business of the Association shall be raised as follows, to be divided into four classes.

1. By an assessment of \$30.00 to be levied upon each County Poor District, State or Semi-State Institution or Society.
2. By an assessment of \$20.00 to be levied upon the larger Township or Municipal Poor Districts and Private Institutions or Societies.
3. By an assessment of \$10.00 to be levied upon the smaller Township and Borough Poor Districts or smaller institutions or Societies.
4. By annual dues of \$5.00 to be paid by those who wish to register as individual members.

The Executive Committee shall have power to reduce the amount of any particular class named in this Section and to decide to which of the several classes each Poor District, Institution or Organization belongs.

Duties of Officers and Committees.

Sec. 8. 1—The President shall preside at the meetings of the Convention, appoint all Committees except as otherwise provided, and have general supervision of the work of the Association.

The Vice Presidents, in the order named, shall preside in the absence of the President.

2. The Secretary shall have charge of the records of the Association except those of the Treasurer, give notice of meetings to the members, notify all persons on the program of the part assigned to them, see that the minutes and the reports are printed and distributed, and perform all other duties and services as shall be required by the Executive Committee and for such services the Association is to pay him such amount as may be fixed by the Association at each Convention, and in addition he shall receive payment for all necessary expenses incident thereto.

3. The Assistant Secretaries shall assist the Secretary in the performance of his duties when required, and when called to go on any business for the Convention their expenses shall be paid by the Association.

4. The Honorary Secretaries shall be advisory in their duties, and shall assist in promoting the best interest of the Association.

5. The Treasurer shall send out all assessments to the various Directors of the Poor, Institutions, Schools and Societies, and collect and give a proper receipt for same, keep an account of all monies so collected and pay out the same on written approval by the President and Secretary and each year he shall present his report in full to the Auditing Committee to be audited by them, and for his services the Association is to pay him such amount as may be fixed by the Association at each Convention and in addition he shall receive payment for all necessary expenses incident thereto.

6. The Treasurer shall give a surety bond in the sum of \$1000.00 (One Thousand Dollars) the expense of same to be borne by the Association.

7. The Executive Committee shall arrange the business of the Association and shall have general supervision of the Association and its best interests.

General Provisions.

Sec. 9. 1.—The Executive Committee shall arrange with the Local Committee in each city where the Convention meets for a suitable badge for the Association for each Annual Convention.

2. The Committee on Legislation shall keep in touch with any pending legislation pertaining to the classes represented by the Association and shall report at the Annual Convention in regard to the same.

Amendments

Sec. 10. These By-Laws may be amended by the members at any annual meeting at the Convention, by a two-third vote of all the members present, provided that notice of such amendment be given in writing to each member of the Executive Committee at least ten days before the Annual Meeting and the same to be presented to the Convention at least one full day before final action by the Convention.

Order of Business—Opening Meeting.

Sec. 11. 1—Meeting at time and place, and calling to order by the President.

2. Music.
3. Devotional Exercises.
4. Address of Welcome.
5. Response to Address of Welcome.
6. President's Address.
7. Announcements.
8. Adjournment.

Regular Meeting.

1. Devotional Exercises.
2. Music if provided
3. Miscellaneous Business.
4. New Business.
5. Regular Program.
6. Reports of Committees.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

In the fall of 1875, through the efforts of Messrs. R. D. McGonnigle, and D. C. Hultz, of the Allegheny City Home, a number of persons interested in almshouses and hospitals for the insane met informally and agreed upon the organization of an "Association of Directors of the Poor and Public Charities." Among others at this meeting were John Herron, J. W. Bell, Henry Chalfant, Dr. J. B. Johnson, L. S. Wainwright and Luther Bakewell, then secretary of the State Board of Public Charities. The almshouses and hospitals for the insane throughout the State were discussed and their condition was described as being "deplorable." It was agreed that a call be made for a convention to be held in Altoona, on the 19th of January, 1876. At this first meeting of the convention, ten counties of the State were represented. On September 19, 1876—the same year—the second meeting was held in Lancaster. Since then, beginning with 1877, annual meetings or conventions have been held in the month of October down to the present time, except in 1918 when the influenza epidemic and war conditions made it necessary to postpone the Butler Convention until 1919.

In October 1914 a Charter was granted by the Somerset County Courts to the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania. The Act of July 6, 1917, (P.L. 734), authorized the Directors, officers and staff of the various Poor Districts to attend the annual meetings as a part of their official duties and provided for the payment of their necessary expenses in so doing. The Act also provided for the payment of a membership subscription for the support of the Conventions not to exceed \$15.00 per annum. Act No. 36, approved by Governor Gifford Pinchot, April 4, 1923, (P.L. 58), amended the above Act as to Section 2 by striking out \$15.00 and inserting in place thereof \$30.00—thus authorizing the Poor Districts to pay a membership subscription for any Poor District not to exceed \$30.00 per annum for the purposes named in Section 2 of the Act of July 6, 1917. A complete list of the various places of meeting follows:

Preliminary meeting for organization—Fall of 1875 in Allegheny City.

No.	Place	Date
1	Altoona	January 19, 1876
2	Lancaster	September 19, 1876
3	Lock Haven	1877
4	Pittsburgh	1878
5	Scranton	1879
6	Harrisburg	1880
7	Erie	1881
8	Somerset	1882
9	Philadelphia	1883

10	Greensburg	1884
11	Philadelphia	1885
12	Scranton	1886
13	Gettysburg	1887
14	Uniontown	1888
15	Altoona	1889
16	Lancaster	1890
17	Reading	1891
18	Erie	1892
19	Williamsport	1893
20	York	1894
21	Philadelphia	1895
22	Pittsburgh	1896
23	Scranton	1897
24	Harrisburg	1898
25	Erie	1899
26	Wilkes-Barre	1900
27	Altoona	1901
28	Somerset	1902
29	Lancaster	1903
30	Gettysburg	1904
31	Washington	1905
32	Warren	1906
33	Meadville	1907
34	West Chester	1908
35	Bradford	1909
36	Williamsport	1910
37	Indiana	1911
38	Erie	1912
39	Philadelphia	1913
40	Carlisle	1914
41	Reading	1915
42	Altoona	1916
43	Johnstown	1917
	Meeting omitted account of influenza epidemic	1918
44	Butler	1919
45	Harrisburg	1920
46	Wilkes-Barre	1921
47	Uniontown	1922
48	Williamsport	1923

AN ACT—NO. 266—P.L. 734 of 1917.

Authorizing the directors and overseers of the poor or other officers having charge of the poor in the poor districts of this Commonwealth together with their solicitor steward or superintendent and such other executive officer as may be designated by said directors and overseers or other officers to attend the annual meeting of the association of directors of the poor and charities and corrections of Pennsylvania as part of their official duties and providing for the payment of the expenses thereof

Section 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same* That the directors and overseers of the poor or other officers having charge of the poor in the poor districts of this Commonwealth together with their solicitor steward or superintendent and such other executive officers as may be designated by said directors and overseers or other officers are hereby authorized as part of their official duties to attend the annual meeting of the association of directors of the poor and charities and corrections of Pennsylvania for the purpose of discussing the various questions arising in the discharge of their duties and of providing for uniform and economical methods of administering the affairs of the respective poor districts

Section 2 The actual expenses of the aforesaid officials attending the said annual meetings of said association including traveling expenses and hotel bills actually paid by them together with a membership subscription by each poor district to the necessary expenses of the convention including printing employment of stenographers and expenses of committees which said membership subscription however shall not be more than fifteen dollars* for any poor district per annum shall be paid out of the funds of the poor district The time spent in attending such meeting shall not be more than four days exclusive of the time employed in traveling thereto and therefrom

Approved—The 6th day of July, A.D. 1917.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH

* see page 139

*Act No.36, approved by Governor Gifford Pinchot, April 4, 1923, P.L. 58, amended the above Act as to Section 2 by striking out \$15.00 and inserting in place thereof \$30.00—thus authorizing the Poor Districts to pay a membership subscription for any Poor District not to exceed \$30.00 per annum for the purposes named in Section 2 of th Act of July 6, 1917. .

* See also Section 7 of the By-Laws on page 133

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES**Williamsport, Pa., October 16-18, 1923.****ADAMS COUNTY**

J. Edw. Hall, Director, Orrtanna.
H. T. Stauffer, Steward, Gettysburg.
Dr. Henry Stewart, Physician, Gettysburg.
Robert Wible, Esq., Solicitor, Gettysburg.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

H. W. McIntosh, Esq., Solicitor, 1204 Standard Life Bldg., Pittsburgh.
Major J. Clyde Miller, President, 1108 McClure St., Homestead.
Mrs. J. Clyde Miller, Homestead.
Mrs. Hettie M. Porch, Supt., 5500 Butler St., Pittsburgh.
Mr. Burt Wyeth, McKees Rocks, R. D. 1, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Burt Wyeth, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Mary L. Zahniser, Secretary, 207 Park Rd., Roslyn Farms.
H. H. Dixon, Director, Court House, Pittsburgh.
Dr. W. L. Henderson, Director, E. McKeesport.
Mrs. W. L. Henderson, E. McKeesport.
Dr. Ralph L. Hill, Supt., Woodville.
Mrs. Ralph L. Hill, Woodville.
Dr. G. R. McCracken, Supt., Woodville.
Mrs. G. R. McCracken, Woodville.

BEAVER COUNTY

Fred. O. Javens, Director, Rochester.
Frank H. Laird, Esq., Solicitor, 345 Commerce St., Beaver.
Miss S. E. Springer, Supt., Monaca.
Art M. Coombs, Director, 419 Highland Ave., Woodlawn.

BEDFORD COUNTY

S. F. Campbell, Director, New Enterprise.
G. A. Hillegass, Director, Buffalo Mills.
Josiah R. Ritchey, Steward, Bedford.
Mrs. Mary E. Ritchey, Matron, Bedford.

BERKS COUNTY

James H. Maurer, 1355 No. 11th St., Reading.
John G. Herbine, Director, Reading.
Mrs. John G. Herbine, Reading.
Charles L. Moyer, Steward, Shillington.

H. G. McGowan, Director, Geigers Mills.
 Mrs. H. G. McGowan, Geigers Mills.
 Dr. C. D. Werley, 307 South 6th St., Reading.
 Mrs. C. D. Werley, Reading.

BLAIR COUNTY

Dr. H. J. Sommer, Supt., Hollidaysburg.
 Mrs. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg.
 Miss Sommer, Hollidaysburg.
 H. H. Pensyl, Director, Altoona.
 Mrs. H. H. Pensyl, Altoona.
 Miss Pensyl, Altoona.
 C. C. Fleck, Steward, Hollidaysburg.
 Mrs. C. C. Fleck, Matron, Hollidaysburg.
 Miss Lillian Fleck, Hollidaysburg.
 J. Howard Lotz, Director, Tyrone.
 Mrs. J. Howard Lotz, Tyrone.

BRADFORD COUNTY

Judge William H. Maxwell, Towanda.
 J. A. Ruggles, Director, Sayre.
 N. F. Walter, Commissioner & Overseer, Athens.
 C. R. Crandall, Director, Alba.
 Miss Sara Baldy, Children's Aid Society, Court House, Towanda.
 Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., Solicitor, Towanda.

CAMBRIA COUNTY

Walter H. Devore, Director, 164 Garfield St., Johnstown.
 Mrs. Walter H. Devore, Johnstown.
 John L. Evans, Director, Horner St., Ebensburg.
 D. L. Owens, Steward, Ebensburg.
 Mrs. D. L. Owens, Ebensburg.

CARBON COUNTY

Middle Coal Field Poor District:

S. W. Gangwer, Steward, Weatherly.
 Mrs. S. W. Gangwer, Matron, Weatherly.
 E. F. Warner, Director, Weatherly.
 J. A. Bayless, Secretary, Hazelton (Luzerne Co.)
 S. W. Trasher, Director, Hazelton (Luzerne Co.)

CENTER COUNTY

Phillipsburg Borough Poor District:

J. C. Croyle, Director, 313 Spruce St., Phillipsburg.

CHESTER COUNTY

Mrs. Florence Cloud, Director, Kennett Square.
Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, West Chester, Children's Aid Society.
Mrs. W. T. Gordon, 1219 E. Main St., Coatsville, Children's Aid Society.
Mr. W. B. Passmore, Supt., Embreeville.
Mrs. W. B. Passmore, Matron, Embreeville.
John P. Sharpless, Director, 305 Pennsylvania Ave., Avondale.

CLARION COUNTY

W. G. Platt, Commissioner, Clarion.
C. H. Stitzinger, Supt., Sligo.
Mrs. C. H. Stitzinger, Matron, Sligo.

CLINTON COUNTY

Chapman Township Poor Board:

Dayton Van Sickle, Overseer, North Bend.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Berwick Poor District:

W. E. Tubbs, Director, Berwick.
Mrs. Helen Holloway, Director, Berwick.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Miss Vivian Altenburg, Assistant Clerk, Meadville.
M. G. Beatty, Director, Meadville.
R. C. Jackson, Director & County Commissioner, Meadville.
Mrs. Mary D. Leberman, Supt., Associated Charities, Meadville.
Victor E. Winans, Supt., Saegertown.
Mrs. Victor E. Winans, Matron, Saegertown.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

A. L. Bierbower, Pres., Carlisle.
G. W. Bretz, Director, Boiling Springs.
Harry D. Kaiser, Supt., Carlisle.
Harry R. McCertney, Treas., Carlisle.
John M. Rhey, Esq., Secretary & Solicitor, Carlisle.
Jacob M. Sheely, Director, Mechanicsburg, R. D. 3.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Welfare, Harrisburg.
Mrs. Nora Bennett Shunk, Secretary, Rm No. 6, Court House, Harrisburg.
Bromley Wharton, Bureau of Assistance, Dept. Public Welfare, Harrisburg.

John H. Lehr, Director, 656 N. Second St., Lykens.
 Miss Caroline W. Jones, Field Organizer, Dept. of Public Welfare,
 Harrisburg.
 Miss Margaret Moss, Dept. of Public Welfare, Harrisburg.
 Albert B. Smith, Dept. of Justice, Harrisburg.
 William J. Wahl, Dept. of Justice, Harrisburg.
 F. B. Snively, Pres., Hummelstown, R. F. D. 2.
 Mrs. F. B. Snively, Hummelstown.
 Robert E. Deil, Prison Labor Commission, 1931 Whitehall St., Harrisburg.
 Elmer E. Erb., Esq., Solicitor, Bergner Bldg., Harrisburg.
 Mrs. Eleanor M. Etnoyer, Matron, Harrisburg, R. F. D. 1, Box 4-B.
 J. S. Farver, Treas., Elizabethtown, R. D. 4.
 Mrs. J. S. Farver, Elizabethtown.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Mrs. W. Irvin Cheyney, Director, Valley Farm, Media.
 Frank T. Perrin, Esq., Solicitor, 10 South Ave., Media.
 Jesse D. Pierson, Steward, Lima.
 Mrs. J. D. Pierson, Matron, Lima.
 Frederick J. Siebrecht, 46 Lincoln Ave., Lansdowne.
 Mrs. Frederick J. Siebrecht, Lansdowne.
 Mrs. James B. Kerlin, Clerk and Investigator, 318 W. 9th St., Chester.

ELK COUNTY

Joseph W. DeHass, Supt., St. Mary's.
 Thos. Ledden, Commissioner, Ridgway.
 William Thomas, Commissioner, Ridgway.
 Jos. Weisner, Director, St. Mary's.
 Mrs. Jos. Weisner, St. Mary's.

ERIE COUNTY

C. F. Loesel, Director, Erie.
 Mrs. C. F. Loesel, Erie.
 Harry E. Wagner, Director, Wesleyville.
 Mrs. Harry E. Wagner, Wesleyville.

FAYETTE COUNTY

T. Springer Todd, Supt., Uniontown, Box 845.
 Mrs. T. Springer Todd, Uniontown.
 Frank Costolo, Director, Uniontown, Box 845.
 C. L. Davidson, Esq., Solicitor, Uniontown, Box 845.
 Mrs. C. L. Davidson, Uniontown.
 Mrs. P. A. Johns, Supt., Children's Aid Society, Uniontown.

George H. Krepps, Director, Uniontown, Box 845.
Mrs. George H. Krepps, Uniontown.
W. H. Rankin, Director, Scottdale, Star Route.

FOREST COUNTY

A. W. Albaugh, Steward, Tionesta.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Thos. K. Scheller, Esq., Solicitor, Chambersburg.
John B. Stoner, Director, Waynesboro.
Ira B. Wenger, Director, Chambersburg.
W. H. Ely, Chaplain, Chambersburg.
P. H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg.
J. W. Lehman, Director, Chambersburg.

GREENE COUNTY

John L. Wood, Esq., Solicitor, Waynesburg.
D. M. Thompson, Steward, Waynesburg.
Mrs. D. M. Thompson, Waynesburg.
Joseph Sproat, Director, Waynesburg.
Henry McNealy, Director, Waynesburg.
H. H. Hughes, Director & Steward of Children's Home, Waynesburg.
Mrs. H. H. Hughes, Waynesburg.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

J. G. Allison, Director, Mill Creek.
T. A. Waite, Clerk, Three Springs.
J. A. Edwards, Director, Huntingdon.
Miss Edwards, Huntingdon.
W. H. Crone, Supt., Shirleysburg.
Mrs. W. H. Crone, Matron, Shirleysburg.

INDIANA COUNTY

R. C. Doty, Director, 138 South 10th St., Indiana.
D. P. Bothell, Director, Creekside.
J. Lewis Wilson, Director, 1239 W. Water St., Indiana.
S. M. Johnson, Supt., Indiana, R. D. 6.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

H. E. Minich, Supt., Brookville.
Mrs. H. E. Minich, Matron, Brookville.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Scranton Poor District:

Frank J. Dickert, Director, 614 E. Locust St., Scranton.
 Elizabeth H. Dapp, Ass't Secretary, 371 N. Bromley St., Scranton.
 Miss Mary Murphy, Director, 130 Dudley St., Dunmore.

Ransom Poor District:

Gomer Jones, Director, 211 Church St., Taylor.
 Mrs. Gomer Jones, Taylor.

Carbondale Poor District:

Leo J. Duffy, Director, Carbondale.
 William H. Davis, Director, Carbondale.
 John Conner, Director, Carbondale.
 James Clark, Steward, Carbondale.
 George E. Brandow, 154 Belmont St., Carbondale.
 Mrs. Emma E. Brandow, Director, Carbondale.
 A. J. Bell, President, Carbondale.

Blakely Poor District:

W. W. Watkins, President, 403 Susquehanna Ave., Olyphant.
 H. A. Thomas, Supt., Olyphant, R. F. D.
 R. J. Reese, Secretary, 710 Pleasant Ave., Peckville.
 Thomas Grier, Treas., Main St., Dickson City.

LANCASTER COUNTY

F. B. Bausman, Director, Lancaster.
 W. H. Bitner, Director, Lancaster.
 S. H. Boyd, Director, Columbia.
 A. S. Brubaker, Director, Manheim.
 Rev. P. L. Carpenter, Chaplain, Bird-in-Hand.
 D. H. Denlinger, Director, Gap.
 Miss Mary A. Gallagher, Chief Nurse, County Hospital, Lancaster.
 Walter Jones, Director, Christiana.
 A. G. Seyfert, Supt., & Secretary, Lancaster.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Borough of Elwood City:

John F. Gaub, Director, Elwood City.
 M. M. Tait, Director, Elwood City.

LEBANON COUNTY

A. G. Boger, Supt., Lebanon.

Mrs. A. G. Boger, Matron, Lebanon.

John C. Borgner, Treas., Lebanon.

Mrs. John C. Borgner, Lebanon.

Nathan F. Kroll, Director, Myerstown, R. D. 2.

Mrs. Nathan F. Kroll, Myerstown.

J. A. Long, Director, Lebanon.

Mrs. J. A. Long, Lebanon.

Mrs. U. B. Siegrist, Secretary, Associated Charities, 609 Cumberland St.,
Lebanon

John H. Swange, Director, Fifth & Canal Sts., Lebanon.

LUZERNE COUNTY

Mrs. J. W. Harding, Secretary, Associated Charities, 59 So. Main St.,
Pittston.

Miss Myrtle Evans, United Charities, Wilkes-Barre.

Central Poor District:

W. J. Trembath, Esq., Director, 804 Second National Bank Bldg.,
Wilkes-Barre.

D. A. Mackin, Supt., Retreat.

Thos. Turner, Sr., Director, 87 Robert St., Alden.

Miss Helen Lynch, Therapist, Hospital for Insane, Retreat.

Pittston Poor District:

C. W. Smiles, Director, 10 N. Main St., Pittston.

A. B. Davenport, Overseer, Pittston.

Middle Coal Field Poor District:

(See Carbon County.)

LYCOMING COUNTY

George H. Beiter, Overseer, 937 Southern Ave., So. Williamsport.

Cummings Poor District:

S. M. Carson, Overseer, Waterville.

Borough of Montoursville:

C. C. Wollver, President, Montoursville.

J. H. Tule, Sec'y & Treas., Montoursville.

W. A. Evert, Esq., Solicitor, Montoursville.

Borough of Picture Rocks:

A. R. Heath, Director, Picture Rocks.

G. D. Sprout, Director, Picture Rocks.

Muncy Creek Township:

G. W. Kline, Overseer, Muncy, R. D. 1.

Cogan House Township:

W. F. Meyer, Director, Cogan House.

Jersey Shore Poor District:

M. B. Waddle, Overseer, Jersey Shore.

F. C. Doane, Overseer, Jersey Shore.

Williamsport Poor District:

John C. Rogers, Esq., Solicitor, 32 W. Fourth St., Williamsport.

Mrs. Sallie Kilbourn, Director, 515 W. Fourth St., Williamsport.

John O'Neill, Secretary, 637 Fifth Ave., Williamsport.

E. E. Ohl, Steward, Williamsport.

Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Matron, Williamsport.

George C. Simcox, Director, Williamsport.

Miss Henrietta Baldy Lyon, Children's Aid Society, 921 W. 4th St.,
Williamsport.

Mrs. Mabel Wendt Zahn, Children's Aid Society, 75 Parkwood
Place, Williamsport.

Miss Florence Boyd, 206 Washington St., Williamsport.

Rev. Warren J. Conrad, Lycoming Presbyterian Church,
Williamsport.

Rev. John T. Daugherty, 457 Pine St., Williamsport.

Mrs. A. L. Pepperman, Mother's Assistance Fund, 47 Ross St.,
Williamsport.

Mr. A. L. Pepperman, Probation Officer, Williamsport.

Miss Helen C. Hubbell, Children's Aid Society, Court House,
Williamsport.

Miss Linnea M. Erickson, 1008 Baldwin St., Williamsport.

Rev. Father James F. Gilleogly, Church of the Ascension,
Williamsport.

Rev. Charles E. McCoy, Trinity Episcopal Church, Williamsport.

Miss Minnie V. Taylor, Social Service Bureau, 519 High St.,
Williamsport.

W. H. Clarkson, 37 Bennett St., Williamsport.

Rev. Paul L. Yount, St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Williamsport.

Mrs. Walter H. Clarkson, Williamsport.

Judge Harvey W. Whitehead, Court House, Williamsport.

Mayor A. M. Hoagland, Williamsport.

MERCER COUNTY

J. H. McKean, President, Sheakleyville.
Mrs. J. H. McKean, Sheakleyville.
T. C. White, Superintendent and Cor. Secretary, Mercer.
Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer.
W. W. Dight, Clerk, Mercer.
J. C. McDowell, Secretary, 517 Greenwood Drive, Grove City.
J. P. Griffith, Vice-President, 85 S. Water St., Sharon.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

William J. Burns, President, Reedsville.
W. A. McNitt, Director, Reedsville.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Esq., Solicitor, 501 Swede St., Norristown.
Samuel Yeakel, Director, Fort Washington.
J. Horace Zeigler, Director, Telford, R. F. D.
John H. Bartman, Steward, Royersford.
A. L. Bauer, Director, Barto.

MONTOUR COUNTY*Valley Township Poor District:*

E. E. Renn, President, Danville.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

J. A. Muir, Secretary, Shamokin.
J. H. Spatz, Steward, Shamokin.
Mrs. J. H. Spatz, Shamokin.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY*Bristol Township Poor Board:*

E. S. Ward, Esq., Solicitor, 153 W. Tabor St., Philadelphia.
Arthur G. Graham, Secretary, 502 67th Ave., Philadelphia.
S. Dilworth Norris, Treas., 4915 N. 15th St., Philadelphia.
Frank Gillingham, Spencer St., Philadelphia.

Oxford & Lower Dublin Poor Board:

R. M. Corson, Treas., 1668 Margaret St., Philadelphia.
Mrs. R. M. Corson, Philadelphia.
Casper M. Titus, Pres., 6944 Torresdale Ave., Tacony.
Mrs. Casper M. Titus, Tacony.
Samuel F. Kelly, Steward, Cottman St., Holmesburg.

Mrs. Naomi C. Kelly, Matron, Cottman St., Holmesburg.
 Fred P. Long, Director, 3116 Ashburner St., Holmesburg.
 Mrs. Fred P. Long, Holmesburg.
 W. G. Ewald, Director, 9426 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia.
 Mrs. W. G. Ewald, Philadelphia.
 Lewis F. Castor, Jr., Director, 1504 Harrison St., Frankford.
 Mrs. Lewis F. Castor, Jr., Frankford.
 Harry L. Buckius, Director, 1528 Overington St., Frankford.
 Mrs. Harry L. Buckius, Frankford.

Germantown Poor Board:

Mrs. Emily L. Carmichael, Director, 20 East Gowen Ave., Mt. Airy.
 J. Wesley R. Craig, Director, 374 Shedaker St., Germantown.
 Isaac Currier, Director, 65 W. Graver's Lane, Chestnut Hill.
 Pringle Borthwick, Vice-Pres., 8018 Germantown Ave., Chestnut Hill.
 James F. McClellan, Director, 1131 E. Cheltenham Ave., Germantown.
 John Marsden, President, 111 East Mermaid Ave., Chestnut Hill.
 Mrs. Martha J. Megee, Children's Aid Society, 1430 Pine St., Philadelphia.
 Miss Lillian A. Quinn, Children's Aid Society, 1430 Pine St., Philadelphia.
 Edwin D. Solenberger, Secretary, 1430 Pine St., Philadelphia.
 Paul Beisser, Public Charities Association, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia.
 Oliver P. Bohler, 3311 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
 P. H. Duckfield, Department of Welfare Prison Labor Bureau, 837 N. 21st St., Philadelphia.
 Horace Wolstenholm, Department of Welfare, Prison Labor Bureau, 5244 N. 10th St., Philadelphia.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

N. R. Jones, President, 42 E. Maple St., Montrose.

TIOGA COUNTY

Joseph Hughes, Supt., Wellsboro.
 Mrs. Joseph Hughes, Wellsboro.

VENANGO COUNTY

Fred Gates, Director, Oil City.
 Fred M. Tate, Director, Franklin.
 C. K. Sheffer, Steward, Franklin.
 Frank M. Kene, Director, Franklin.
 Mrs. Lura Crane, Matron, Franklin.

WARREN COUNTY

E. M. Lowe, Director, 207 Madison Ave., Warren.

Mrs. E. M. Lowe, Warren.

M. Brady, Supt., Rouse Hospital, Youngsville.

Mrs. M. Brady, Matron Youngsville.

W. D. Ward, Director, Warren.

Mrs. W. D. Ward, Warren.

Addison White, Director, 112 Biddle St., Warren.

Mrs. Addison White, Warren.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

R. C. Buchanan, President and Director, Washington.

Mrs. R. C. Buchanan, Washington.

W. G. Theurer, Treas., 118 N. Franklin St., Washington.

T. D. H. Brownlee, Esq., Solicitor, 112 S. Wade Ave., Washington.

Mrs. Mae B. Ecker, Court House, Washington.

Harry A. Jones, Member Commission to Codify Poor Laws, Washington.

Mrs. Lillian M. Lane, Director, Washington.

T. C. Luellen, Supt., Washington.

Mrs. Dale A. Luellen, Matron, Washington.

Rev. D. Glen Moore, Chaplain, 43 N. Avenue, Washington.

S. W. Pollock, Director, Vestaburg.

Mrs. S. W. Pollock, Vestaburg.

C. R. Riggle, Supt., Washington, R. D. 9.

Mrs. Ada Riggle, Matron, Washington, R. D. 9.

Miss Elizabeth H. Wilson, 103 LeMoyne Ave., Washington.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

John S. Hamberg, Vice-President, Irwin.

Mrs. John S. Hamberg, Irwin.

WYOMING COUNTY

J. M. Sands, Director, Tunkhannock, R. D. 5.

G. M. Tiffany, Director, Tunkhannock, R. D. 3.

YORK COUNTY

J. H. Lanius, Director, York, R. D. 3.

Mrs. J. H. Lanius, York.

J. J. Landes, Director, York, R. D. 3.

Mrs. J. J. Landes, York, R. D. 3.

R. B. Hyson, Director, Bridgeton.

Mrs. R. B. Hyson, Bridgeton.

O. J. Altland, Steward, York.

OTHER STATES

Amos W. Butler, former Secretary Indiana State Board of Charities,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Mollie Condon, The Survey, 112 East 19th St., New York City.

J. C. Cruttwell, International Chemical Co., 329 Wisconsin Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-NINTH MEETING
OF THE
ASSOCIATION
OF
Directors of the Poor and
Charities and Corrections
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA



WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA
OCTOBER 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1924



E. M. LOWE, President

Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and
Corrections of Pennsylvania.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee consists of the President, the First Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Honorary Secretaries, the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and the last three Ex-Presidents, as follows: William J. Trembath, Esq., (1922), Wikes-Barre; Major J. Clyde Miller, (1923), Pittsburgh; R. C. Buchanan, (1924), Washington, Pa.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., Chairman, Towanda.

Elmer Erb, Esq., Harrisburg.

Harry C. James, Esq., Bedford.

Peter E. Nelson, Esq., Warren.

Thomas K. Scheller, Esq., Chambersburg.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY

D. Glen Moore, Chairman, Washington, Pa.

George E. Seavey, Warren.

Mrs. Helen M. Holloway, Berwick.

COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS

Frank B. Bausman, Chairman, Lancaster.

J. M. Bash, Pleasant Unity.

Mrs. Euphemia C. Dunn, North Glenside.

D. A. Mackin, Retreat.

M. Brady, Youngsville.

OFFICERS FOR 1925.

PRESIDENT

E. M. LOWEWarren

VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. W. IRWIN CHEYNEYMedia
J. A. BELLCarbondale
COLONEL JAMES B. LEAFRochester
MRS. SUE WILLARDIndiana
T. G. MUMFORDCentralia
T. R. WEIMERDubois
A. S. KRIEBELDoylestown

SECRETARY

EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia

TREASURER

W. G. THEURERWashington, Pa.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

MRS. T. C. WHITEMercer
D. A. MACKINRetreat

HONORARY SECRETARIES

CHARLES F. LOESELErie
DR. H. J. SOMMERHollidaysburg

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
**Association of Directors of the Poor
and Charities and Corrections**
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HELD AT WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA,
OCTOBER 14, 15, 16 AND 17, 1924.

The first meeting of the convention was held in the George Washington Hotel at 8 o'clock, P. M., October 14th, with President R. C. Buchanan presiding. President Buchanan introduced Honorable J. A. McIlvaine, retired Judge of the Washington County Courts.

JUDGE McILVAINE: "Ladies and gentlemen, members of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, when we consider the high and beneficial purposes for which this convention was called, it is fitting that we ask Divine guidance in the performance of the work that you have to do. Let us stand while Reverend Doctor William E. Slemmons of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, Pennsylvania, leads us in prayer."

Dr. Slemmons then offered prayer.

JUDGE McILVAINE: "Our program for this evening may be divided into four parts,—the first part music and readings, the second part at least two addresses of welcome and response and presentation of a souvenir gavel, the third will be the introduction of the president, and the fourth will be a social period and a dance with the Quota Club of Washington as the hostesses."

Community singing then followed with McDonald Weaver as leader. This was followed by a baritone solo by Glenn P. Carson of Washington, after which the address of welcome was given. Judge McIlvaine, in introducing the Mayor of the city, W. W. Hoyt, remarked: "This town concluded it was big enough to have somebody represented in welcoming this Association into our midst, but we have lots of people in our county as well, interested in public welfare. So we have selected a judge to welcome you into our county and our mayor to welcome you to our city. W. W. Hoyt has the distinction of being the first mayor

of the city of Washington, Pennsylvania, since we were a borough until the first of January, 1924. The people were very particular in electing their first mayor to elect a good man, a kind man and a man that would keep the lid on, and they did it,—and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Honorable W. W. Hoyt, Mayor of the City of Washington, Pennsylvania."

ADDRESS OF MAYOR HOYT

MAYOR HOYT: "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It is certainly very pleasing to anyone of us to have nice things said about us. We all like that, especially when we know that the mayor is the man that is sometimes sworn by and at other times sworn at, but we appreciate these kind words, particularly when they come from a man like our honored Judge McIlvaine, who for nearly forty years has served his county and his country faithfully and well; a just judge, an ideal citizen, a true friend and a Christian gentleman. It gives me great pleasure to come here and in behalf of our citizens to welcome the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania to Washington, Pennsylvania,—the best little city in this great old state. Among other things, Washington has always been noted for the extraordinary healthfulness of its location, for the devotion of its people to education and its whole-hearted hospitality to the stranger within its gates. We expect to show you by 'deeds rather than words' that we are glad to have with us,—an organization that is doing such wonderful work for humanity.

"Washington was, I believe, the first to recognize the advisability of appointing a woman as a member of the Board of the Directors of the Poor, and Mrs. Lillian Lane of this city, has that honor and the result of her work has more than proved the wisdom of the appointment. None but a woman can have that acute sense of sympathy and understanding that is necessary to properly take care of many of the unfortunates who come under their charge. It has been particularly the children I am interested in,—the boys and the girls,— and I am glad to know that you are taking more interest in them. Children often start out under a great handicap, but with your help it will be possible for them, when the time comes, to go out into the world under the splendid supervision of this wonderful organization with something like an even chance to fight the battle of life.

"Every man has his day and it is a long lane that has no turn. Three hundred and sixty-one days of the year you give to taking care of those placed in your charge. These four days which you are going to spend with us here in Washington shall be your days of rest from your tasks and we are going to consider it a very great privilege and pleasure to take care of you, trying in our way to make you feel welcome, and trusting you may enjoy every moment of the time. We

hope you will be so delighted with your stay in Washington that you will want to make this city your permanent meeting place.

"When your very worthy president, R. C. Buchanan, our good citizen and friend, told me that you were coming to Washington, he not only insisted that we turn over the keys of the city, but that we muzzle the police force as well. I don't know what he has in mind, but everything has been done as he requested. Our city is yours; consider us your friends and as you start your session, remember we are true friends, and accept from me the most hearty welcome. When your work is finished, may you have the most happy recollections of our city, feel kindly toward our efforts, and come back to visit with us again. I take very great pleasure as the mayor of our city in bidding this Association a cordial welcome in our midst."

Following the mayor's address, William I. Carson, of Washington, Pennsylvania, rendered a tenor solo. Judge McIlvaine, in introducing the next speaker, Honorable J. Boyd Crumrine, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Washington County, remarked that Washington County was most fortunate in having three judges who all welcomed the association; three men who were deeply interested in the work of the organization, and concluded by saying since it was not practical to have all three address the meeting, they had selected Judge Crumrine as the spokesman.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE CRUMRINE

JUDGE CRUMRINE: "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, and particularly the delegates to this convention: There is perhaps some explanation due you as to the reason why there should be two addresses of welcome on this occasion. Some time ago, it was perfectly possible for one man to extend an address of welcome to conventions and other guests that we were having here in the county. But as the county grew and increased and our population became larger, we found after a while, that it was entirely too big a job for one man to welcome any convention to all of Washington County. We kept it up for a good while, but the last that was made by one man was absolutely disastrous. When about half-way through his speech, he began to weaken, he got weary, and worse and worse, and by the time he had reached Hanover Township, he was absolutely lost and had to be carried from the room. Since then, we have divided it up and have selected two men, so that the mayor has been allotted the city, and to me the balance of the county. The mayor spoke of the police force. Well, we have a good one. I am very pleased to have the honor of welcoming you to Washington County. Sometimes addresses of welcome are considered merely words,—merely figures of speech, but I sincerely and most cordially welcome this organization through whose efforts suffering humanity is being relieved. Not only is the organization giving of its

money, but through the untiring efforts of its conscientious workers, those less fortunate in society are being given a chance in life which would otherwise be denied them. The high ideals which are being set up before those in the various homes and institutions by the men and women in authority are of great value. No person particularly likes to pay taxes, but I have never heard a word said about the money that was being used for the care of the poor and suffering and those unfortunate in life. All are more than willing to pay taxes to help the boys and girls who have gotten a wrong start and need help. You are our official representatives who are living in houses by the side of the road and watching the stream of life as it goes past, and to those unfortunates who stumble at your doors, for whom the battle has become too terrible, who have faltered by the wayside,—you, as the representatives of the American people, are stretching forth the hand of succor, giving them a cup of cold water and obeying the words of the great Teacher that ‘all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them’. Again permit me to extend the hand of welcome to your Association. I predict for your organization wonderful things in the future in the very worthy cause in which this body of men and women is engaged.”

Judge McIlvaine announced at this point that it was originally intended that Major J. Clyde Miller, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, past president of the Association, would make the response to the addresses of welcome, but owing to serious illness in his home, Major Miller was unable to be present, sending in his stead Dr. W. L. Henderson, of the Board of Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

DR. W. L. HENDERSON OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DR. HENDERSON: “It is unfortunate that Major Miller was unable to be present with us this evening, owing to the sudden and serious illness of his son, but since this unfortunate circumstance has arisen and he has asked me to give the response in his stead, I will say I assure you it is a very great privilege to be here and to be able to respond to such a welcome as has been extended here tonight by these people of this fair city. I am particularly glad to spend some time here because this city, like its larger neighbor, has long been famous as one of our greatest educational centers. The many students you have been welcoming to your College and Seminary, the young men and young women you have been training, making them able to take care of themselves and to give better service to our country, will play an important part in the building up of our great civilization. You have sent back to us not only educated men and women, but men and women whose standards of morality are very high, a reflection of credit on your college. So

they have taken their place among us in the different departments of life,—in law, in business, in the ministry,—doing better work because of what you have done for them.

"This city is famous, too, as a great city of justice. You have a magnificent Court House, a symbol of the majesty of the law, the protection of the law, which assures to every citizen that justice to which he is entitled. We come here, a body of men and women, not representatives of learning or the law, but simply coming to discuss those who are unfortunate and to try to learn a better means of helping them to help themselves. You have thrown open the doors of your town in a most cordial welcome,—your city and your county have given us the keys. We are very glad to accept these courtesies. We are glad to see what is being done for the better care of the large and increasing class of people which we term indigent, the defective and the dependent, and as an incentive that we may all bring our best efforts to this council, let us remember the words of the greatest lover of the poor, the words of our Saviour, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me'. Let me in conclusion express for this convention our sincere thanks for this most cordial welcome and say in reply, we are very happy to be here with you and know that our stay in your city will be both beneficial and delightful in every particular. In closing, allow me to thank you for this opportunity in behalf of Major Miller and the other members of the Association to be your guests and to make response to this most cordial welcome."

At this point Judge McIlvaine remarked that the next on the program would be the induction into office of the President who was elected at the last meeting of the association held at Williamsport in 1923.

INTRODUCTION OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN

Commenting on Mr. Buchanan, Judge McIlvaine said: "Mr. Buchanan has served in the office of Director of the Poor for many years and I think I voice the sentiments of all who are familiar with the facts in saying that he has been a faithful and efficient officer during those years, taking deep interest in the work he has to do and especially in the work for the children at the Children's Home. As evidence of that fact, I call your attention to these two silver loving cups which he has furnished at his own expense to be awarded by the judges to the maker of the best exhibits that you will see in the room of the Chamber of Commerce. We are therefore glad that you elected him, for in honoring him, you honor us.

"We are also glad that you selected Washington for your place of meeting for this year and we are glad that you selected the George Washington Hotel for your headquarters, for I want you to know, if you do

not already know it, that this is a community hotel. Nine hundred and fifty-three people in our ranks furnished the money to build this hotel so it would be a community building and center in which all the good influences that are worked out to make our county better should have a meeting place. Then after we got the hotel built, we had to select somebody to run it and as we wanted it to be a good hotel, we didn't call the man that we appointed to run it a landlord, but we called him our Rector; and then, as we wanted this hotel to be run dry and no wetness about this, we called him Baylis. You may think that is a little funny, but the reason it isn't funny is that that is his name, Baylis Rector. He is the man who runs this hotel and he authorizes me to say that he would like to take each one of you by the hand and tell you how glad he is to entertain you, not only because of the kind of people he sees you are, but of the work in which you are engaged.

"I have told you why the city of Washington is glad that you are here. Washington County,—and I am not boasting, but merely stating facts,—has been deeply interested in this welfare work that you are engaged in for many years. Long years ago there was a benevolent incorporation chartered, known as the Western Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society, and that incorporation had a sister band in Washington County, and these very ladies raised funds by which they carried on the work of the local Children's Aid Society, and many, many boys and girls, dependent and forsaken because of the death of their parents, or because of their worthlessness, have been taken and put into good Christian homes and are now grown up and a very great credit to this state. That is one reason why we like it. Then when the legislature, nearly forty years ago, passed an act separating the children from the adults in the county homes, this county, through the aid of the Court, was the first county to obey this law and to erect what we thought was a good, commodious and convenient Children's Home. Our Directors of the Poor were careful to install over that county home competent and Christian people and it has been an honor to us, I think, as you will see before this convention is over.

"Then we are interested in another institution in this county, a state institution, —not only because it is located in our county and one of the most beautiful places of historical interest, but because the superintendent and his wife, who have done such a wonderful work at that institution, were citizens, before they took that position, of our city,—Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Penn. They certainly have done a wonderful work. More than that, many of the Board of Directors appointed by the Governor to direct the work of this institution live in this county; three of them are in this city, Honorable James I. Brownson, our honored President Judge, R. G. Miller, an ex-district attorney, and Mrs. Virginia Waltz, a noted welfare worker. Besides these, we have three other members of the Board, Edward McDonald, of McDonald; Mrs.

Lucy Bigger, at Morganza; and Theodore Straub, of Canonsburg. It is a good thing, my friends, to be a patriot and to be loyal to your country and your faith, but there is still another good thing and that is, be loyal to God. Do you know that He had a purpose in placing the poor with you, and that we have good authority to say that they will always be with you? Why? To give you an opportunity to develop your sympathy and your love and your character. Do you know that when you are caring for these poor and for these helpless and orphan children that you are building a character for yourself? You are practicing the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, and if there is anything that I want to impress upon you, it is that you are in a good work. I know from your countenances that you are not attending these meetings on a jaunting expedition at the expense of the state. It could be abused, but I know it is not, and I know you are here because you want to know how better to help God make this world better. I thank you for this opportunity of saying these words and we are now ready for the installation. As a part of the ceremonial of that installation, it has grown up as a custom of the installation that the man who presides for a year has the privilege of retaining his gavel as a souvenir. That practice necessarily created another custom and that was, that on the induction of each new president into office, he should be presented with that gavel in order that he might keep it at the end of his term as a souvenir. Dr. H. J. Sommer, of Blair County, Superintendent of the Home and Hospital at Hollidaysburg, will now present the gavel."

PRESENTATION OF SOUVENIR GAVEL BY DR. SOMMER

DR. SOMMER: "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It becomes my pleasing duty on behalf of this convention to present this souvenir gavel to our president, R. C. Buchanan. This gavel was made in the Glen Mills School for this occasion and presented to the association with the compliments of the superintendent, Major H. B. Hickman. Our secretary, Edwin D. Solenberger, by direction of the executive committee, had the head of the gavel suitably mounted with a silver band bearing the inscription, 'R. C. Buchanan, President of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, October 14 to 17, 1924, Washington, Pennsylvania.'

"Mr. Buchanan was born and raised in this part of the county and has identified himself with every public duty and good. He has been a Director of the Poor of Washington County for fourteen years and is the president of that organization. He is a member of the School Board and holds the responsible position of its president. He is a director of the Peoples' National Bank and is active in all things of public welfare. As a director of the banking institution, Mr. Buchanan is noted for giving faithful attention to such duties. Mr. Buchanan in

his family circle, in his fraternal circles, and in all other activities, is highly esteemed and we can say that we have for president of this convention, a man. It is therefore, a special pleasure and privilege to meet personally an old co-worker in this organization and to officially present to him this fine gavel, feeling sure that he will be fair and impartial in all his dealings. Mr. President, one rap will call our meetings to order, three raps is a signal for the audience to stand and two raps for the audience to be seated. I now take pleasure in presenting this souvenir gavel to President Buchanan".

Judge McIlvaine then said that the gavel having been presented and the symbol of authority having been given Mr. Buchanan, the latter would deliver his address.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S ADDRESS

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "Ladies and gentlemen of the 49th Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania: Certainly no organization in this great state of ours can do or is doing a more noble work than the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections. I feel it a very great privilege and high honor to be able to stand before this body of representative men and women, as your president for this year, to which position I was elected at the last session of our organization held at Williamsport in 1923. We, as citizens of the United States, are pleased to be numbered among the natives of Pennsylvania and I, especially, as a native and resident of Washington County. Our city considers it an especial honor to have this body with us, and I take great pleasure in welcoming you in our midst.

"Our city and county are most interesting, we natives feel, from a historical standpoint. We claim to be the first to be named after the great general in 1781; we were the first county to establish a college west of the Allegheny Mountains, about 1780. The first crematory in the world was erected in Washington by Dr. Julius LeMoyné. This crematory is still standing on the road from Gallows Hill south of our city. Our county is rich in oil, coal and gas, and last but not least, it is rich in charity, "for the greatest of these is charity." The Charities Valley is especially noted for its many institutions, as a great number of our visitors know, at least those who have come by train or trolley or possibly automobile. You recall you have passed the Allegheny County Home and Hospital at Woodville under the supervision of Dr. Hill. Then there is Mayview, the home of the city of Pittsburgh, supervised by Dr. Hammers; the next the Pennsylvania Training School, under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Penn; then our Washington County Home, under the supervision of C. R. Riggle; and last, but not least, our Washington County Children's Home, under

the supervision of T. C. Luellen. Each of these particular institutions is under the direction of competent men and women who are striving to do the best they can for the less fortunate in society.

"At our convention last year, I was much impressed by the talk given by my good friend, Ex-president Trembath on 'Hospitality.' His remarks pertained to hospitality by the city of Williamsport in welcoming us in their midst. He stopped with the use of the word with that phase of it, but I would like to suggest a little broader use and add hospitality in the institutions themselves,—the institutions which bring about these highly instructive annual meetings. We hope our visitors will find the greatest hospitality extended to them at these various institutions which we have planned to have you visit. Hospitality, like charity, begins at home. We want every person here to feel most welcome and if there is any place which you would like to visit, not already planned by our committee, we would consider it a favor if you would but suggest it, and if within our power, we shall see to it that the request is granted. Your committee has carefully planned its program and has secured able speakers to come to you who are thoroughly in touch with, and most able to discuss the various important subjects which confront us today,—mothers' pensions, outdoor relief, etc.

"I shall not take the time of this association to go into detail concerning these. We want you to feel welcome; Washington greets you, and I repeat, is honored to have you, and at the conclusion of your stay, we hope you will leave feeling as we natives do, proud of our city. In conclusion, may I just remind you that this convention here assembled will next year celebrate its golden anniversary. Even though a year hence, we can think over plans for the greatest convention yet held. Give this careful consideration and I feel sure that as in days past, when we all put our shoulders to the wheel, it must and will prove most successful. Feel at home while here in our midst, enjoy yourselves, and plan to make Washington your headquarters when at any future date this may prove to be possible."

At the conclusion of the president's annual address, Mr. Buchanan announced that the formal program had been completed and that the meeting would now be turned over to the members of the Quota Club of Washington, Pennsylvania, who had so kindly consented to act as hostesses to the convention during its stay in the city. A dance had been planned, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, and during the evening attractive refreshments were served by the hostesses.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION, OCTOBER 15.

Convention was called to order by President Buchanan at 9:30 o'clock.
Community Singing lead by MacDonald Weaver.

Invocation by Rev. Dr. Ferguson of First United Presbyterian Church
of Washington, Pa.

President Buchanan announced the following committees:

OFFICERS:

1. Dr. H. J. Sommer, Blair County, *Chairman*.
2. Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Delaware County.
3. J. Springer Todd, Fayette County.
4. Mrs. I. Roberts Comfort, Chester County.
5. Dr. W. L. Henderson, Allegheny County.
6. F. B. Bausman, Lancaster County.
7. Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana County.

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING:

1. T. C. White, Mercer County, *Chairman*.
2. A. G. Seyfert, Lancaster County.
3. C. F. Loesel, Erie County.
4. Thos. K. Scheller, Franklin County.
5. W. J. Trembath, Luzerne County.
6. Joseph Sproat, Greene County.
7. Fred. O. Javens, Beaver County.

AUDITING COMMITTEE:

1. D. A. Mackin, Luzerne County, *Chairman*.
2. E. M. Lowe, Warren County.
3. A. G. Graham, Philadelphia County.

RESOLUTIONS:

1. Rodney A. Mercur, Bradford County, *Chairman*.
2. Harry A. Jones, Washington County, *Vice-Chairman*.
3. Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia County.
4. Mrs. Edward S. Lindsey, Warren County.
5. James H. Maurer, Berks County.
6. A. L. Bierbower, Cumberland County.
7. Willam Thomas, Elk County.
8. Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer County.
9. H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Montgomery County.
10. Miss Mary Murphy, Lackawanna County.

JUDGES FOR EXHIBITS:

1. Mrs. Esther Humphries, Washington County.
2. H. L. Pedicord, Washington County.
3. J. C. Stiers, Washington County.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "The next order of business will be memorials for deceased members".

MEMORIAL FOR THE LATE GOMER JONES

By C. W. Smiles, Pittston.

Gomer Jones was a member of the Pittston City, Pittston and Jenkins Townships Poor Board for twelve years. He was honored in that time by being elected President for two terms and Treasurer for three years. He attended all our State Conventions and was very well known. He was also on the Board of Directors of the Taylor Hospital, Lackawanna County.

Our Colleague, Gomer Jones, died on July 29, 1924, after an illness of ten days. He was born March 31, 1856 and lived in the Borough of Taylor practically all his life.

He parted from us apparently in the strength and beauty of health, his kindly features and robust form unscathed by disease; to-day only his memory abides with us.

He brought to the office of Poor Director a large experience acquired by long and responsible connection with the District and its affairs. The needs of the poor and indigent were the subjects of his continued study and reflection.

In the management of the business of the District he displayed constructive skill, painstaking care and clear foresight.

The same abilities which made him so valuable to us were often claimed for the service of the public business and civic interests, his counsel was sought and his opinion carried authority.

His labors were freely given with a conscientious thoroughness which was inspired by a high sense of duty and a sincere love for the Borough of his abode.

Strong and manly, modest and gentle, his daily life was an example of justice, truth, honor, magnanimity, fidelity and affection which bound to him closely all whose privilege it was to share his tasks or enjoy his friendship.

"I feel it an especial honor and privilege to tell you of the beautiful character of this man. I have known Mr. Jones for more than twenty years and have found him to be a man of sterling integrity, conscientious, clear thinking, and one unbiased in his views. Knowing him as I did, I feel it would not be his wish to imprint upon the minutes of this meeting an elaborate memorial. We all knew Mr. Jones and knew his splendid qualities. It would be unnecessary to add more words as a memorial than that he was a Christian gentleman."

MEMORIAL FOR THE LATE JOHN F. RAUSENBERGER

By John Marsden, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

On Saturday, July 12th, 1924, without warning, John F. Rausenberger, the beloved Superintendent of the Germantown Almshouse slept peacefully away.

"Uncle John," as he was familiarly known to all residents of Germantown and vicinity, was 77 years of age at the time of his death.

Twenty-two years ago he was named Superintendent of the Germantown Almshouse. To show his ability in filling this position, never a word of criticism was heard against his management of the Germantown Almshouse. He was shrewd, sharp and energetic, yet kindly accommodating and always on the job. For 22 years he lived his life as Superintendent of the Germantown Almshouse to add comfort and happiness to those less fortunate than himself. His greatest delight was to appear at the Poor Board monthly meetings and show just what had been done along humanitarian lines to give aid and comfort to the poor, the sick and unfortunate.

"Uncle John," it appears, was born purposely to carry out the job that he filled, and repeated reappointments by the Poor Board of the Township of Germantown, in Philadelphia, were the best proof that his work was appreciated.

He enlisted in the Union Army at the time of the Civil War, being then only 15 years of age. He joined Company C, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as the Rush Lancers. Captain Emlen Carpenter, of Germantown, Philadelphia, commanded Company C. At the outset of the war this regiment was equipped with lances, being the only regiment so armed; after a time the lances were pronounced unserviceable and thereafter the regiment was equipped like other cavalry commands. Mr. Rausenberger was with the regiment from 1863 until the termination of the war in 1865. He was in the battle of Cedar Creek when General Philip Sheridan turned defeat into victory by his hasty ride from Winchester. At the battle of Southfield, Mr. Rausenberger was slightly wounded. He also took part in the battle of Gettysburg and numerous other campaigns. He was a member of E. D. Baker Post of Philadelphia Grand Army of the Republic, also of the Masonic Fraternity.

In 1900 Mr. Rausenberger was elected a member of the Sectional School Board and the following year he was elected to Common Councils from the 22nd Ward, of the City of Philadelphia. In 1902 he was elected Superintendent at the Germantown Almshouse.

Two daughters, Mrs. Laura M. Haines, who so ably served as matron for a number of years, Mrs. Anna Wetherstine, and a son Dr. C. W. Kausenberger survive Mr. Rausenberger, his wife having died 15 years ago.

His funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, July 15th, 1924, interment being at Ivy Hill Cemetery. No greater honor could have been given any man than the tribute which was paid to Uncle John Rausenberger, as hundreds passed by his bier. Uncle John is no more. He has gone to his last rest. May his memory live long in the minds of those who had learned to love, honor and respect him.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "The next order of business will be the report of W. G. Theurer, Treasurer".

**THE ACCOUNT OF W. G. THEURER, TREASURER OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 2nd, 1923-1924.**

It is with pleasure that I submit my eighth annual report for audit and approval of the members of this Association. At the present time we have a fair balance in the bank with practically all bills paid, but two of them (very small ones), not being returned in time for our bank book to be balanced. At this time I desire to call your attention to several matters which might be of interest to you.

FIRST. Your Executive Committee held its annual meeting at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1924, at which time the programme was formulated. At this meeting all members of the committee were present, since there was sufficient money in the treasury to pay necessary traveling expenses.

SECOND. During the present year our expenses exceeded those of last year. This being what we term an 'off' year, no legislature being in session, it is only necessary for you to examine this report to find out why this is so.

THIRD. Your Secretary and Treasurer were awarded at Williamsport last year, \$500.00 and \$250.00 respectively. While we signed receipts for these amounts, both Mr. Solenberger and myself felt that we could not accept that amount until we knew what the condition of our finances would be.

FOURTH. Some of the Districts have not paid their dues for the past year; others have only paid part. It is necessary that every district assume its obligations, if this annual conference is to be in position to do the work for which it was organized.

At this time it might be of interest to know that there are several districts in this Commonwealth not yet represented in this meeting. It is necessary that our members do a little missionary work among their neighbors and get them interested.

FIFTH. Our expenses can be further curtailed by a closer inspection of our printing costs. It will be our aim to watch this more closely in the future.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. THEURER,
Treasurer.

RECEIPTS

		<i>Received from</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1923			
Oct.	1,	State Hospital for Criminal Insane	\$15.00
"	16,	Cumberland County, Directors of the Poor	25.00
"	17,	Clinton Township, Clinton County Poor District ...	5.00
"	17,	Berwick Poor District	10.00
Nov.	8,	Western Penn'a Institution for Feeble-minded	15.00
"	8,	Indiana County	30.00
"	8,	Philipsburg Borough Poor District	10.00
"	10,	Clarion County	30.00
"	10,	Elk County	30.00
"	10,	Huntingdon County	30.00
"	10,	Rosborough Poor District	30.00
"	12,	Bradford County	30.00
"	12,	Crawford County	30.00
"	12,	McKean County	30.00
"	12,	Mercer County	15.00
"	12,	Children's Aid Society of Somerset County	10.00
"	10,	Kittanning Poor District	10.00
"	15,	Beaver County	30.00
"	15,	Blair County	30.00
"	15,	Delaware County	30.00
"	15,	Williamsport City	20.00
"	15,	Potter County	30.00
"	15,	Boys' Industrial Home, Western Pennsylvania	10.00
"	17,	Erie County	30.00
"	17,	Luzerne County	30.00
"	17,	Somerset County	30.00
"	17,	Venango County	30.00
"	19,	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory	15.00
"	19,	Schuykill County	30.00
"	19,	Warren County	30.00
"	19,	Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania	20.00
"	22,	Children's Aid Society of Warren County	10.00
"	23,	Chester County	30.00
"	24,	Tioga County	30.00
"	26,	Children's Aid Society, Western Pennsylvania	20.00
"	26,	Department of Welfare, Pennsylvania	30.00
"	30,	Clearfield County	30.00
"	30,	Milton County	10.00
Dec.	1,	Fayette County	30.00
"	1,	Children's Aid Society, Delaware County	5.00
"	3,	Dauphin County	30.00
"	3,	Middle Coal Fields Poor District	30.00
"	3,	Bloom Poor District	10.00

"	7,	Jenkins Township and Pittston City	30.00
"	7,	Lehigh County	15.00
"	8,	Perry County	15.00
"	10,	Bedford County	30.00
"	10,	Berks County	30.00
"	10,	Carbondale City	20.00
"	10,	Department of Health, Philadelphia	15.00
"	10,	Elwyn Training School for Feeble-minded	15.00
"	12,	Washington County	30.00
"	17,	Allegheny County	30.00
"	18,	Greene County	30.00
"	20,	Lancaster County	30.00
"	20,	Bristol Township	30.00
"	21,	Pennsylvania Training School	15.00
"	22,	Oxford and Lower Dublin Township	30.00
"	24,	Blakely Poor District	20.00
"	26,	Scranton Poor District	30.00
"	29,	Germantown Poor District	30.00
"	29,	Warren State Hospital	15.00
1924			
Jan.	2,	York County	30.00
"	9,	Franklin County	30.00
"	13,	Northampton County	30.00
"	13,	Susquehanna and Oakland Township Poor District	10.00
"	22,	Bucks County	30.00
"	24,	Montgomery County	30.00
Feb.	2,	Department of Welfare, Philadelphia	15.00
"	7,	Forest County	20.00
"	12,	Adams County	30.00
Mar.	17,	Mifflin County	30.00
May	2,	Children's Aid Society, Chester County	10.00
"	13,	Oliver T. Bohler	5.00
"	19,	Butler County	30.00
"	21,	Conyngham and Centralia Poor District	20.00
June	5,	Lebanon County	30.00
June	10,	Lock Haven Poor District	10.00
June	27,	Children's Aid Society, Westmoreland County	10.00
July	5,	Cambria County	30.00
Sept.	19,	Bristol Township	30.00
Total			\$1,875.00

**THE TREASURER HAS PAID OUT AND CLAIMS CREDIT FOR
THE FOLLOWING DISBURSEMENTS, AS PER THE RECEIPTS
ON FILE, DULY APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE
SECRETARY**

DISBURSEMENTS

1923		<i>Paid to</i>	Amount
Oct.	1,	O. K. Addressing Company,	\$9.00
"	11,	Lulu E. Doak	5.00
"	18,	Charles F. Loesel	7.50
"	25,	Edwin D. Solenberger	5.39
"	23,	Amos W. Butler	69.33
"	26,	The Lycoming	12.95
Nov.	1,	Postmaster, Washington, Pa.	5.00
"	8,	W. G. Theurer	52.49
"	7,	Florence Odell Grein	86.85
"	8,	W. G. Theurer	175.00
"	8,	Edwin D. Solenberger	350.00
"	22,	Mrs. H. Horner Rathmell	5.00
Dec.	27,	Department of Welfare	14.95
1924			
Jan.	15,	Postmaster, Washington, Pa.	5.00
Feb.	8,	Department of Welfare	7.50
"	15,	The Quaker Press	6.75
"	29,	The Quaker Press	5.50
Mar.	13,	Postmaster, Philadelphia, Pa.	35.00
Mar.	13,	Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania	1.75
Mar.	13,	Charlotte H. Snyder	6.00
Mar.	20,	Department of Welfare	252.84
June	7,	D. A. Mackin	31.33
"	7,	E. M. Lowe	19.20
"	7,	T. C. White	5.10
"	7,	Charles Loesel	16.53
"	7,	Charlotte M. Hughes	2.26
"	7,	J. Clyde Miller	23.80
"	7,	R. C. Buchanan	2.26
"	7,	D. Glenn Moore	1.60
"	7,	Edwin D. Solenberger	38.36
"	7,	W. G. Theurer	2.26
July	17,	Elizabeth R. Cheney	39.44
"	17,	Rodney A. Mercur	44.12
"	17,	William J. Trembath	38.83
"	28,	The Preistley Printers	11.75

Aug.	14,	Prison Labor Division	14.00
"	16,	W. G. Theurer	7.37
"	21,	The Priestly Printers	58.52
Sept.	5,	Postmaster, Washington, Pa.	5.00
"	23,	Edwin D. Solenberger	30.00
"	24,	C. R. Smith and Son	9.00
Total			\$1,519.53
Oct.	8,	1923 Balance on hand	455.56
"	2,	1923 Total receipts during year	1,875.00
"	2,	1924 Aggregate	\$2,330.56
"	2,	1924 Disbursements during year	1,519.53
"	2,	1924 Balance on hand	\$811.03
Total Receipts During Years 1917-1919			\$2,448.79
Total Receipts During Year 1919-1920			2,178.32
Total Receipts During Year 1920-1921			1,374.53
Total Receipts During Year 1921-1922			1,387.00
Total Receipts During Year 1922-1923			1,513.00
Total Receipts During Year 1923-1924			1,875.00
Total Expenditures During Years 1917-1919			1,442.22
Total Expenditures During Year 1919-1920			1,930.74
Total Expenditures During Year 1920-1921			1,750.94
Total Expenditures During Year 1921-1922			1,658.58
Total Expenditures During Year 1922-1923			1,182.03
Total Expenditures During Year 1923-1924			1,519.53
Balance on Hand October 1st, 1919			\$1,046.57
Balance on Hand October 1st, 1920			247.58
Deficit October 10, 1921			128.83
Balance on Hand October 10, 1922			124.59
Balance on Hand October 10, 1923			455.56
Balance on Hand October 2, 1924			811.03

I do hereby certify that the foregoing account is correct and true as stated; that the sums therein mentioned were expended for the benefit of the Association, upon the approval of the President and Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. THEURER,
Treasurer.

We, the President and Secretary, of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, have thoroughly examined the above accounts and herewith duly approve same. All expenditures itemized therein bear our approval.

EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER,
Secretary

R. C. BUCHANAN,
President.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "The next order on the program is the report of the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Rodney A. Mercur, Chairman."

MR. MERCUR: "In view of the fact that there is to be a discussion at the round table session this afternoon about the matters contained in the report, it is contemplated that the matter will come before the Convention at a later date."

On motion of Mr. Mercur duly seconded, the report was dispensed with for the present.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "Mr. D. Glenn Moore, Chairman of the Committee on Publicity, who has been very active, is asked to report next."

MR. MOORE: "We hope the publications in the newspapers while you are here in Washington and in other papers throughout the State will be our most effective report. For your information let me say that we have had splendid cooperation from the United Press and from the newspapers generally. Advance notice of the meeting has been sent out to reach all the papers in the State. In cooperation with the Secretary we have secured in advance extracts from the papers of a large number of our speakers and we have made arrangements to release these for publication.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "The Committee on Exhibits,—Mr. W. G. Theurer as Chairman will now report."

MR. THEURER: "The Committee drew up a set of rules and regulations for the guidance of exhibitors of occupational therapy and industrial work. Two exhibit cards, one for the hospitals and one for the County Homes, were provided. All of those on our mailing list who are or should be interested in this line of work were circularized.

"Awards will be made consisting of President Buchanan's gift—two prizes known as the President's Cups, and blue, red and white ribbons will also be awarded. A Committee on Awards has been appointed as announced by President Buchanan.

"We have arranged space for the exhibits here in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in the George Washington Hotel. We want everyone to look over all the exhibits in detail. They will well repay careful examination. Some of the articles are for sale and arrangements will be made in regard to that."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "We will now be favored with a violin solo by Miss Betty Thompson, of Washington, Pa."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "Our next subject will be "Helping Needy Families in Their Own Homes." This is our general subject for the morning. The first speaker will be Mr. J. H. Flaherty, General Superintendent, Association for the Improvement of the Poor of Pittsburgh."

HELPING NEEDY FAMILIES IN THEIR OWN HOMES

J. H. Flaherty, General Superintendent,

Improvement of the Poor Association, Pittsburgh.

The treatment of any group depends upon the recognition of the common need, and this is especially applicable to family life. There can be no normal family in the true sense without that continuing and strengthening love of man and woman, of parent and child, nor without the natural affection of brother and sister, as well as the fondness for other relatives and for human relationships. Common religious interests are strong influences in the support and development of domestic relationships; economic sufficiency is a corner stone of the family welfare; interest in each other is a factor in family union; pleasures and unhappinesses shared with each other make their special contribution to the normal life of the family. Fathers who are selfish and uninterested, mothers who are busy with outside interests, sons who do not respect their parents, daughters who are self-willed and opinionated, and children who are ungrateful, cause much of the unhappiness of home life. The normal family develops a clear and strong sense of relationship, and no matter how scientific our methods, or how zealous we are in our work, we can find no substitute for a sense of actual kinship, so that the efforts of the case worker should not be directed towards finding substitutes for the normal conditions and relationships of family life, to however great extent these may be lacking, but should strive by means of her human understanding and sympathy, her professional skill, and her knowledge of the community resources, to cultivate the normal conditions and relationships of family life; and restore to every family unit, that mutuality of love and respect and responsibility that shall reestablish them in their own esteem and in their rightful place in the community.

The possibility of genuine cooperation between a family relief agency and a client usually comes when there is an appeal to a family motive, and the agency must attempt, by resort to different methods adapted to meet the various needs, to achieve, at one and the same time, not only the relief of individual distress and the social and industrial restoration of families, but the betterment of the community. It is comparatively easy to isolate an individual or a group and to prescribe social treatment that will be helpful, so long as that individual or group re-

mains isolated, but constructive case work, no matter how hopeless the outlook or how difficult the conditions, never seeks to consider a client apart from family and community relationships and so every case problem should be handled from the standpoint of its community and social aspects, as well as its individual needs.

One of the greatest evils that has to be lived down today by social workers is the old custom of dispensing indiscriminate, material relief. Individuals, families, and even communities have been pauperized by this thoughtless and impractical method of so-called "help to the poor." Most of us now realize that to give relief without a knowledge of the circumstances of the recipient, is unwise as well as unkind and unconstructive. Unwise, because it is an expensive method; unkind, because it takes away from the self-respect of the recipient and tends to pauperize him; unconstructive, because money received in that way is not often put to a good use and the possibilities are that what the recipient really needs is something quite different and a great deal more fundamental than simply relieving the immediate discomforts of hunger and exposure.

A request for, or by, a person in some distress is now accepted as being the opening wedge through which the social worker may ingratiate herself, and so win the confidence of the distressed persons, that a careful, thorough investigation can be made, the cooperation of the client won, and constructive advice given as well as a plan worked out whereby, not only fundamental and immediate needs are met, but the future guarded against, and eventually provided for by the families' own efforts, under the guidance and friendly advice of the social worker. Therefore, family case work deals with the social needs of individuals and the adjustment of their relations to their families and communities. It entails an investigation and study of each separate handicap under which the family is suffering—whether of health, desertion, employment, or education, and seeks to remedy not only one, but all. It is not prejudiced by the past history of the persons whom it seeks to help, but has a sympathetic tolerance, and a hopeful anticipation of the future. It endeavors to help the individual to solve his difficulties, and encourages him to reach the highest realization of his possibilities. Its animating purpose is an effort to improve social conditions and to make communities healthier, happier and better places in which to live.

The years that have been devoted to such social investigation have been fruitful of four major movements: first, the prevention of human misery through legislature and education; second, the tendency to deal with the needs of men on a community service basis; third, the development of various programs of relief for those whose powers are not equal to the demands of self-maintenance and welfare; fourth, the development of social treatment into which such relief schemes should be incorporated.

The program of every relief giving agency is directed toward the development of family life responsible for its own maintenance and

general welfare, able to establish its own ideals, to meet its own emergencies, develop its own powers, resting solely upon its own resources, and the organized activities of the community. It is only when a family is not equal to its needs that it becomes a client of a charity worker and it is her task to develop those powers as rapidly and as completely as possible, a task which calls for an understanding of the distinctive powers and responsibilities, as well as the weaknesses and disadvantages, with which it often has to cope. The responsibility is two-fold—self-maintenance, and ability to transmit income into support. Since families in need of relief cannot discharge the first responsibility, we have an increased obligation to enable them to discharge the second. This is accomplished by not doing things for them that they are capable of doing for themselves. In the instances of trustworthy families, it is the ideal method to prepare a budget for them and to provide money to carry it out, for as long a time as it requires to render the family self-supporting. The case worker should cultivate the families' own efforts and not attempt to dominate them; as to dominate is to ask for response, and not to develop responsibility.

It is a grave responsibility to advise a family as to the best course to pursue, and a very thorough knowledge of the past and present history of the home group is indispensable, before even an attempt at a plan is made.

Social workers are usually called to a home because of some crisis in the life of the family and by all means the first action to take is to relieve the acute distress immediately and do the talking and investigating afterwards. It is impractical, and little or no lasting good is accomplished, to render emergency relief without following it up with a careful investigation and a diagnosis of the family, for if our contact with the family does not mean a better outlook and the ability to cope more successfully with their problems, in the future, than in the past, we have failed with the individual case.

As has been said, the initial interview with the client is the first step in social diagnosis. The primary object of the *first interview* is to find out what the client has to say, not only of the predicament, but to get below the surface to a broader knowledge of the past, and of the hopes and plans for the future. The worker should never conclude an interview without securing some clues for obtaining outside information, for sometimes there will not be a word of truth in what the client has said. The *second object* is to develop sympathetic, mutual understanding, which establishes a good basis for future intercourse. The *third object* is to evolve a tentative plan for the solution of the difficulties, and the fourth is to develop self-help and self-reliance on the part of the applicant.

It would seem best not to ask any questions of the immediate family that can as well, or better, be answered by an outside source. For instance, employers are better witnesses as to the man's work record,

than is his family; the school is a better witness to children's attendance; the church and neighbors better witnesses as to family dependency. The first interview should develop the following sources of information: relatives, doctors, schools, employers, and previous residences. The most difficult of these to secure are the names and addresses of relatives. Clients sometimes have a large degree of ingenuity in keeping social workers and relatives apart. Here again resourcefulness must be used in securing this very necessary information without apparent deliberate intention and without directly offensive persistency. It is one of the many points where *no infallible method of procedure can be suggested* because success will more largely depend upon the *personality of the investigator* and her elusive and indirect means of rounding the conversation so that it closes in on the needed facts.

One of the things to guard against, is making premature promises and giving advice at the first interview, because the later developments may throw entirely new light on the situation and the advice given may be entirely at variance with that which at first suggests itself. It is often difficult to resist giving assurances of relief and promises of assistance and to refrain from advising and suggesting, but this should rarely, if ever, be done on the initial visit, unless of course, it is some measure of emergency, as the help ultimately rendered must be well thought out, after all sources of information have been traced, and based upon a detached and perspective consideration of the family problem.

The next step is contacts with other members of the family, and it is important that the first interview be held with the man of the family, for in the majority of cases, he is the one responsible for the distress and as head of the household all arrangements should be made with him, though he may shift this responsibility to his wife and even to his children if allowed to. In cases where the natural head of the family shows himself to be wholly incompetent or irresponsible and unstimulated by appeal, the task or re-adjustment must devolve upon the wife or sometimes upon the eldest son or daughter.

The evidence of those who knew the client before the present difficulty is often of great value as it helps us to form a well-rounded view of the situation. A sound principle is to see the sources that can give the most history and those that can give the best cooperation. Second-hand information is not reliable. It is only fair to the client to see a relative on both sides of the family and remember too that relatives have a moral right to be considered and given an opportunity to cooperate. We should not seek interviews with relatives to secure only financial assistance.

Now comes the search for cooperation, the third process, included in which are the schools, as teachers often know a great deal of family

characteristics, and can be helpful in influencing the family; school records throw considerable light on the mentality of children, as well as the irregularity of attendance.

Former employers are helpful sources as it is important to know the work-record of the bread-winner, but it is not only wise to interview present employers for it is apt to prejudice them. Get an employer's point of view, if possible, without revealing what you know of the client's affairs. Likewise it is not often a good plan to visit present neighbors, who may be biased for or against the client, but there are situations in which their testimony is indispensable.

Divorce records often reveal astonishing and helpful information in the working out of a case.

The fourth step is the weighing of evidence and interpretation. By interpretation is meant the attempt to derive from all the facts at hand as exact a definition as possible of the client's social difficulties. Knowledge of the main drift of the family life may be a key to the diagnosis. Careful consideration of all real evidence and a study of the characteristics of the sources must be made. Diagnosis does not consist in merely gathering facts, but in coordinating these facts in order to reach a clear conception of the situation, and this is the most neglected part of social work. A process of diagnosis is reviewing carefully the facts gathered, straightening out contradictory statements and weighing the reliability of evidence. In diagnosing a case we attempt to make a definition of the situation and personality of a human being in some social need, and of his relation to the social institutions of his community. The object of the diagnosis is to place the family on a higher plane of development.

Sometimes it takes years to develop independence on the part of families and they must be visited, supervised and encouraged every step of the way. It is a long tedious process even when the members of the family are of normal mentality and physically fit, but when there are mental, physical and moral problems the task is difficult in the extreme. Often it is necessary to remove the abnormal, subnormal, criminal, and ill members of the family to institutions, in their interest, in the interest of the family, and in the interest of society. However social work in the past has tended to rely too much upon institutions as refuges for members of disorganized family life. Commitments are comparatively easy to make, and quick to arrange, and we have had a false sense of accomplishment in so doing. How much more worthwhile is the effort to fit persons into suitable employment, to help them to become self-supporting, or to make some other arrangement whereby they will be spared the misfortune of becoming institutionalized.

Poverty should never be accepted as an excuse for placing children in institutions, no matter how excellent the institution may be, as nothing can take the place of the individual love, and "mothering"

which a child receives even in the home which has a minimum of advantages. Children should only be removed from their homes in the cases of desertion of parents, abuse, criminal neglect, immorality, or contagious diseases. In such instances it would be better, if possible, to place them temporarily in a home and if it later becomes necessary, place them in permanent private boarding homes, under continuous supervision.

Elderly persons have been considered as the ideal institutional cases, such unfortunates have been forced to accept institutionalism in many instances long before their days of usefulness were over. They have suffered from lack of facilities, and lack of vision on the part of well meaning social workers.

Institutionalism, or some other form of segregation, should be confined to the following types of cases:

- All forms of mental disorders.
- Criminals.
- Moral degenerates.

In practically all other cases attempt should be made to adjust persons to suitable environment.

The handling of a family problem is the most delicate and difficult, the most exacting of all social tasks, and makes demands on every quality of mind and character, particularly depending upon a gentle but forceful personality. It requires the utmost patience, tact and perseverance in the face of every conceivable disappointment and discouragement, but those who have abiding faith in the ultimate goodness of human nature, and enduring hope in the efficiency of service, will be rewarded by the knowledge of having labored to preserve the most sacred unit of our society, the Home.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, of which I have the honor to serve as General Manager, has for its slogan, "The best way to help the poor is to help them to help themselves."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "The next speaker will be Mrs. Martha J. Megee, Social Service Consultant of the State Department of Welfare on the subject 'Some Special Problems in Outdoor Relief'."

SOME SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN OUTDOOR RELIEF WORK

Mrs. Martha J. Megee, Social Service Consultant,
Department of Welfare, Harrisburg.

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR, AND OTHERS:

At your Convention in Williamsport last year, I was introduced to you as a new member of the Staff of the Department of Welfare whose

duties would involve cooperation with these Boards. I have had the pleasure during the past year of meeting with a number of the members of this Association, with the Directors individually and collectively in their various Districts, and have studied very carefully many of the problems which you are meeting in the discharge of your duties both in administering the County Homes and Out-Door Relief.

I have been asked to discuss "Some Special Problems." Because the field is so broad, it was difficult to select the problems which I thought would be most helpful. Since we are entering on a three days' session, I hope it will be possible for us to study together many more of the problems arising out of your work and mine. I also hope that we may have some discussion of my subject and I shall be glad to answer any questions which you desire to ask.

I have thought that perhaps the best thing for me to do would be to select three groups, not because they are any more important than any others, but because they have struck me most forcibly. First, let me quote some figures which are perhaps familiar to all of you, but which will bear repetition. The reports sent to Harrisburg for the year 1923 show that about \$3,500,000.00 have been expended in the state of Pennsylvania for outdoor relief. These figures also show that 61,000 persons have been affected in the expenditure of these \$3,500,000.00. Of the 61,000,—8,000 are men; 18,000 are women; and the enormous number of 35,000 are children, making this total of 61,000. Think of it, members of this Convention, 35,000 children! We ought to ask ourselves a few questions like these: Have we really benefited these 35,000 children? Are the 35,000 children better off today? Have they better opportunities? Are the 8,000 men more independent, more capable of taking care of their families than before our contact with them? Is the condition of the 18,000 women better because of our work?

We must, in discharging our obligations to our community in the expenditure of so large a sum of money, measure our work that we may see whether we are really getting returns for the money and the service that we are expending. Mr. Flaherty has very ably discussed his subject of "Helping Needy Families in Their Own Homes." Have we applied the methods of keeping families together, of understanding each need, of applying a remedy for the need in this great army of 61,000 people in the year past? If our work can measure up, then it has been a year of glorious accomplishment, but I am sorry to have to say that I don't believe any of us can feel we have really made this contact in all instances as helpful as it should be made and as helpful as it is possible to make it.

Let us study what are the causes or reasons for application for relief. I have made inquiry of a number of Directors in my visits and I find that *poor health* is the outstanding reason for application for relief. Poor health has brought the bread-winner or the proper support of the family to distress and to the necessity of application for relief.

Next is the widow; the widows with children; the father in jail or Asylum; the father deserted; illness of mother or other members of the family; orphaned, neglected, abandoned, crippled children; feeble-minded children; diseased children; old age and incapacity and unemployment. These and a great many others are the given causes but the greatest number of all have been ill health or accident to the bread-winner.

What have we done to improve the health of the families that have come under our care? What are we doing to see that the children have better opportunity for health? Have we been careful when providing relief to make sure that the proper food to nourish and develop these children has been given. What are we doing to conserve health?

The three subjects which I have decided to present for discussion are children, the handicapped, and the aged.

Of the 35,000 children, many have been taken away from their parents because of poverty; many have been turned over to Stewards of County Homes because those responsible did not know what else to do with them. The County Home has four walls, heat, beds and food, and is supported by the tax-payers, but it is not the place for children and except in emergencies should never be used for their care.

I have found children in almost every County Home and in talking with Stewards and Matrons, I find that none of them want children there; they do not have facilities for caring for them and all agree that the association with the typical County Home inmate is bad for the children; they realize that something must be done for the children and have asked our help.

I find that much of the responsibility for the care of children rests with the social agencies of the community; they have asked for temporary care and then have neglected to plan for them and they have been allowed to remain a long time beyond the time allowed by law,—or 60 days for children between two and sixteen years of age. We need a plan of cooperation between all agencies dealing with children and the Directors of the Poor; better understanding of the purposes each of the other, so that the County Home need never be asked to care for a normal child.

But what can we do to keep children in their own family? You will say that a large amount of relief would be required. After all, isn't it the best possible way to raise children to keep them in their own homes? When parents are shiftless, we are not handling the problem if we relieve them of their children, of the responsibility which so helps us all to become better citizens,—the responsibility for ourselves and our families. If we can build up a family that is inclined to be shiftless and keep the children in their home by that kind of service plus relief, but by service more than relief, we are making better homes and better citizens, and are rendering better service to the children.

Then we need the support of the Directors of the Poor and all others who are interested in any legislation that will help us to get more adequate mothers' assistance. The work of our Mothers' Assistance Trustees is equal to that of any state in the Union—splendid character-building work, adequate support and adequate supervision which helps mothers who are undertaking the double responsibility of father and mother in the rearing of their children. Can we not apply to our family in which the bread-winner is ill, where the mother, because she isn't a widow, is unable to secure the benefit of mother's assistance,—the same standard in the relief as has been applied by Mothers Assistance where the father is dead, remembering that in such instances the mother has the additional responsibility of caring for the invalid husband?

We need to know more about the family, the children,—an investigation such as that so thoroughly and carefully worked out by the previous speaker. What do we know about the family; what do we know about what they have done in the past, their failures, their successes? Are we thinking in the larger terms of how we can best help these children become better citizens? What are we doing about their health and their special ills; their special needs; what about their education, special opportunities for the unusual as well as the backward child? All of these things are opened up to those of you who come in contact with needy families because they are unable to meet their own needs out of their own resources. Time prevents my going further, but, before I leave the question of the children, I want to restate and emphasize the principle that no child should be taken from his own home for poverty alone. I wish we might emblazon that on the housetops. Let us determine that any child, who is unfortunate enough to live in a family that through poverty or other misfortune is unable to support itself, shall at least have the love and affection and care of those to whom he belongs.

Another great group which comes to the attention of all those who are dealing with families in distress is the handicapped,—those who are unable to go on with their usual occupation. I can illustrate this best by giving two cases which I have discovered. The one was that of a boy who was handicapped in many ways. His parents were foreigners and he was the second of five children. His mother had died of influenza and his older sister, not quite sixteen, had the job of caring for this family of four children and making the home for their father. Six months after his mother died, his father was killed in a mine accident. The boy was entitled to a certain proportion of the compensation. The girl had the care of the whole family; she had to spend properly this income which was derived from the compensation,—a good deal of a job for a sixteen year old girl. She found she could not do it, so she applied to have some of the children put away. Two were put in a Home, one was handed over to a relative who had five children, and

this boy was placed to work on a farm. I have all respect for farmers, but I want to make sure before placing a boy on a farm that he is not merely wanting cheap labor. I think everyone who places boys and girls should make sure that they are considering them as well as the farmers. This boy was still entitled to some compensation and that was used to clothe and pay board for him. He became ill and was taken to a hospital. When he recovered, it was found that he had a tubercular infection of the ankle. His foot was amputated above the ankle, a wonderfully successful operation, and the case went down on the hospital record "cured, patient discharged." His sister had taken a place at service. What was to be done with this boy? There wasn't anything to do but send him to the County Home and there he was placed among the old men and he didn't want to stay with them. After two years he ran away and came to the attention of social workers who took up his case, had him provided with an artificial limb and he is being given training for a useful occupation.

There were resources within that community; there were possibilities in the boy. He could be a dependent for the rest of his natural life or trained for a useful citizen. Which is the better? Which is the better investment for any community; any group of Directors of the Poor; any local private charity,—which is the better investment—the one that helps to make the boy a self-supporting man or a system which makes him absolutely dependent? There may be in any of the handicapped people possibilities of training. Each person should be considered carefully to learn whether or not there is a possibility of training. We should look at every individual who comes to our care in the light of his future. Can we make him a better or a self-supporting citizen? Can we salvage anything in this individual? Consider every handicapped person as one who has potential possibilities and let us accept nobody, young or old, as a chronic until we have applied this test,—is it possible to train him into a useful citizen?

The third group is the group of old people. I think there is nothing much more pathetic than to find old people who have outlived those to whom they should look for support and I think there are no people to whom we feel more of an obligation. Perhaps they have not been thrifty, perhaps they have not taken care of what they had, but it does seem to me that due consideration should be given to all those who are unable to support themselves.

We need better provision for keeping old couples together in their own homes. It is hard to give up what little remains of home and often old couples can be cared for adequately for much less than it costs to keep them in the County Home; but there is such a variety of administration in the different counties that what applies in one place is said to be impossible in others. Some Directors have told me that they were limited by law to a five dollar grocery order a month for two people, while in some places I have known them to give as much as

thirty-five dollars a month to keep an old couple together either in their own home or in the home of friends who will properly care for them. I hope that in the work of the Commission to Codify the Poor Laws some interpretation of the laws may be made which will bring a measure of uniformity into this, at present, chaotic state of administering outdoor relief. When it becomes necessary to send an old couple to the County Home, can we not have provision made to keep them together? It has been done very successfully in some few places,—it is certainly a kind and humane way of treating old folks and would do much to remove the dread of the County Home as it becomes the only thing that is open to them.

There are all sorts of problems that present themselves and our methods must be adapted to the individual needs. Some counties publish the names of their beneficiaries in a daily paper, feeling that in this way they discourage the unworthy from applying; some require a sworn statement before a Justice of the Peace; others accept an application from an individual or an agency. A careful investigation should be made and relief granted or withheld according to the facts revealed in the investigation.

I wish we might have a more uniform or a more standardized system of outdoor relief, and a more standardized method of keeping records and administering relief. All of this work requires skill. It isn't an easy thing to adjust and make over family difficulties. It is high-class, skillful work, requiring people of good judgment, of good education, of training and ability. In selecting your farmers, you don't select people simply because they have to be placed. You select somebody who knows a good deal about farming. But anybody feels as though he can adjust family affairs. It isn't true; it is highly skilled work. It requires people who have education, sympathy, a warm understanding with those who are in trouble and special training for this work. I don't mean that you should hand out relief to everybody who applies, but that you should understand the needs of those who apply and make your application of a remedy fit the need.

So I would plead with you for skilled service, for the appointment of workers trained in this particular branch of work. I believe that the experience of those who have appointed workers would bear me out in saying that they give better service. It saves money in the end to have the work done by people skilled and trained in doing it. I believe that a budget should be used for each family or individual. Workers should know what the family needs and what the resources are to meet these needs, and the difference between what the resources offer and what the family needs should be made up from private and public funds. I believe it is important that they should be reviewed from time to time. I have in mind one case now in Pennsylvania where in 1911 a temporary grocery order, because of unemployment was issued, which was still running in 1924. I believe, therefore, you need reviewing from time to

time to find out whether the circumstances have changed. Perhaps the need is greater. Perhaps it no longer exists. And I would suggest that you have a uniform record sheet and to that end I have drawn up a form of record giving a minimum of information, which I believe would be valuable to Directors of the Poor in recording the facts in all cases under their care.

I feel that full information should be kept of all cases which come under our jurisdiction. Facts which may be known to you would be of no value to your successor if not recorded. A little girl of fourteen now asks to whom she belongs. She was brought to the County Home at the age of two. The records show that she was "brought on a pillow,"—a very important fact showing that she was a delicate baby, but more important now is who carried the pillow. Has she a father or a mother or sisters or brothers.

To sum up in conclusion, I would advocate more careful investigation; adequate relief; keeping families together; conservation of health; opportunities for education and rehabilitation; better opportunities for children; adequate and uniform records, with carefully secured facts; re-investigation at regular intervals and the appointment of skilled workers to aid the Directors in this important work for the welfare of the unfortunate members of the State.

DISCUSSION BY MR. SEYFERT

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "This discussion will be continued by Hon. A. G. Seyfert of Lancaster County."

MR. SEYFERT: "Somewhere in one of your cemeteries in Washington County, lie the remains in the narrow tenement of the dead of an old friend of mine, George V. Lawrence. He was elected to the Legislature away back in 1844, a good while before I was born. Fifty years later I had the honor to serve with him in the same House and we used to ride over the old National Pike on horseback before there were any rails. A finer type of old-time Christian gentleman never lived and you may well honor his memory. If I could find out where he is buried, I would go and deposit a flower upon his grave for the pleasant hours that we spent together in trying to make laws in Pennsylvania to make the people better.

"One hundred and fifty years ago, there existed an institution of learning in the wilderness of eastern Lancaster County. To that theological academy of learning came great students who afterwards became great men. One of these students was William Wirt, who was afterwards Attorney General in Monroe's Cabinet. Another student was William Waddell, the blind preacher whom Patrick Henry said was the most eloquent man he had ever heard. Stanhope Smith became President of Princeton University. But the greatest of all who went there from time

to time was John McMillan, who brought Presbyterianism and education across the mountains and for the first time in your town of Washington, established a high institution of learning in the old log college. I am glad that I learned only yesterday that you are preserving that old log college in remembrance of that great man who was a student there in our institutoin when it was in the wilderness.

"May I congratulate you on Mr. Crumrine's very splendid address last night; on the address of your honored Judge McIlvaine, who thrilled everyone? I feel it an inspiration for a man of his moral character to make such an address on an occasion like this. Such sentiments as these coming from a Judge of a great county, I assure you have a tendency toward uplift and I feel I have benefited by being in attendance.

"Just a word about this subject under consideration. It may not bear on the subject of outdoor relief directly but it seems to us that it needs a little explanation. A year ago we had an address at Williamsport along the lines of old people's pensions by a gentleman from the city of Reading. I took him to task about certain phases of outdoor relief. You may recall that I drew his attention to the fact that the French tried it, if I remember, during the French Revolution. I merely wanted to call to your attention first hand news of how the system is working in England which I got hold of last summer. So many were out of employment, the government had to give relief. That reminds me just now that there is an old saying in the underworld that a man that works for a living is a fool. The reply is that in England, they have spent during the last five years one billion dollars as outdoor relief to help not their poor, but their unemployed. They give them so much a week to live.

"Don't let me be misunderstood; I am not opposed to outdoor relief. How many cases are there where it is absolutely necessary in every county? A very great many. Take the county of Lancaster, where we have, perhaps, fewer foreign born than in any other county in Pennsylvania. Our outdoor relief does not amount to much. We have to grant very little help because none is asked for. The truth is, we believe that God helps those who try to help themselves. That there are certain families that we do, after thorough investigation, help, is true when we find them to be needy. And I think they appreciate it. But in many districts, not only in Pennsylvania, but all over the country, there are undoubtedly millions of dollars paid out to applicants who are not deserving. To my mind, it is no more than another name for government pension. All civilized governments pension their soldiers. Our industries, our railroads, are doing the same thing; they are providing for old age for those people who are not able or have not the ability to provide for themselves or have not foresight enough to provide for themselves. They are looking at the present and not toward the future and therefore provide nothing for the future, when they can

not earn anything more. The railroads recognize that when men arrive at the age of sixty-five or seventy their best years are over, and hence they take part of their pay and provide for them, that is, they provide for them in their old age.

There are certain classes who apply to poor boards for care who have always been shiftless and helpless and always will be helpless. That is a problem that faces us, and what are we to do with it? That is what confronts us and gives us much more trouble than does the problem presented to the government or railroad. It strikes me sometimes that I may perhaps be too conservative; the tendency of the times today is in the direction of everybody's depending upon a living from the government or from some other source. A man may get \$200. a month. He doesn't save a cent; he doesn't think of the time when he will be getting old. Then the minute he is out of work and doesn't get his \$200. a month, he has nothing to live on and immediately applies for help. We are not as confident of ourselves as we should be as American people. We are getting away from the old idea that God will help those who try to help themselves—that is the point. In Lancaster County, there are at least twenty different kinds of Homes to take care of those who are down and out, but the tendency of the times is that nobody will provide for himself. They go on the theory that they have no home, but they can go to a Home. It puts a premium on that kind of living and that kind of reasoning of many people. I merely wanted to call your attention to these problems. It is the tendency of the times, perhaps, and we ask the question whether the American people will go on as we did, or with the other doctrine, "Help yourself to be helped," as they do in Europe.

Following Mr. Seyfert's discussion, Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, a member of the Directors of the Poor of Media, Delaware County, gave the following discussion:

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "The discussion will be taken up at this point by Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Director of the Poor of Delaware County."

ADDRESS OF MRS. W. IRWIN CHEYNEY

MRS. CHEYNEY: "It seems to me that Mr. Flaherty and Mrs. Megee have so thoroughly covered the general principles of outdoor relief that I should speak about the machinery that lies back of outdoor relief—in other words I want to talk about your job and mine.

"We all have a common aim and that is to help humanity. Today the workers are divided into two groups—the trained social worker at one end and at the other the public official disbursing public relief and between the two there is a gulf that at times seems almost impassable and until we can establish some common meeting ground whereon we can at least understand each other's language the work of both is crippled.

"I hold no brief for that trained worker who sits in his office and writes a thesis destroying some branch of government until he has first tried to help or improve that branch of government. Just how much help you and I have had from the trained worker is a matter for discussion, how much criticism we have had is a matter of record. Two years ago I spoke to you of co-operation with other agencies. Now what has co-operation meant? Well it has meant in our county that almost every case that needed actual relief was carried by the agency. They gave the advice and supervised the case and at the end of the year in their report the progress of the case was theirs, and they gave thanks to the Ladie's Aid and the Needlework Guild and way at the end 'also the Directors of the Poor'. We are always in the also ran class but possibly nine times out of ten we paid the bill.

"Now, fellow Directors, we have inherited a system, a system of relief that was instituted by our English forbears. In those days the Almshouse was a social agency. Thither drifted all types of homeless and helpless people, the aged, the insane, the feeble-minded and the destitute. With the development of our country and the social conscience of its people various agencies have arisen to care for special types. The Workmen's Compensation cares for those crippled in industry, the State cares for the insane, and the feeble minded. Mothers' Assistance cares for a limited number of widows and children, the Juvenile Court for the delinquent child. Today the Almshouse is responding to but two types of cases—as a decent kindly comfortable home for the aged and as a hospital for the chronic sick. Mr. Beisser of the Public Charities Association in his articles on The Pennsylvania County and Public Welfare says 'The Directors of the Poor, deprived of many of their cases, are conducting an Almshouse, giving small amounts of relief in cases such as illness and handling some dependent children'. Is that true in your county? For it is absolutely untrue in our County. I take exception to the word deprived. It is not a question of being deprived of cases but of not having the organization to handle all the cases that come to us. And this point that I want to make, that I believe that no men or women for generations have had the opportunity that you and I have today to do a really constructive piece of social work. I know how you feel about this great system of paternalism that is being built up today. I agree with you that the Abraham Lincolns and the Calvin Coolidges were never raised on paternalism. They were raised with simple standards and simple faiths that are now like phantoms of the past and it is for us to establish a sane standard of work. I think that group who would bring a peasant woman from the fields of Poland and establish her in a city with a budget of \$125 a month is no more wrong than that group who dogmatically said we give no outdoor relief. One lacks judgment, the other lacks vision. What right have we as public officials to say to a woman and her destitute children, 'You come to the county home. We will work you and place your

children'. What is the greatest asset of our country today? It is the youth of our country. I believe it is our duty to help every normal child and every good mother—though destitute—to help themselves, not with a system of doles but with enough to put them on their feet, not crippling initiative but developing responsibility. Mr. Beisser says that the Mothers' Assistance Fund cares for the children of widows and wives of insane men. How many widows are you helping in your county that are on the waiting list of the Mother's Assistance Fund, and how many families where the County is paying for the care of the insane and also helping the family—not eligible to the Mothers' Assistance Fund? How many dependent children is the Juvenile Court caring for in your County? In Delaware County, Judge Johnson has passed to the Directors of the Poor the care of all dependent children. And then Mr. Beisser says, 'In 1923 a plan for Old Age Assistance was adopted, to be administered by special county boards but in which the State retained control since it furnished all the funds'. Do you know that about every few days we are called upon by some poor person who wants to participate in that fund? Reading the statement above one would think it was in operation whereas we all know its present fate. And so when it is all boiled down, the Directors of the Poor are the ones who are legally responsible for the relief in the County and it is for us to consider just how we are going to do the work in the future. Are we going to forget the precedents of the Almshouse and the dole and establish our own precedents of adequate relief and our own workers to disburse that relief? Are we really acting as Directors or are we delegating our authority to some appointee and are merely automatons to sign checks and look at the pigs and eat our dinner and leave everything in someone else's hands until next week? And in conclusion, I would that I had the gift of eloquence to make you see this work of ours as I see it, of interpreting this ago-old system of our forefathers in the terms and needs of the present, that we not destroy the traditions of our fathers but that we renew and revivify them."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "Mr. E. M. Lowe, Commissioner of Warren County will now be our next speaker on this subject:—

ADDRESS OF E. M. LOWE

MR. LOWE: "After listening to these very able speeches on the subject 'Care of poor and needy families in their own homes' there is not much left to be said. This is a very important part of our work. We get many calls each year and not two alike. Too much cannot be said in regard to a thorough investigation of each and every case. Occasionally, we will be deceived, while in some cases it is a real pleasure to render aid.

I have in mind two extreme cases. We were asked to help an old couple, a brother and sister, both over eighty years old. We went out

in one of our rural districts to call on this old couple and investigate their condition. They lived in an old wood-colored house but when we got inside of this house we found one of the neatest and cleanest homes that I was ever in. Even the cooking utensils hung on the board wall just in place. They were not only clean but polished. Everything was in perfect order. This old couple had lived in this home for many years. The man had worked for a very moderate wage, just enough to keep them from year to year until now, and old age had overtaken him and he was not able to work any more. It was a real pleasure to help this old couple, and I will say we made it possible for them to spend their last days in this home, happy and contented.

"The other case I have in mind is of a much different character. It was that of an Italian family. There was a husband, wife and four children, the oldest only eight years old. The husband had a weak heart and the mother was not strong. We helped this family for four years and were at their home at least twice a year and tried to thoroughly investigate their condition and family relations. After caring for this family four years the school nurse found the mother was tubercular and notified us that she should be given special treatment and should be separated from her small children. We have had splendid success with such cases by taking them to our County Home for special treatment. We put the patients in tents if the weather will permit, give them rest, pure air and proper food. We decided to take this mother, babe and eight year old girl to the County Home. By the way, our family had increased to five children by now. We called on this family and told them our plans. At first they objected very strongly but we told them our plans must be carried out and we took the mother and two children to the County Home. We did everything that could be done to make it pleasant for them.

"All the time we had been caring for the family nothing was said of any other children, but just two days after we took them to the County Home, two good-looking, well-dressed, young men, and the wife of one of them walked into our office and stated that they were sons of our patient. They wanted to know what they could do to get their mother out of the Home. We told them they could have her anytime they would take her and the entire family and care for them, which they agreed to do. The family was taken out of our County, and we have never heard from them since.

"I say, investigate every case thoroughly and as often as possible. It pays.

"Two years ago we had a difficult problem in the matter of outside relief. Many of the manufacturing plants were running short time and a large number of laboring men were out of work. They would come to us and state they had two, three or four children, as the case might be, state they owed the grocer so much and he had refused to trust them any longer. We started in by giving them orders for gro-

ceries but we soon found out that they did not save as they should, so we tried a different plan. Our County Farm is nine miles from Warren and we had plenty of brush to cut so when we got a call for help from a family in this class we would tell them we had a job for them. We would give them two dollars a day and dinner, and take them out to the farm to cut brush. It kept hunger from the home and the wage was not so high but that they got a job as soon as possible. We cut forty acres of brush with that class of help that winter.

"Again I will repeat, thoroughly investigate every call for outside relief, it pays."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "Mrs. Helen M. Holloway, Director of Berwick Poor District will close the discussion."

REMARKS BY MRS. HELEN M. HOLLOWAY

MRS. HOLLOWAY: "I wish to further endorse the sentiments expressed in the discussions given previously. Owing to the lateness of the hour, I will not go into a detailed talk concerning my work. It was carried out along the lines suggested by the other speakers. We have no county almshouse. We do need special provision for tubercular cases. We have had some cases for which neither we nor the State Department of Welfare could suggest a solution."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: "We now stand adjourned until 2:30 P. M. at which time the three Round Table sessions as announced in the program, will be held."

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION
OCTOBER, 15th.

The Convention resumed at 2:30 o'clock with three Round Tables in session,—one for Stewards and Superintendents of County Homes; another for the Solicitors of the various Poor Boards, and the third, that of the County Physicians. This latter Round Table was an experiment, none ever having been held at any of the previous conventions. Dr. L. D. Sargent, physician for the Washington County Home, was in charge of this meeting, which proved very beneficial even beyond the expectations of those promoting it. Condensed reports of each of these Round Tables are given below in the order named.

The Stewards and Superintendents of County Homes and similar public institutions held a Round Table session under the leadership of Mr. D. A. Mackin, Chairman, Retreat, Luzerne County. The following report is condensed and edited from notes furnished by the stenographer or by the speakers:

MR. MACKIN: "From the announcements already made, we all understand that this is an open meeting in which everyone is invited to take part by asking questions and joining in the discussion. However, we have asked some of our members to open the discussion on certain topics. 'Institutional Work for the Feeble-Minded with Special Reference to the Desirability of Returning Middle Age Patients to County Homes' will be our first subject. The first speaker on this subject will be Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Superintendent of the Polk Institute, Polk, Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS BY DR. MURDOCH

DR. MURDOCH: "In the consideration of all social questions, we should have in mind certain definite ideals toward which we strive, but which frequently in our practical work must be modified by the facilities and means at our disposal. In consideration of this question of 'The Care of the Feeble-Minded', I will set forth my ideas as to what is the ideal and also say that it is necessary at the present time to modify this ideal somewhat on account of the tremendously over-crowded conditions of our institutions caring for mental defectives. We now, as you will notice, use the term 'mental defectives' rather than the term 'feeble-minded' and that term, with the term feeble-minded, has been done away with in the Mental Health Act of 1923 which guides our mental health institutions and problems.

"My subject is, Institutional Work for the Feeble-Minded with Special Reference to the Desirability of Returning Middle Aged Patients to County Homes.

"For the care and training of the Feeble-Minded, Pennsylvania has three State Institutions and one Semi-State Institution.

State

The Polk State School, Rated Capacity 1700 caring for	2,100
The Pennhurst State School, Rated Capacity about 1000 caring for	1,200
The Laurelton Village for Feeble-Minded Women caring for about	250

Semi-State

Elwyn, caring for about	600
Total	4,150

These institutions have two functions:

"First, as Training Schools for children who on account of Mental Defect are unable to receive appropriate training in the public schools.

"They have trained teachers who can do much to develop these children. Many learn to read and write and solve simple problems in arithmetic who without special training would be illiterate. The regular school work includes the subjects taught in the first four grades in the public schools.

"The principal training, however, is manual—for girls the common household occupations, cooking, bed-making, laundrying and needle work; for boys—work upon the farm and in the shops. There is a carpenter's shop and a tailor's shop. Basketry and mattress-making are also taught. Physical exercises are given to all, music to those who show ability in this subject.

"Of recent years, special classes for mentally defective or backward children in the public schools have rendered it possible for many children who otherwise would be sent to the Institution to remain at home and receive suitable instruction in the special classes in the public schools.

"The second function of the Institution for Feeble-Minded is to provide a suitable home for such as are too low in the mental scale to profit by any but the most rudimentary habit training or who on account of associated physical defects or anti-social conduct require custodial care.

"These defectives require this care:—

- 1st For their own protection,
- 2nd To relieve the family of an intolerable burden,
- 3rd To protect society from their anti-social acts.

"Owing to the greatly crowded condition of all the institutions for mental defectives the effort is made to limit this class to the minimum by returning to their homes all children who have passed through the school department where there is a reasonable prospect of the child's

receiving appropriate supervision outside of the institution, preferably in his own home. We have been able to place quite a number of boys on farms—and girls in homes preferably in rural communities.

Now as to the desirability of placing middle aged patients in County Homes—After returning children who have been trained in the institution to their own homes where home conditions permit and finding suitable homes for as many others as possible, a large proportion of those remaining who are no longer in school are extremely helpless, untidy and require an amount of personal care which I believe few county homes are prepared to give. Most of the others are an asset to the institution rather than a liability. They have been trained to perform useful tasks in the various departments of the institution and in an environment where their wants are carefully looked after and in an environment where they are understood. Their limited capabilities can be utilized to much better advantage; that is, in the institution rather than in the County Home.

The act establishing the institution at Polk states that the employment of the inmates in the care and raising of stock and the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, etc. shall be made largely tributary to the maintenance of the institution.

The women of this class require closer supervision, than I believe most county homes are prepared to give—and the men as well as the women are likely to be taunted, teased and taken advantage of by the other inmates of the County Home. On account of their child-like simplicity and their tendency to appropriate the property of others they are continually in difficulty. The institutions are constantly receiving applications for the admission of this class of feeble-minded men and women who are now inmates of county homes.

When effort has been made to transfer middle aged patients from the institution to the county home objection has almost invariably been made by the family and friends of the patient.

A family may be quite well to do, yet not able to meet the expense of having a feeble-minded member cared for in a private institution year after year, the weekly charge being a minimum of say \$25.00 per week. But this family may be well able to pay the cost of maintenance, of say \$5.00 per week in a well conducted State Institution. Such a family resents being compelled to have its defective member transferred to the County Home.

However, in the crowded condition of our institutions every possible means should be employed to make room for the children who could not otherwise receive suitable training. There is no doubt that as an expedient there are many adult feeble-minded patients who might well be transferred to the County Homes to make room for the admission of children, but I should not like to see this plan adopted as a permanent policy of the State.

No State has met its full responsibility in providing for its mental defectives and our own State has been particularly backward in this respect. Thirty Thousand (30,000) is a conservative estimate of the number of Feeble-Minded in our State. Of this number we are caring for less than Four Thousand five hundred (4,500) or less than Fifteen Per cent. (15%) in appropriate institutions. Of course, all of these Thirty Thousand (30,000) do not need institutional care but the number in need of institutional care is far beyond the capacity of our institutions.

What provisions have other states for their Feeble-Minded? Massachusetts with a population less than one-half the population of Pennsylvania has institutional provision for almost as many feeble minded as Pennsylvania and is building another institution to care for a greater number.

Our neighboring states of New York, New Jersey and Ohio in proportion to their population have provision for far more of their defectives than we have. New York has just authorized a bond issue of \$50,000,000. to be expended for the extension and improvement of institutions. Ohio is building another large institution for its feeble-minded.

The ratio of the feeble-minded in State Institutions per 100,000 population for the states mentioned, taken from the latest reports I have available is as follows:

Massachusetts	72
Ohio	70
New York.....	66
Pennsylvania	44

To give Pennsylvania the same ratio as Massachusetts would require provision for the care of an additional 2,500. There has been no substantial addition to Pennsylvania's institutions for the past ten years. Pennsylvania has splendid institutions but they are not adequate. The original plans for the institution at Polk opened in 1893—31 year ago, have never been carried to completion. We still need cottages for 500 additional patients.

Both Pennhurst and Laurelton have ample room for expansion. The Commonwealth should have provision for the proper care of at least twice as many feeble-minded as can be cared for in the existing institutions.

Regardless of age, the place for the mental defective, who on account of low mental scale, anti-social conduct or associated physical defect cannot be cared for at home, is in the institution for the Feeble-Minded and not in the County Home.

In the institution where he is with congenial companions of his own grade of mentality and under the care of those trained to appreciate his limitations and capabilities he can be made more useful, be cared

for at less expense, and lead a happy harmless existence in appropriate surroundings.

In my opinion the State should provide custodial departments in connection with its institutions for all the feeble-minded who cannot be cared for at home and who need custodial care. In our State this would require provision for the care of about 10,000 or 5,000 more than are being cared for at the present time."

MR. MACKIN: This subject outlined by Dr. Murdoch will be further discussed by Mrs. Martha J. Megee, of the Department of Welfare.

MRS. MEGEE: "I really don't quite know why I was selected to take part in this discussion except perhaps that I have conferred with many of you on this very subject when I have visited your homes. To go back to the time before I was connected with the Department of Welfare, I recall that the Children's Aid Society in Philadelphia had a committee on the question of the feeble-minded children. No homes could be secured as there was no provision made for them. There were many, many more children waiting for admission than we had homes to put them in. Consequently, there was a long waiting list. I have at present a very serious problem in dealing with this. The Court turns over children who have been a nuisance in their homes, because of their improper conduct; who did not do well in the family homes. That left a large number of the children on the waiting list of the various charitable societies in the city of Philadelphia suitable for institutional care, but there was no opportunity because of their over-crowded conditions.

"When I first began calling on Directors of the Poor, I could almost tell what their first statement would be,—what are we going to do with the feeble-minded children? Each one of you is dealing with that problem more or less. Some such children have grown up in your care. I am perfectly sure that the institutions that we have in the State are willing to accept all they have room for and at Polk and Pennhurst they are already taking care of 2,000. I am sure they are taking care of more than their capacity at the present time. I have a feeling that there must be a graduation from a training school to something else.

"I believe that the thing we must do in the first place is to safeguard admissions. Many children could be cared for outside of the institutions. I remember one Poor Board's telling me that they had all kinds of trouble having children admitted. Shall we insist on the admission of idiots and imbeciles to the overcrowded schools and shut out the boy who can be trained up to a certain degree of self-support? Shall we put that idiot boy in the place of the boy who is teachable, but unsafe at large where there are little girls? If you only have one place, one bed, who will you put in there,—the helpless little idiot child or the boy who can be trained, or who is a menace to the community?

"We must have more careful guarding of the admissions, more careful classification concentrating on the children who have ability for training. After a period of training, can we not have some form of graduation from that institution? Not everyone that we think can be turned out. The doctors and the teachers know these children a great deal better than those on the outside. A great many of these children, when they have had a period of training, can be taken out and placed in positions where they will earn their living happily and will be contributors to a certain extent rather than consumers altogether. There are those who need custodial care, who must be kept in institutions.

"Is there not some way of graduation for such, either into their own homes or into the county institution? Dr. Murdoch has mentioned this stigma. I am one of the ones who want to remove that stigma; I want the County Homes so well built and managed that the stigma can be removed. Why should people care more, if it is properly managed, to have their children in the school for feeble-minded than in county institutions?

"I do believe, however, that there are many with no home to which they could return, who are in condition perhaps to be fairly good workers in the County Home. I believe that that is a possible solution. I believe that the women beyond the child-bearing age, who are no longer a menace because they might bring feeble-minded children into the world, could be provided for in most of the County Homes in the State of Pennsylvania. This is simply a theory of mine, but it does seem to me that they are a group that no longer need that kind of training. They no longer need the particular custodial care which the specialized institution gives them. We should have a graduation system to avoid congestion. There ought to be some method of taking these people out and helping those who have children awaiting admission because of the opportunity which it offers for training or the protection which it offers for the community. Go over those children and find if you can't meet the needs of some by transfer.

"It seems a perfectly possible and reasonable method. I can see a number of Directors here who will say they have to have their help in doing work in the institution, as many of our people are so old that they are incapacitated. Many of them are unable to do very much of the work. It is far from my thought to take out from the institutions the feeble-minded or mentally defective, simply because they are good workers. When your officers feel that these people can with safety be removed to the County Home to make room for those who are trainable, I believe it would be beneficial to all parties. I am ready to be convinced that this is a wrong position to take, but it seems to me we must give it careful attention."

MR. MACKIN: "Our next speaker, T. C. White, Superintendent of Mercer County, will discuss this as it pertains to stewards and superintendents of county homes."

ADDRESS BY MR. T. C. WHITE

MR. WHITE: "I came here more to hear than to be heard. This question that has been up before this Association for a number of years, —this great question of removing back to the almshouses and homes the older class of the feeble-minded, I have felt was a question that would have to be settled. It is an outstanding problem in the charities of our State. There is no doubt but that all of our institutions for the feeble-minded have a number of real old people. I am a neighbor of Polk and I know they have some old men and women there. I think all of the institutions have. I know that in our county, we have a lot of feeble-minded people that should be in a school equipped for the training of that particular class.

"I cannot see why these older people, the old people that have passed middle age and ones past child-bearing age, should be kept there, nor the young man for whom nothing more can be done in the training schools. Why should they not be brought back to the homes of the county from which they have been sent and give Dr. Murdoch another class that he might graduate them? It is a home and school for training; it is a training school and we are never going to train the full class unless you have some way of getting the graduates out of that institution other than by death. Dr. Murdoch spoke about the County Homes and that they wouldn't feel very kindly toward this. But there is a false pride in a lot of people against going back to the County Homes. What claim have they upon their State and society to hold their child there when they are not paying their full quota and deprive a child that could receive training from being admitted to that institution? Why shouldn't they accept the situation if they haven't money to put them in a private institution? Why not remove part of its children that are only paying a part and send them back? Work out a plan where we have either to increase our institutions for feeble-minded or devise some means by which we can relieve our institutions. Now there is a class in the state institutions which no County Homes should have. We should not have the imbecile or the idiot. I believe that belongs to the State. I think the State should have special places for the care of them. But there is another class, slightly feeble-minded, and they can become useful people just as well down in the County Home as in other places. They have people well trained, who can take them and see that they are employed down in our county homes."

MR. MACKIN: "Our next subject will be Chronic Diseases in the Almshouse—Dr. Ernst P. Boas, Medical Director, New York City, Dr. Boas. upon coming to the platform, remarked that since he was

scheduled to give his complete address on this subject that evening, he would not impose upon his audience by requesting that they listen to him twice, as the points that he hoped to bring before them at the evening session would be similar. Dr. Boas then briefly discussed the medical aspects of the problem. See page 81 for full text of his address.

MR. MACKIN: "In the absence of Dr. G. R. McCracken, Superintendent at Woodville, Dr. W. L. Henderson, Director of Allegheny County will speak on Mental Diseases in a County Institution."

ADDRESS BY DR. W. L. HENDERSON

DR. HENDERSON: "I keenly regret the fact of the serious illness in Dr. McCracken's home. I have very reluctantly consented to occupy his place on the program, especially in view of the fact that Dr. McCracken is so thoroughly in touch with the situation at Woodville. I express Dr. McCracken's sincere regrets at being unable to be present at this time, as he had counted for many weeks on this meeting.

"I feel rather strange to come before this audience to act in the stead of Dr. McCracken, who could much more ably than I, have discussed this very important question, 'Mental Diseases in a County Institution', but since this subject which was assigned to Dr. McCracken is so very important, I feel it my duty to accept his request and to talk for a few minutes along this line. This subject is one on which we all have our own opinions. That seems to be the idea of this meeting, to let each person tell what he is doing, and if necessary, find fault with him. I have just come out of another Round Table discussion and I want to say to you that since I have been a Director of the Poor, I have always had the idea that some day I may be an inmate of that institution and I have tried to govern myself accordingly.

"The first question that suggests itself is 'why and why not'. I would say no county should attempt to take care of these mental cases unless they have at least 500 of them. The reason for that is that the overhead expense would be very high, that is, your overhead would be the same on a hundred as on five hundred practically. Now if we have 500 patients, why not care for them? Where else should they be cared for? A patient who is sick mentally, my friends, is still a human being. Why do you want to take a man's wife or child or a woman's husband and transport them miles away where they won't be able to see them again? Remember they are still human beings and have loved, have lived together for many, many years and should be placed by all means as conveniently as possible where they can be visited by their relatives. For that reason they should be cared for in a county hospital.

"How cared for? Simply the same as they are cared for by the best institutions in our land. You should not take into your county hos-

pitals insane patients unless you have facilities to care for them as well as they could be cared for in the finest hospitals of the state. At Woodville we have just completed a one hundred bed hospital ward. Now that requires that we have a full time pathologist so that these patients, when they are taken in and placed in the observation ward, can receive the same tests as they receive in the best hospitals in the state. It requires an additional X-Ray room and a man who must go over each one. If you are going to take care of these mental cases, you must be equipped and that costs a lot of money. At Woodville, we feel we are gradually getting into shape and can care for them as well as any place else and are entitled to have them there. I don't know what other Homes might be taking up under this subject. I merely want to make this statement before this Convention, hoping that in the near future all our institutions may be adequately equipped to care for the poor as well as the feeble-minded."

MR. MACKIN: "The next subject to be discussed is "The Purchase and Management of Supplies for Institutions", by Mr. William B. Passmore of Embreeville, County Home Superintendent."

ADDRESS BY MR. WILLIAM B. PASSMORE

MR. PASSMORE: "We come here to learn what others are doing, and return home benefited by the many problems under discussion.

"At our last Convention, held at Williamsport, Pa., the question was brought up, "What are you doing in regard to man and wife living separately, meeting only at intervals of say once or twice a month? On return home the problem was brought before the Board of Directors regarding the placing of husband and wife together, and it was done immediately. The newspapers in our County got hold of the change made, and published it, and we were congratulated by thousands for our humane act. So as I have said these Conventions are a benefit to each and every one of us. Take this home to yourself, and if any of our Institutions still cling to the old system, I do hope you will make this change as we did.

"My subject is 'Purchase and Management of Supplies for Institutions'. I want to say this is one of the largest problems we have before us to solve. The man who hopes to be successful must keep himself well informed concerning every phase of the commodity he is interested in. He must be investigating and studying all the time. He must keep in close touch with domestic and agricultural conditions, weather, acreage, and conditions of the crops, or he will not purchase merchandise at the right time or price.

"A man who cannot boss himself is not capable of bossing others, and right here is where you must say 'no'. A salesman cannot come into my office and say, 'You need this, or that' and that Mr. So & So,

from that County is using it. It is not economical to purchase supplies on the contract plan. We do in our County to a certain extent, but I find that it is not economy.

"For example, take some grades of coal at \$2.00 per ton are much more expensive than other grades at \$2.50 per ton. You must buy coal suitable for your conditions. Some grades are entirely too high in ash, while others contain too much sulphur. There is another viewpoint in saving coal—be careful what kind of a fireman you have. One man wastes, where another saves. Our firemen take turns of day and night shifts. We weigh our consumption of coal for each man so as to show him what each man burns. Waste is one of the largest problems we have to contend with in our big Institutions.

"As to purchasing groceries, we tried three months supply given out by contract to the lowest bidder, but found this very unsatisfactory in the summer months on many commodities such as rolled oats, cereals, rice, and many other articles which would not keep. We now submit our list each month to a number of wholesale grocers who bid and it is awarded to the lowest bidder.

"We specify the kind and grade of every commodity we want. Some of these which we use may be of interest to you. Coffee is a stimulant and contains no calories. We have substituted cocoa two or three times a week. Cocoa can be bought at 3 cents per gms. by the barrel. One hundred gms. of cocoa used with 25 quarts of milk will serve 100 people, and 100 gms. cocoa contain 476 calories.

"We have discontinued using fresh fish during the summer months. We are close to the Philadelphia markets, but fish shipped during summer months are not fit for consumption on arrival. We are now using mackerel instead.

"Irish mackerel number from 350 to 380 in each barrel, and can be purchased for \$20 or \$21 per barrel. We serve fish, giving each person one-half. They enjoy them very much, and it is a great saving over fresh fish of about 20%. Fish are very wholesome, and 100 gms. contain 98 calories.

"Beef can be raised and fed for $11\frac{1}{4}$ cents per gms. We feed our own cattle altogether, raise our pork and mutton. Sixty gms. of beef contain 156 calories.

"Milk should be used in large quantities. We run a dairy of 75 head, all tuberculine tested, which produce clean wholesome milk.

"Proctor and Gamble Soap Manufacturers are catering to Institutions for business and you can purchase Ivory Soap from them lower than the best grades of white soap on the market.

"At the present high cost of Flour you can lower your expenses by using one-half winter wheat, and one-half spring wheat flour. We are at the present baking bread of one-third spring and two-thirds winter. You, no doubt, are aware that winter wheat runs low in starch.

Reduce your yeast, and if you have a first class baker you will have no trouble.

"Dry goods such as unbleached muslin, shirt material, dress material, canton flannel, etc., can be bought by the bolt and made up by our people much cheaper than ready made garments, besides, giving employment to the folks at home.

"Now, how do you manage your store-house? Who holds the keys? Who delivers the goods? It is just as essential to know what becomes of store-house goods as it is to know how and where to purchase properly. We run a budget system on every item we buy and keep a monthly record, for example:—We go over our budget list every week and when we notice a commodity running higher than a previous month or year, we start to investigate and find out what department is using an excess, and in this way we can check up on our records."

MR. MACKIN: "Our next subject will be 'operation of state retirement fund', by Dr. H. H. Baish, Secretary, State School Employees' Retirement System, Harrisburg, Pa."

"OPERATION OF STATE RETIREMENT FUND"

**By Dr. H. H. Baish. Secretary State School
Employees' Retirement System. Harrisburg, Pa.**

DR. BAISH: "A study of the history of retirement systems for public employes in the United States reveals the fact that probably no other kind of social legislation has ever been enacted with such an inadequate understanding of the costs involved and purposes to be served. Almost all the earlier retirement systems have been abandoned or reorganized, either because they became insolvent or failed to accomplish the purpose for which they were designed. Time and again public employes, who had been depending upon a retirement system for protection in old age, have had the bitter experience of finding themselves without the expected protection because of the insolvency of the system.

"The idea of a retirement system for public employes had its origin in Europe, and a number of European countries had considerable experience with retirement systems before the idea was transplanted to American soil. The first retirement system for public employes in the United States of which a record is available is the New York City Pension Fund for Policemen, which was established in 1857. For a time the pension or retirement system idea made slow progress in this country, but during the last two decades the merits and advantages of a retirement system have been better understood, both by the employes and the public, and the number of retirement systems is rapidly increasing. There are now about five hundred different retirement systems in this country, including more than one hundred public school

teachers' retirement systems, and the number is being increased yearly.

"In addition to the Federal Government Civil Service Retirement System, which was enacted in 1920, eight States now have State-wide retirement systems for public employes. Massachusetts was the pioneer in the establishment of a State-wide System, having enacted its law in 1911. Maine and Connecticut followed in 1919, New York in 1920, New Jersey in 1921 and Pennsylvania in 1923. North Carolina has a State-wide retirement system for judges and Utah for firemen, enacted in 1921. The following States have enacted legislation permitting cities, towns and counties to establish retirement systems for their employes: Rhode Island, Maryland, Indiana, Michigan, Tennessee, Colorado, California and Wisconsin.

"The following States have enacted State-wide retirement systems for their public school teachers: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia also has a retirement system for its public school teachers. In the following States legislation has been enacted permitting cities, towns, and counties to establish retirement systems for their public school teachers: Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington and West Virginia. This leaves only ten States in which some kind of a retirement law has not been enacted.

"The rapid spread of the retirement system idea in this country in recent years justifies the prediction that the time will come when public school teachers and all other public employes will be given the opportunity of membership in a retirement system. In this connection the statement should be made that almost all important corporations and industries now have retirement systems for their employes, and all of the leading religious denominations have organized retirement systems for their ministers and missionaries.

"When the question of the organization of a retirement system for public employes is presented one of the first problems to be considered is the method of securing the funds to finance the system. Three different methods have been tried, which from the standpoint of the employes may be called the wholly contributory, the non-contributory and the partly contributory. The wholly contributory and the non-contributory methods represent the two extreme and opposing views that are asserted when retirement-system legislation is proposed. Under the wholly contributory method the retirement allowances are paid entirely from the contributions of the employes without any help from the government. Under the non-contributory method the government pays the entire cost of the retirement allowances and the employes make no contributions. The wholly contributory method was the result of the idea that a retirement system is designed for the benefit of the employes.

The non-contributory method resulted from the idea that the government was either the chief beneficiary of the retirement system or was under an obligation to care for its employes because of long and faithful services.

"The generally accepted view now is, that an equitably planned retirement system benefits both the employes and the government, and that each should bear a share of the cost. It is true that certain groups of public employes continue to cling to the idea that a non-contributory retirement system is desirable. The non-contributory system 'touches that universal chord in human nature which responds to the idea of getting something for nothing'. The employes who advocate a non-contributory system should study the effect of such a system on the civil service employes of the English Government. In 1909 the civil service employes of the English Government, by an almost unanimous vote, requested the government to discontinue the non-contributory retirement system that had been in operation since 1859. The principal reason given was that 'the effect of a system maintained entirely at government expense was to depress salaries by an amount far in excess of the benefits of the pension, hence such a system, although non-contributory in appearance, was in reality a contributory system'.

"Just how the cost of a retirement system should be divided between the employes and the government is an important question. Even a superficial examination of the average retirement system will reveal the benefits which the employes receive, but the fact that the government benefited should not be overlooked. An equitably planned retirement system will enable the government to eliminate its superannuated and incapacitated employes, attract and retain a better grade of employes and improve the morale of its employes. In addition to the benefits just enumerated a retirement system usually proves to be an aid in reducing the expenses of the government. Those who believe that in the absence of a retirement system inefficient and superannuated employes are dropped from the service show themselves to be utterly ignorant of the conditions that generally prevail in government service. Any one familiar with the situation knows that without a retirement system superannuated employes are continued on the payroll at full salary as long as they are able to report for duty. The presence of employes who are no longer able to render efficient service affects the morale of the other employes. Even a non-contributory retirement system, where the government pays the entire cost of the retirement allowance, is cheaper than the plan that is usually followed when there is no retirement system available to permit the retirement of superannuated employes. State governments that have thus far refused to enact a retirement system for their employes because of its supposed excessive cost, would not only save money but also increase the efficiency of their service by the enactment of a modern scientifically planned retirement system.

"In the discussions that have developed in connection with the organization of retirement systems there is coming to be a general agreement that the benefits which accrue, both to the employes and the government, are about equal. This leads to the conclusion that the costs of the benefits should be divided about equally between the employes and the government. The best judgment seems to be that the employes and the government should share equally the cost of the retirement allowances based on service rendered after the establishment of the retirement systems, and the government should bear the cost of the retirement allowances based on service rendered before the establishment of the system.

"This method of meeting the cost of the retirement allowances results logically in the division of the employes into two groups. Those who entered the service at the time of or prior to the establishment of the system become original members, and those who enter the service after the establishment of the system become new members. Many of the original members will have been in the government service for many years and will have reached or be near the age of retirement. In many cases it would be a great hardship, and indeed in some cases it would be impossible, for such employes to pay even one-half the cost of their retirement allowances. Many of this group of employes would, therefore, remain out of the retirement system and the government would thus be denied one of its chief benefits, that of the elimination of its superannuated employes. In order that the government may receive the full benefit of the retirement system and also to afford the strongest possible inducement for all of this group to become members, the plan of having the government pay the entire cost for service rendered prior to the establishment of the retirement system is being generally adopted. Experience thus far in the practical operation of retirement systems has developed the plan of optional membership for original members and compulsory membership for new members.

"The cost of the retirement system to the government and the employes will, of course, depend upon the nature of the benefits guaranteed. No retirement system should ever be established without first determining as accurately as possible the cost to all parties concerned, and adopting a plan to meet the cost. The history of retirement systems contains many dark pages because of the violation of this fundamental principle. A competent actuary is the first essential in the organization of a retirement system. There is no longer any excuse for the enactment of an unsound system. For a time the actuarial data required to prepare an accurate estimate of the cost of a retirement system was scarce and difficult to secure. There is now available sufficient data to enable any competent actuary to furnish detailed information as to the cost of a system that is to be organized on sound scientific principles, and no other kind should be considered.

"One of the results of the acceptance of actuarial advice in the organization of retirement systems has been an increase in the rates of contributions by the employees and the payments by the government. The systems that were organized on the guess basis always had the unfortunate experience of discovering later that the rates of contributions that were guessed at were always guessed too low and did not provide funds enough to pay the promised benefits. An unsound retirement system is infinitely worse than no system at all as in the end it brings disappointment, creates discontent and destroys the morale of the employees. A retirement system that will help the morale must have and retain the confidence of the employees, and this result can be assured only by a system that is actuarially sound from center to circumference. The usual procedure is to agree on the character of the benefits that are to be obtained, and then after a careful actuarial investigation of the mortality and service experience of the employees the rates of contributions are adopted for both the employees and the government. The money contributed by the employees should be kept in a fund separate from the money contributed by the government. A periodic valuation of these funds by the actuary will disclose any readjustments in the rates of contribution that may be necessary in order to maintain the actuarial soundness of the system.

"There are two distinct plans of operating a retirement system in respect to the time when the money to meet its obligations shall be raised. The one plan is the cash disbursement and the other is the actuarial reserve. Under the cash disbursement plan no reserve fund is established, and the retirement allowances each year are paid from the contributions of the employees. If additional money is needed the government appropriates for each year just enough to meet the obligations of the system for that year. Under the actuarial reserve plan a reserve fund is established, and in addition to the contributions of the employees the government appropriates for each year and pays into the reserve fund an amount which will be sufficient with compound interest to pay its share of the cost of the retirement allowances based on service rendered that year.

"The cash disbursement plan has the merit of simplicity in that no elaborate system of bookkeeping or accounting is required. A system operating under the cash disbursement plan also costs the government much less during the first few years than a system operating under the actuarial reserve plan. The chief objection to the cash disbursement plan is that in times of economic pressure the government may find it difficult to make the required appropriation. After a few years, without a reserve fund with its interest earnings, the cash disbursement plan will require larger appropriations from the government than the actuarial reserve plan. The cash disbursement plan is also unfair because it requires future taxpayers to pay the cost of retirement allowances based on service rendered at the present time. The cost of the

retirement allowance for each year of service should be charged against and paid by the government in the year during which the service was rendered. Under the cash disbursement plan this cannot be done, and it frequently happens that the cost of a retirement allowance based on present service will not be paid by the government until many years in the future.

"The actuarial reserve plan is fair to all since under this plan both the employes and the government contribute each year to their respective reserve funds an amount, which with compound interest, will be sufficient to pay their respective shares of the cost of the future retirement allowances based on service rendered that year. The actuarial reserve plan will also cost the government much less in the end than the cash disbursement plan. The reserve funds receive each year not only the contributions of the employes and the government but also interest compounded. The interest earnings of the reserve funds soon become a substantial source of income and help very materially to reduce the amount which the government would otherwise be required to pay.

"Retirement systems that operating under the cash disbursement plan, and are now congratulating themselves because the cost to the government is less than similar systems operating under the actuarial reserve plan, will in a few years find the situation reversed. The actuarial reserve plan affords a feeling of security in times of economic pressure that does not exist under the cash disbursement plan. It is important that the assets and liabilities of a retirement system be clearly shown on its records each year. This is not usually done under the cash disbursement plan, but it is one of the essential requirements under the actuarial reserve plan. The actuary, when computing the rates at which the employes and the government contribute to their respective funds under the actuarial reserve plan, takes into consideration the interest earnings of these funds. The continued actuarial soundness of the retirement system can, therefore, be maintained only by having the contributions of both the employes and the government paid promptly when due and carefully invested.

"An examination of existing retirement systems for public employes in this country reveals a remarkable lack of uniformity in their general provisions and methods of operation. Some of them will bring disappointment to the employes who have been depending on adequate protection in old age. Some are now considering a reorganization, and others will be forced to this step in the near future.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYES'

RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Date of Establishment

The law was approved by the Governor on June 27, 1923, and the retirement system went into effect on January 1, 1924.

Membership

Membership in the system includes all persons holding a State office, or employed by the year or by the month by the State Government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, except Judges and members of the State School Employees' Retirement System. State employes who are employed on a weekly or daily wage basis are not eligible for membership.

Members are divided into two groups—Original Members and New Members. Membership is optional for all persons who became State employes on or before December 31, 1924, but when such persons join they are designated as Original Members. Persons who enter State service any time after December 31, 1924, become New Members, and membership is compulsory for New Members after their first six months of service. A member may be separated from State service for a period of not more than five consecutive years without forfeiting his membership and his credit for previous service.

Management

The management of the System is vested in a Retirement Board consisting of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the State Treasurer, who are ex-officio members, one member appointed by the Governor and two State employe representatives who are elected by the State employes who are members of the System.

The Attorney General of the State is the legal adviser, and the funds of the system are subject to the supervision of the State Insurance Department.

Expenses of Administration

All of the expenses of administration are paid by the State from a special expense fund appropriated for that purpose.

Retirement Age

Superannuation retirement is optional at age sixty, provided the member has rendered at least five years of service.

Retirement Benefits

There are both superannuation and disability benefits. Upon retirement for superannuation the member receives a retirement allowance consisting of (a) a member's annuity purchased by his accumulated contributions, and (b) a State annuity of one one-hundred-sixtieth or one one-hundredth of his final salary for each year of service, and (c) if an Original Member an additional State annuity of one one-hundredth-sixtieth or one one-hundredth of his final salary for each year of service rendered prior to December 31, 1923; but in no event shall the total State annuity exceed fifty per cent. of the final salary. Final salary is defined

as the average annual salary for the five years of service immediately preceding retirement. Several optional allowances are offered at retirement.

Upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of eligibility for disability retirement, the member will receive a retirement allowance equal to one-ninetieth of his final salary for each year of service, provided that in no case shall the disability allowances be less than thirty per cent. of said final salary.

Withdrawal Benefits

The retirement system guarantees the return of all contributions with interest at four per cent., compounded annually to a member who for any reason separates from State service before the retirement age. Should a member die before retirement his contributions with four per cent., interest compounded annually will be returned to his estate.

Should a member with ten or more years of service separate from State service, not voluntarily, before the retirement age he may either withdraw his accumulated contributions, or, he may elect to receive a retirement allowance computed on his contributions and his years of State service.

Cost

The State pays the entire cost of the retirement allowances based on service rendered prior to January 1, 1924, and one-half the cost for service rendered after that date. The employes pay the other half of the cost for service rendered after January 1, 1924.

Two schedules of age rates of contribution are provided. If the member elects to contribute at the lower rate his combined member's annuity and State annuity upon retirement will give him a retirement allowance equal to one-eightieth of his final salary for each year of service. If he elects to contribute at the higher age rate his combined annuity upon retirement will give him a retirement allowance equal to one-fiftieth of his final salary for each year of service.

The system is separated under the actuarial reserve plan. The State each year pays into the Contingent Reserve Fund an amount which, with interest accumulations, is computed to be sufficient to pay future State annuities based on the current year's service. The accrued liability of the system is to be paid in full at the end of twenty-five years by having the State pay annually into State Annuity Reserve Fund No. Two an amount equivalent to one-twenty-fifth of the accrued liability.

In the years nineteen hundred twenty-seven and nineteen hundred thirty, and in every fifth year thereafter, the actuary is required to make an actuarial investigation into the mortality and service experience of the contributors and beneficiaries, and a valuation of the funds. As a result of this investigation and valuation the actuary will recommend

any changes in the contributions of the employees or the State which may be necessary to assure the continued actuarial soundness of the system.

H. H. BAISH

Secretary State School Employees Retirement System,
Harrisburg, Pa.

MR. MACKIN: "The next address scheduled is by Rodney A. Mercur, Esquire, of Towanda, who will discuss 'County and District Institutions' Employees Pension Fund'."

Mr. Mercur announced that since the report of the Committee on Legislation would deal with this subject at the evening session, he would not take the time of the audience to go into details. This report on the proposed Act of Assembly to be will be found on page 77.

REPORT OF COUNTY PHYSICIANS' ROUND TABLE

The meeting of Round Table No. 3 being a conference of the medical section of this convention held October 15, 1924, was attended by the following physicians:—

Dr. L. D. Sargent, Washington,
Dr. T. A. Rutherford, Clarks Summit,
Dr. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg,
Dr. J. S. Hackney, Fayette,
Dr. W. A. Paine, Scranton,
Dr. J. S. Hammers, Pittsburgh,
Dr. J. M. Dunkle, Butler,
Dr. W. L. Henderson, Pittsburgh,
Dr. W. J. Potts, Greensburg.

Dr. T. A. Rutherford was elected President for the ensuing year, and Dr. W. A. Paine, Secretary.

The discussions which followed pertained to the best interests of Almshouses and the sick in the outlying districts. No recommendations were made as we believe the problems of each district remain to be solved by that district alone, feeling that all the needs should be supplied in a way which would be most satisfactory to the Directors of the Poor, the physician and the sick concerned.

Salaries of the physicians were discussed, and the decision was that the pay should be in proportion to the amount of work done, all agreeing that the salaries were too low.

The care of the tuberculosis patients which are county charges was discussed fully, and all believe that the State should continue to handle all types of cases as they had originally planned to do. The chief reason being that the facilities are so much better, thereby, being able to give the unfortunate the best care possible.

The mental cases we find much neglected from the standpoint of their admission, care and management until they can be removed to the proper institutions for the care of the same.

It is the desire of the physicians who were present at this meeting that the Directors of the Poor of each county try to have a representative at the next Round Table meeting which will be held in connection with the convention next year. We feel that the medical problem which has been a very much neglected one as far as it concerns the poor of the counties has taken on a new aspect and in the future will demand greater things in order to accomplish what we believe necessary, as we believe a patient well treated is well cared for and satisfied.

REPORT OF SOLICITORS' ROUND TABLE MEETING

Meeting of the Solicitors was held at the George Washington Hotel, Washington, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1924, at 2:30 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Solicitor, Montgomery County Poor Board, announced that the program had been arranged by himself and the other members of the Committee, Thomas K. Scheller of Chambersburg, and Harry A. Jones of Washington, Pa. Mr. Stahlnecker stated that with the permission of the meeting he would like to ask Mr. Harry A. Jones of Washington to preside in his place.

The following were present at the meeting:—

- R. A. Mercur, Towanda, Solicitor for the County of Bradford.
- H. W. McIntosh, 1204 Standard Life Building, Pittsburgh, Solicitor for Allegheny County.
- R. M. Coursin, Oxford and Lower Dublin, Philadelphia County.
- William J. Wahl, Department of Justice, Harrisburg.
- Andrew Zook, Department of Justice, Harrisburg.
- John L. Wood, Waynesburg, Solicitor for Greene County Poor Board.
- P. E. Nelson, Warren County Solicitor.
- Charles E. Keck, 506 Miners Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Solicitor for Central Poor District of Luzerne County.
- Elmer E. Erb, Berger Building, Harrisburg, Solicitor for Dauphin County Poor Board.
- N. W. Rosenberg, Uniontown, Solicitor for Fayette County Poor Board.
- Hon. James I. Brownson, President Judge of Washington County.
- Paul Beisser, Assistant Secretary of Public Charities Association, Philadelphia.
- A. E. Howell, State Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.

H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Norristown, Solicitor of Montgomery County

H. C. James, Bedford, Pa., Solicitor for Bedford County Poor Districts.

William J. Trembath, Wilkes-Barre, Director of Central Poor District of Luzerne County.

Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia.

Edwin D. Solenberger, Secretary, Philadelphia.

James J. Skelly, Director, Lima, Delaware County.

Harry A. Jones, Washington, Solicitor of Washington County Poor Board.

MR. JONES: "Are there any special matters before we take up the regular program?"

Mr. Mercur then spoke on a proposed Act requiring Poor Districts and Hospitals for mental diseases to establish a pension fund for all employees, including district, city, and county homes and hospitals for mental diseases, and regulating the administration and the payment of such pensions. The Act was submitted by the Committee on Legislation, with the approval of the Executive Committee, in session at Pittsburgh, June 6, 1924. Mr. Keck also spoke on this subject.

MR. MERCUR: Following the discussion of the proposed Pension Act, I may say that copies are being given to all those present at this Convention. In addition, we would like to insert copy in the Proceedings.

MR. JONES: There being no objection, it is agreed that copy of the proposed Act be included as a part of the Solicitors' meeting.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The Committee on Legislation, with the approval of the Executive Committee, in session at Pittsburgh June 6, 1924, gave to the members of the Association at Washington Pa., Convention the tentative draft of a proposed Act. Comments and suggestions as to changes are invited and may be sent to the Chairman of the Committee or to any of the members of the Committee. See page 77.

MR. JONES: "The first subject on the list is 'Importance of Investigations of Admissions to State Hospitals' by William J. Wahl, Examiner, Department of Justice, Harrisburg."

MR. WAHL: "The investigation of admissions to State and County Hospitals chargeable to County or Poor Boards and the Commonwealth, while always one of importance has become considerably more so within the past few years.

"Since the termination of the World War large numbers of mentally unsound and incompetent have migrated to American shores and the floating population from other States has resulted in the foisting upon Counties, Poor Boards and State of many indigent charges who either require deportation or transporting to other States.

"By way of illustration it might only be cited from the State Hosiptal at Norristown alone, within a period of six months in this year of 1924, that there has been returned to the Immigration Commissioners for deportation two patients to Russia, two to Ireland, and two to Italy with other cases still pending.

"Three patients have been transported to New Jersey, two to Massachusetts; one to Michigan; one to Oklahoma; two to Ohio; one to Georgia; one to West Virginia; one to New York. In each of these instances it should be figured a saving to County or Poor Board and the State of \$156 each per year for both contributing factors. If extended over a long period of years this amounts to quite a large sum total.

"Upon admission of patients, residence is definitely established.

"Examiners in the Department of Justice assigned for this particular line of work collate all the necessary facts for transmission to the Department of Welfare and the cases are then referred to the Immigration Commissioner or other States as the investigation may warrant.

"Another important feature is the ascertaining of all facts which will result in the lifting of indigent charges and making them self-sustaining.

"There are many patients in State and County Hospitals supported as absolute indigents whose relatives draw benefits from various organizations.

"Where the beneficiaries are dependent wives and children consideration should be given, but when sons and daughters collect for fathers and sisters for one another, a stop should be put to the practice when County or State is not being reimbursed.

"There are many phases to the work of investigation and most every base must be handled from a different angle.

"In a majority of the Counties there exists a harmonious working understanding which redounds to the advantage of both State and County.

"In conclusion I might add that the Department of Justice stands ready at all times to be of service to the various Counties and Poor Boards and their Solicitors and to cooperate in every way to rout out impositions and to recover maintenance whenever possible thus lifting that responsibility from taxpayers of the County and State."

MR. JONES: "The Directors of Mifflin County suggested the subject 'Payment of Traveling Expenses in the County for Directors of Poor when on Official Business'. As Mr. Durbin of Lewistown, their Solicitor, is not here, is there anyone present to take up the matter?"

Mr. Stahlnecker stated that he had in his possession a letter from William J. Burns of Mifflin County, in which letter Mr. Burns asked this question: "Are the Poor Directors of Mifflin County entitled to extra pay while traveling in the County on business?" Mr. Stahlnecker stated that his idea is that each Poor Board has a solicitor and that he would answer this question for his own district. Mr. Stahlnecker said he had written Mr. Dubrin asking that he speak on this subject, and that Mr. Durbin had replied on the 23rd of September, stating that he could not attend the meeting.

Mr. Jones then said that Mifflin County is one of the twenty-eight counties which has a special act creating a separate poor district, and that all of those acts were identical except for the name of the Poor District.

Mr. James of Bedford County stated that he thought the letter referred to meals and such expenses as that. They had had that question up in Bedford County, and their County Commissioners were prosecuted because they charged from their homes to the County Commissioner's office, and were removed from office. The Poor Directors were also about to be prosecuted for the same thing. He stated that since that occurrence, the Poor Directors never charged for meals, or anything except traveling expenses to see the inmate or person investigated. Upon inquiry, he stated that telephone bills were included in their charges.

MR. JONES: "The next speaker will be Mr. James J. Skelly of Lima, on the subject: 'Proposed Twentieth Amendment—What is Involved on the Legal Side'."

MR. SKELLY: "Little did I think when I suggested that the question of the adoption of the Twentieth Amendment and its effect upon the Directors of the Poor and other organizations dispensing charity, be discussed at this Convention, that I would be assigned the task of bringing the question before you. I was further surprised upon receiving the program to see that I was to discuss the legal end of it. Not being an attorney I am unable to qualify from this angle, but to get before you this question for discussion I will present it from a Director's point of view.

"This Amendment, as you all know, gives Congress the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age. The justification claimed in favor of the Federal Government being given this police power is that seven of the forty-eight States have not adopted child labor legislation and other States have laws that are not stringent enough.

"Can our Federal Government standardize every phase of life in America and complete the elimination of individual initiative, self-reliance and self-support, and make another advance toward centralized government and paternalism?

"Who are the men or set of men who can take upon themselves the duties of a father and without knowing each individual child map out its future for it? It appears to me that it is trying to assume a problem that is hard for individuals who are in touch every day with the child to solve.

"The love which the God of Nature has planted in the breasts of fathers and mothers is guarantee enough in the great majority of cases to take care of the education, and development of the child and I hope that the time will never come when the Government will take upon itself the control of childhood.

"How many of you are there who if at the age of seventeen were the sole support of your widowed mother and younger brothers and sisters, would not rebel at the thought of having to live on charity and would claim that this Act was uneconomical, and un-American?

"Does it not seem to you that if the same amount of energy were exerted to obtain State Legislation in the States where no child labor legislation exists that better results would be obtained?

"I am heartily in favor of the present law in Pennsylvania, but did you ever stop to think that if this same law had been in effect years ago that we probably might not have had such men as Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, Charles Schwab, Andrew Carnegie, John Wanamaker or Marshall Field?

"This Amendment will create a class of loafers just as the Eighteenth Amendment has created a class of law-breakers.

"We find from the census of 1920 that there are 378,063 children employed between the ages of 10 and 14 in the United States, of which 301,397 or 79.9% were employed on home farms; there are no figures to show that any of these children are being injured by this work; show me one child who has been injured and I will show you hundreds who have been ruined because they have not been taught to work and learn the value of a dollar.

"What about the financial side of this question? And what would it mean to our own State and to Delaware County according to figures furnished me by the Department of Child Welfare? There are at the present time under care of 71 out of 80 Poor Boards 33,012 children; under Mothers' Assistance, approximately 16,000; under care of Probation officers 14,350 and children on parole to Correctional Schools 1,967, making a total of 65,329 children; this does not include children under the care of private charities. Allowing \$2 a week for the care of each child it would create an extra cost of \$130,658 per week or \$6,794,216 per year; in our County we are taking care of, at the present time, 89 children which at the rate of \$2 per week would amount to \$178 per week or \$9,256 per year.

"The reduction and not the increase of taxes is being advocated by all of the great political parties and in conclusion would say that if permitting children of the ages of 16, 17, and 18 to begin their careers and become self-supporting is slavery, which the advocates of this measure claim, then this Country was made the great and powerful nation that she is to-day by men and women who began their careers before the ages of 16. If I were to advocate any law today it would be one compelling every child between the ages of 16 and 18 to work at some productive occupation at least 12 hours per week, and to attend some church one hour a week; the one to teach them the value of a dollar and the other to teach them the love and fear of God."

POOR LAW COMMISSION REPORT

MR. JONES: "The next matter suggested for our consideration is the work of the Commission to Codify the Poor Laws of Pennsylvania,—the members of the Commission being William J. Trembath, Esq., Wilkes-Barre, Harry A. Jones, Esq., Washington, and Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia. Mr. Trembath is asked to open the discussion."

MR. TREMBATH: "The Commission has examined the laws relating to this matter. As you all know, the subject is full of difficulties on account of the large number of Acts running back to the Colonial days. We have quite a variety in the districting, administration and system for our Poor Law Districts. Our most troublesome situation is that resulting from the existence of the township and borough system in a number of counties. In many places the Township District may consist of just a few hundred, or one or two thousand people. Difficulties between Poor Districts for the most part originate in these Township Districts, often because of problems of settlement resulting from migration of dependents. While the Commission will recommend the abolition of the township and borough unit and the establishment of County Poor Districts, this will be done without disturbing counties over which the County Commissioners are ex-officio Directors of the Poor or where the county now constitutes a Poor District. Likewise, some special solution will have to be found to avoid disturbing the larger Poor Districts formed by the amalgamation of Township and Borough Districts as, for example, the Central Poor District of Luzerne County and two other Districts of similar character partly within and partly in counties adjoining Luzerne County. The codification proposed by the Commission will attempt to eliminate overlapping, duplication and obsolete provisions. Provision will be made for investigators in each Poor District, and for smaller counties and Poor Districts to join in the erection and use of a District or County Home."

MR. JONES: "All of the members of the Commission have worked together. We made a division of labor among the members of the Commission but our final results will represent our joint efforts. I

will ask Mr. Solenberger to speak of the directory of Poor Districts and a Pennsylvania map, to be accompanied by a digest showing the Pennsylvania Poor Law System and Administration."

MR. JONES: I will ask Mr. Solenberger to make further explanation about the work of the Commission to Revise and Codify the Poor Laws.

MR. SOLENBERGER: We have found it necessary to make a directory of the poor districts in Pennsylvania in connection with our work.

We have prepared a classification of the counties according to the poor district system they have, and certain other tables giving information about the number of poor districts, location of almshouses, etc.

In the 67 counties of Pennsylvania, we have found 583 poor districts. Forty-four poor districts are coterminous with the counties. Of these county poor districts, 29 have separate poor boards, while in 15 the County Commissioners act as Directors of the Poor. The remaining 23 counties have among them 381 township poor districts, 137 borough poor districts, eight city districts (two of these city districts are in counties which have the county unit plan) and 13 mixed districts (combinations of one or more townships and boroughs). The 44 county poor districts each have an almshouse, while seven of the other counties are without any almshouses and the territory of 16 counties is provided for only in part by small local almshouses. We have prepared a map and some tables that will give further details including the names of the various counties.

Among the various exceptions to uniformity in our poor districts, it may be of interest to note that instead of being elected, the Directors of the mixed poor districts in Carbon, Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties are appointed by the courts as follows:

For Middle Coal Field Poor District, the Directors are appointed by the President Judge of the Court of Carbon County.

For Jenkins Township, Pittston City and Pittston Township Poor District, the Directors are appointed by the President Judge of the Luzerne County Court, while the Directors of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County are appointed by the Luzerne County Court *in banc*.

For Blakely Poor District, the Directors are appointed by the President Judge of Lackawanna County. In Scranton Poor District, including the borough of Dunmore, the Directors are appointed by the President Judge of Lackawanna County. For Lakeview Poor District in Lackawanna County, one Director is elected from each of the eight townships and four boroughs of which it is composed, but vacancies are filled by appointment by the Quarter Sessions Court of Lackawanna County.

MR. MCINTOSH: I move that the map showing the poor districts of Pennsylvania be included in the Proceedings and other data explaining the present system in the state.

MR. SOLENBERGER The map will be included as an insert and the other data is attached hereto.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES ACCORDING TO POPULATION AS OF 1920

Under Act No. 351 of July 10, 1919—P. L. 887

1st Class (over 1,500,000)

Philadelphia

2nd Class (over 800,000—less than 1,500,000)

†Alleghany

3rd Class (over 250,000—less than 800,000)

Lackawanna

Luzerne

†Westmoreland

4th Class (over 150,000—less than 250,000)

†Berks

†Delaware

†Lancaster

†Schuylkill

†Cambria

†Erie

†Montgomery

†Washington

†Dauphin

†Fayette

†Northampton

5th Class (over 100,000—less than 150,000)

*Beaver

†Chester

†Lehigh

†York

†Blair

*Clearfield

Northumberland

6th Class (over 50,000—less than 100,000)

Armstrong

Carbon

*Indiana

Lycoming

*Bradford

*Crawford

*Jefferson

†Mercer

†Bucks

†Cumberland

Lawrence

†Somerset

*Butler

†Franklin

†Lebanon

*Venango

7th Class (over 20,000—less than 50,000)

†Adams

Columbia

†Mifflin

*Tioga

†Bedford

*Elk

Monroe

*Warren

Center

†Greene

†Perry

Wayne

*Clarion

†Huntingdon

*Potter

Clinton

*McKean

Susquehanna

8th Class (less than 20,000)

Cameron

Juniata

Snyder

Wyoming

*Forest

Montour

Sullivan

Fulton

Pike

Union

The County Commissioners act as Directors of the Poor in all of the counties marked with an asterisk (), except in the county of McKean the City of Bradford is not included—as it has an independent District. †The counties marked with a dagger (†) have separate Poor Boards with jurisdiction over the entire county, except in Allegheny County where the City of Pittsburgh is not included. In Westmoreland County the Directors of the Home for the Destitute of the county operate substantially as do the Directors of the Poor in the counties marked with a dagger (†). The counties not marked have township, borough or municipal government districts or a mixed system.

- (A) Act No. 246 of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538, provides in counties of the 6th class, subject to a majority vote of the electors of the county, for the abolition of the present Poor Districts and the creation of County Poor Districts under the management, direction and control of the County Commissioners.
- (B) Act No. 401 of May 12, 1921, P. L. 1081, makes substantially the same provision for counties of the 7th class.
- (C) Act No. 89 of June 4, 1879, P. L. 78, also provides a method by which the Poor Districts of the county, subject to certain restrictions, may be consolidated into a county unit under the jurisdiction of the County Commissioners.

**DISTRIBUTION IN COUNTIES OF COUNTY, TOWNSHIP,
BOROUGH, CITY OR MUNICIPAL, AND MIXED
POOR DISTRICTS**

County	County District	Township District	Borough District	City or Municip'l Government District	Mixed District		Total
					Parts of Two Counties	Part of One County	
Adams.....	1						1
Allegheny.....	1			1			2
Armstrong.....		27	18				45
Beaver.....	1						1
Bedford.....	1						1
Berks.....	1						1
Blair.....	1						1
Bradford.....	1						1
Bucks.....	1						1
Butler.....	1						1
Cambria.....	1						1
Cameron.....		5	2				7
Carbon.....		8	6		1		15
Center.....		25	10				35
Chester.....	1						1
Clarion.....	1						1
Clearfield.....	1						1
Clinton.....		21	7	1			29
Columbia.....		19	6			2	27
Crawford.....	1						1
Cumberland....	1						1
Dauphin.....	1						1
Delaware.....	1						1
Elk.....	1						1
Erie.....	1						1
Fayette.....	1						1
Forest.....	1						1
Franklin.....	1						1

County	County District	Township District	Borough District	City or Municip'l Government District	Mixed District		Total
					Parts of Two Counties	Parts of One County	
Fulton.....		11	1				12
Greene.....	1						1
Huntingdon...	1						1
Indiana.....	1						1
Jefferson.....	1						1
Junata.....		13	4				17
Lackawanna ...		9	7	1	1	3	21
Lancaster.....	1						1
(1)Lawrence.....		17	7	1			25
Lebanon.....	1						1
Lehigh.....	1						1
(2)Luzerne.....		25	9			1	35
Lycoming.....		42	9	1			52
McKean.....	1			1			2
Mercer.....	1						1
Mifflin.....	1						1
(3)Monroe.....		16	3				19
Montgomery...	1						1
Montour.....		8	1			1	10
Northampton ..	1						1
Northumberland.		23	11	1		1	36
Perry.....	1						1
(4)Philadelphia ...		5	1	1			7
Pike.....		11	2				13
Potter.....	1						1
Schuylkill.....	1						1
Snyder.....		15	4				19
Somerset.....	1						1
Sullivan.....		9	4				13
Susquehanna...		22	12			2	36
Tioga.....	1						1
Union.....		10	4				14
Venango.....	1						1
Warren.....	1						1
Washington....	1						1
Wayne.....		22	4			1	27
Westmoreland..	1						1
Wyoming.....		18	5				23
York.....	1						1
TOTALS.....	44	381	137	8	2	11	583

- (1) Lawrence County has voted to adopt the county unit system.
- (2) Luzerne County in addition has a part of its territory in two other mixed districts—one counted in Carbon County and the other counted in Lackawanna County.
- (3) Monroe County has voted to adopt the county unit system.
- (4) Philadelphia, includes the former Borough of Roxborough now part of the 22nd, 23rd, 35th, 41st and 42nd Wards of the City of Philadelphia and the former townships of Bristol now in 42nd Ward of Philadelphia, Germantown now in 22nd Ward, Oxford and Lower Dublin now part of 23rd, 35th and 41st Wards, Byberry now part of 35th Ward and Moreland now part of 35th Ward.

CLASSIFICATION OF POOR DISTRICTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF ALMSHOUSES THEREIN

	County Districts	(1) Township Districts	(2) Borough Districts	City or Municipal Districts	(3) Mixed Districts		Total
					Parts of Two Counties	Part of One County	
(4) No. of Districts.....	44	381	137	8	2	11	583
No. of Alms Houses	44	10	11	8	2	11	86

- (1) Township Districts:—Includes in Philadelphia County the former townships of Bristol, now in 42nd Ward of the City; Germantown, now in 22nd Ward; Oxford and Lower Dublin, now part of the 23rd, 35th and 41st Wards; Byberry, now part of the 35th Ward; and Moreland, now part of 35th Ward.
- (2) Borough Districts:—Includes in Philadelphia County the former Borough of Roxborough, now part of 22nd, 23rd, 35th, 41st and 42nd Wards of the City of Philadelphia.
- (3) Mixed Districts:—Including less than a county but more than one city, township or borough as a Poor District.
- (4) Population of Township and Borough Poor Districts without Alms Houses:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 371 Townships | 336,438 |
| 126 Boroughs | 171,988 |

Total population of Poor Districts without Alms Houses, 508,426

**POPULATION OF COUNTIES AND NUMBER OF POOR
DISTRICTS AND ALMSHOUSES**

<i>County</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>No. of Poor Districts</i>	<i>No. of Alms- houses</i>
Cameron	6,297	7	None
Pike	6,818	13	None
Forest	7,477	1	1
Sullivan	9,520	13	None
Fulton	9,617	12	None
Montour	14,080	10	3
Wyoming	14,101	23	None
Juniata	14,464	17	None
Union	15,850	14	1
Snyder	17,129	18	None
Potter	21,089	1	1
Perry	22,875	1	1
*Monroe	24,295	19	3
Wayne	27,435	27	1
Greene	30,804	1	1
Mifflin	31,439	1	1
Clinton	33,555	29	1
Adams	34,583	1	1
Susquehanna	34,763	36	5
Elk	34,981	1	1
Clarion	36,170	1	1
Tioga	37,188	1	1
Bedford	38,277	1	1
Huntingdon	39,848	1	1
Warren	40,024	1	1
Center	44,304	35	4
Columbia	48,349	27	2
McKean	48,934	2	2
Bradford	53,166	1	1
Cumberland	58,578	1	1
Venango	59,184	1	1
Crawford	60,667	1	1
Jefferson	62,104	1	1
Franklin	62,275	1	1
†Carbon	62,565	15	1
Lebanon	63,152	1	1
Armstrong	75,568	45	2
Butler	77,270	1	1
Indiana	80,910	1	1
Somerset	82,112	1	1
Bucks	82,476	1	1
Lycoming	83,100	52	1
*Lawrence	85,545	25	1
Mercer	93,788	1	1
Clearfield	103,236	1	1
Beaver	111,621	1	1
Chester	115,120	1	1
Northumberland	122,079	36	5
Blair	128,334	1	1
York	144,521	1	1
Lehigh	148,101	1	1

<i>County</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>No. of Poor Districts</i>	<i>No. of Alms- houses</i>
Dauphin	153,116	1	1
Northampton	153,506	1	1
Erie	153,536	1	1
Delaware	173,084	1	1
Lancaster	173,797	1	1
Fayette	188,104	1	1
Washington	188,992	1	1
Cambria	197,839	1	1
Montgomery	199,310	1	1
Berks	200,854	1	1
Schuylkill	217,754	1	1
Westmoreland	273,568	1	1
‡Lackawanna	286,311	21	5
Luzerne	390,991	35	1
Allegheny	1,185,808	2	2
Philadelphia	1,823,779	7	4
Total	8,720,017	* 583	86

†Carbon County. Includes Middle Coal Field Poor District, a portion of whose territory lies in Luzerne County.

‡Lackawanna County. Includes Jenkins Township, Pittston City and Pittston Township Poor District, a portion of whose territory lies in Luzerne County.

*Monroe and Lawrence Counties have voted to abolish their township and borough poor districts and to adopt the county district system.

A. In the above Poor Districts, at present there are no Directors of the Poor elected for 5 Township Poor Districts and for 3 Borough Poor Districts. It is believed that a number of other Township and Borough Districts are without active officers.

B. Closed Almshouses. In addition to the above, there are four closed at present.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock in the ball-room of the George Washington Hotel, by President Buchanan. The meeting was opened by community singing with Mr. MacDonald Weaver in charge. The invocation was announced by Reverend Father M. J. Hughes of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Washington. Following this, Miss Charlotte DeVore, of Washington, pleased her hearers with a very delightful solo. At the conclusion of this, a duet was rendered by Glenn P. and William I. Carson, which proved an added attraction to the evening session.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: We will now hear the report of the Committee on Legislation.

MR. MERCUR: The Committee on Legislation begs leave to submit the following brief report, which will occupy your time much less than the longer report we submitted last year after the Session of the Legislature.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

You will recall the Committee on Resolutions at the last session of this Association made *inter alia* the following recommendation:

"Eighth—We recommend that the Legislative Committee be directed to take the initiative at the next session of the Legislature to secure the passage of an act providing for pensioning of employees of County Homes, Hospitals for the Insane, and similar institutions, and which report was accepted, the resolutions adopted as read, and recommendations complied with. Agreeably to this action of the Association a tentative draft of a proposed Act was prepared by the Committee and printed, and distributed generally, with the request that comments and suggestions as to any changes were invited and requested to be sent to the Chairman, or to any of the members of the Committee.

The Chairman has not received any comments or suggestions, nor have any been sent to any of the members of the Committee who have advised the Chairman of their receipt. We attach herewith a copy of the proposed Act, and which is made a part of our report.

The Committee recommends that the new Committee on Legislation be directed to submit this draft to the next Session of the Legislature as drafted, or as altered by any action of this Association, and use all honorable means to secure its passage.

Respectfully submitted,

Rodney A. Mercur, *Chairman*.
Charles F. Loesel
T. C. White.
H. W. McIntosh.

AN ACT

Requiring Poor Districts and Hospitals for Mental Disease to establish a Pension Fund for all employees of District, including District, City, and County Homes and Hospitals for Mental Disease, and regulating the administration and the payment of such pensions.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all poor districts and hospitals for mental disease shall create a pension fund for the pensioning of all employees of said poor districts and hospitals for mental disease in the manner, under the conditions, and subject to the qualifications provided by this act.

SECTION 2. In every such poor district and hospital for mental disease there shall be created a board known as the pension board, consisting of three persons, citizens of said district, to be named by the judge or judges of the courts covering said district or hospital for mental disease. It shall be the duty of said board to register all persons employed by

the said poor district and hospital for mental disease, both within and outside of said institutions, and to administer the collection and distribution of the fund herein provided, and to do all acts, and make all reasonable rules in the premises as such board may deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Every person now or hereafter employed by the said poor districts or hospitals for mental disease, if any, of the age of sixty years or upwards, who shall have been employed for a period of twenty years or more, shall, upon application to the board of pensions herein created, be retired from service, and shall during the remainder of his or her life receive the pension or compensation fixed by this act, subject to such qualifications as are herein contained.

SECTION 4. During the lifetime of said person, he or she shall be entitled to receive, as a pension, annually, from the fund set aside for the purpose, fifty per centum of the amount which would constitute the average annual salary or wages which he or she received during the last five years of his or her employment by the said poor district or hospital for mental disease. Said pension to be in monthly payments. Should any person so employed, after twenty years of service, be dismissed without any valid charge, voluntarily retire, or be in any manner deprived of his or her position or employment before attaining the age of sixty years, upon continuing a monthly payment to the fund equal to the last amount due and paid monthly while in active service, said person shall be entitled to the pension above mentioned notwithstanding he or she has not attained the age of sixty years at the time of his or her separation from the service of such poor district or hospital for mental disease; but such pension shall not commence until he or she has attained the age of sixty years. Should any employee, however, become totally and permanently disabled after twenty years of service, and before attaining the age of sixty years, he or she shall be entitled to said pension. Proof of total and permanent disability shall consist of the sworn statement of three practicing physicians, designated by the board, that the employee is in a permanent condition of health which would totally disable him or her from performing the duties of his or her position or office. The pension to any one employee shall not exceed one hundred dollars per month.

SECTION 5. The employees of the poor district or hospitals for mental disease shall, after the passage of this act, pay unto the board of pensions monthly an amount equal of two per centum of their monthly salaries or wages; in no event, however, paying at a rate greater than four dollars a month, which shall be applied to the purposes of this act. Payment of the monthly amount or contribution herein mentioned shall cease and be discontinued at the time the beneficiary received the pension herein provided. If, for any cause, an employee of any such poor district or hospital for mental disease contributing to the pension

fund, shall cease to be one before he or she becomes entitled to the pension conferred by this act, the total amount of the contributions paid unto the pension fund by such employee shall be refunded to him or her in full, without interest; provided, however, if any such employee shall have returned to him or her the amount contributed, as aforesaid, and shall afterward re-enter the employ of such poor districts or hospitals for mental disease, said employee shall not be entitled to the pension designated until after twenty years after said re-employment, unless he or she shall return to the pension fund the amount withdrawn, in which event the period of twenty years shall be computed from the time said employee first entered the service of said poor district or hospital for mental disease. In the event of the death of any such employee before the said employee becomes entitled to the pension aforesaid, the said total amount of contributions, aforesaid, shall be paid over to the surviving husband or wife, or minor children, of said deceased employee, in equal share, if any.

SECTION 6. The Poor Directors or Overseers of the Poor, or Superintendents of Hospitals for Mental Disease, employing persons entitled under the provisions of this act to receive a pension, shall certify to the board of pensions all persons so employed, and the amount of salary or wages which is paid to said employee, together with dismissals, resignations or terminations of services, and from the records of their office furnish such other relative information as the board of pensions shall require.

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of the board of pensions to receive and retain, and, when deemed advisable, to invest, the funds payable in accordance with the provisions of this act, and pay over by warrant or check the amount due to said employees.

SECTION 8. The Poor Directors or Overseers of the Poor of the said districts or Superintendents of Hospitals for Mental Disease, charged with the disbursements, expenditures, and appropriations, shall annually set aside a portion, and appropriate out of all taxes and income of said poor districts, or hospitals for mental disease, unto the board of pensions, a sum sufficient to maintain the pensions or compensations due under this act.

SECTION 9. The benefits conferred by this act shall apply to all persons employed in any capacity by or holding any positions in the poor districts or hospitals for mental disease, included in this provision; Provided, that this act shall not apply to any employees of such departments, bureaus or offices as are now protected by pensions authorized by the laws of this State and in force at the time of the passage of this act.

SECTION 10. The time of service herein specified, namely, twenty years shall be computed from the time of the first or original employ-

ment; said employment to consist of service to such poor district or hospital for mental disease, and need not be continuous. No pensions shall be paid under the provisions of this act, however, until after January first, one thousand nine hundred twenty-six.

SECTION 11. The compensation or pension herein mentioned shall not be subject to attachment or execution, and shall be payable only to the beneficiary designated by this act and shall not be subject to assignment or transfer save by the death of beneficiary.

SECTION 12. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Committee on Legislation:

RODNEY A. MERCUR, *Chairman*, Towanda, Pa. ..

HARRY W. MCINTOSH, 1204 Standard Life Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. C. WHITE, Mercer, Pa.

THOMAS K. SCHELLER, Chambersburg, Pa.

CHARLES L. DAVIDSON, Uniontown, Pa.

MR. MACKIN: Mr. President I move that the Report of the Legislative Committee be received and adopted and that the incoming committee be instructed to present the attached bill to the next Legislature, and that they be empowered to make such changes as may be necessary to make this legal and secure its passage. This motion was duly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: Dr. Ernst P. Boas, Medical Director of the Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases, New York City, will now speak on "The Almshouse as a Hospital for Chronic Diseases".

THE ALMSHOUSE AS A HOSPITAL FOR CHRONIC DSIEASÈS

ERNST P. BOAS, M.D.,

*Medical Director, Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases
New York City*

It was with considerable diffidence that I accepted the kind invitation of your secretary, Edwin D. Solenberger, to address you to-night; and it is with a real humility, a humility based on my appreciation of the fact that I, who have had no experience with almshouses, should rather learn from you, to whom their study has been a life-long profession, that I venture to submit to you some ideas on the future evolution of almshouses. Yet, I may find some justification in the well-known fact that at times a rank outsider, like myself, may discern certain features of a long established institution that escape the attention of those who

devote their lives to its administration. I know that, as medical director of a large hospital, I have been rudely made aware of this fact on several occasions.

I shall not, at this time, dwell on the history nor on the development of almshouses, for I am sure you know much more about that than I do. I wish rather to call your attention to the situation in regards to the character of their inmates that exists to-day. If I burden you with a few figures, with which you may be well acquainted, I am sure that you will pardon me, but they may bear repetition for the sake of emphasis.

According to the 1910 census (more recent figures are not yet available for the whole United States), of 84,198 paupers enumerated in almshouses of the United States on January 1, 1910, 53,619, or 63.7 per cent had a serious physical or mental defect. Only 15.4 per cent were able bodied. The death rate was 207.7 per thousand enumerated. Preliminary figures for 1922 reveal a death rate of 114 per thousand treated during the year. More recent figures for New York State obtained from the 1923 report of the State Board of Charities reveal a similar condition. Only 25 per cent of 8,000 inmates were able-bodied.

The physical incapacities of these individuals are by no means exclusively due to the infirmities of old age, for, in the figures for the whole United States, 45 per cent of those who died were under the age of 60, and in New York State in 1923, 64 per cent of the inmates were under the age of 70. Disease in persons who are younger than 70 cannot be attributed to old age.

From the last report of the Commissioner of Public Welfare of your own State, it appears that the almshouse has evolved into a common meeting place for the mentally and physically disabled and has been diverted from its original function. The 1923 report of the Luzerne County almshouse reveals that 92 per cent of all admissions during the year required hospital care and treatment.

The available statistics, therefore, show that almshouses are to an ever decreasing extent serving as refuges and homes for the aged, who have no means of self-support, or for younger but healthy individuals, who, for the time, are unable to maintain themselves; but that in a large measure they receive in custody physical derelicts, who have been pauperized by illness and for whom the general hospitals refuse to accept responsibility.

It behooves us, therefore, to inquire whether the almshouse has accommodated itself to this change in its population, and whether the facilities that sufficed in former years are still adequate to give proper service to its present charges. A most casual study of the nature of the disabilities to which many of the inmates are subject, as well as of the causes of death, reveals that most of them may be attributed to the so-called "chronic diseases." Arbitrarily we may define a chronic disease as one which lasts three months or more. As you well know, general

hospitals refuse to keep patients for so long a period. If they have no money and cannot be cared for at home, these poor unfortunates are compelled either to enter a home for incurables or an almhouse. Even if they at one time were economically independent, their long illness has usually driven them to destitution. Among the most important diseases which result in long-standing disability may be mentioned: organic diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys, and lungs, chronic rheumatism, and cancer.

The hospital with which I am connected is devoted entirely to the care of such patients. They are patients whose condition is by no means hopeless, for many of them are rehabilitated and discharged to their homes. But the course of treatment is often so prolonged that the general hospitals decline to retain them in their wards. They have a certain justification in their attitude, for it is true that a bed occupied by one chronic patient for a period of six months prevents the treatment of from six to ten patients with acute illnesses in the same period. But the fundamental difficulty is the fact that the chronic patient has never been visualized as an individual and that the medical and institutional services which he requires have never been defined. The community conscience has never been directed to the subject and consequently, the care that these unfortunates have received has been casual and haphazard and ill-suited to their needs.

We have found from our studies at Montefiore Hospital that one of the chief causes for this state of affairs is the fact that these patients have all been thrown into one category, that they have been labeled "incurables" and that, consequently, it has been assumed that their needs have been fully met by the most elemental custodial care. A careful study of a large number of chronic patients, however, reveals that they quite naturally group themselves into several classes and that the patients in each class present distinct institutional problems. These classes may be defined as follows:

Group "A" — Patients requiring intensive medical care for diagnosis and treatment.

Group "B" — Patients needing only careful nursing.

Group "C" — Patients needing only custodial care.

Let me give a few illustrations. There are certain patients with chronic rheumatism, who, when they present themselves for treatment, are completely crippled and bed-ridden. Under careful and conscientious medical care, which involves the cooperation of the medical men, the orthopedic surgeon and the department of physiotherapy, their pain can be relieved, their stiffjoints may be made more limber and they may regain the use of their arms and legs. Such a patient would belong to Group "A". Other conditions which frequently place a patient in Group "A" are chronic heart and kidney disease, and asthma, to mention but a few of the more important ones.

Here is another patient who has had sleeping sickness, which has left him disabled and paralyzed. He is bed-ridden, he cannot feed himself, he cannot turn in bed, he cannot take care of his bodily functions. There is little we can do to improve his condition for we know that many of his nerve cells have been destroyed and can never be replaced. Yet, if we leave him in a place where he can receive little attention, where he is waited on by an ignorant and unskilled personnel, we know that it is but a matter of a few weeks or months possibly before he will develop bedsores, and will waste away from slow starvation because he is so difficult to feed. He belongs to our Group "B". Experience has shown that such a patient needs skilled nursing care under the direction of conscientious physicians.

The class of purely custodial patients, or Group "C", may be represented by a patient who has had a stroke, with paralysis of one side of the body, with sufficient recovery to walk about and take care of himself; or by a patient whose heart is so badly damaged that, although it will serve him while he is kept quietly in an institution, as soon as he is thrown on his own resources and thrust into poor economic surroundings, it is no longer adequate and quickly gives way and becomes insufficient. You see, therefore, that each of these types of patient places different demands on institutional resources.

The proper care of Group "A" patients requires a complete hospital organization, with an attending staff, on which all of the specialties are represented, a resident staff, a good laboratory, x-ray and operating room equipment, skilled nursing and dietetic management. Physiotherapy and occupational therapy are important adjuncts.

Group "B" cases do not require the constant supervision of a physician but they should command an excellent nursing service. Adequate care cannot be given by maids and practical nurses but only by one well trained in the art of nursing and inspired by the ideals of her profession. Custodial cases, on the one hand, require no hospital care and the expense of maintaining them should be considerably less than that of Group "A" and Group "B" cases.

The custodial case needs merely a home, where he may obtain his meals and lodging and perhaps some assistance with his personal needs, such as dressing, washing and feeding.

You will see from this brief review that the fundamental fallacy in the institutional care of these individuals has been the assumption that their needs were all alike and that they would be satisfied by simple custodial care. This is the fundamental criticism which may be leveled at homes for incurables and at almshouses. They give good boarding house care to their inmates but they do not serve any of their medical needs.

The thought will occur to you, perhaps, that I am exaggerating the problem and that after all the majority of your institutional population

belong to the custodial class and that only a very few require the specialized care of which we have been speaking. At Montefiore Hospital, where a cross section of the patient population is practically identical with that of homes for incurables and of almshouses, we have made a study of the relative number of these different classes of patients. We found that 46 per cent of our patients belong to Group "A", 28 per cent to Group "B" and 26 per cent to Group "C". In other words, 74 per cent of patients require more specialized care than can be offered by a simple custodial institution.

It will interest you to learn that Mr. Mackin, who has given this whole subject independent thought and study and who made an independent survey of his own almshouse in Luzerne County, found that his inmates group themselves in these three classes in about the same proportion. I have had the rare privilege of visiting Mr. Mackin's institution and of discussing the whole subject with him in great detail, and was very much encouraged to learn that, working quite independent and from a different angle, he had arrived at similar conclusions in regard to the problem which we have been discussing. Indeed, I understand that at his institution they have already gone ahead to organize a hospital division of the almshouse, in order better to meet the needs of their inmates.

These, then, are the facts. What shall be the remedy? The larger almshouses—those with 200 or more inmates—will have to face the issue and provide complete hospital wards with all the necessary personnel and equipment for such patients as may need them. They should figure that probably 30 to 50 per cent of their population should be hospitalized at least part of the time. Every new inmate should first be admitted to the hospital ward where he would be carefully studied and treated. No case should be considered incurable until every effort at rehabilitation has failed. If, after mature study, the physicians decide that the case is purely custodial in character and that he does not need expert nursing care, he may be transferred to the custodial division. One must always remember, however, that these custodial patients are apt to again become sick and that at the first sign of illness they should again be retransferred to the hospital division. No patient should be allowed to die in the custodial division. A fatal illness always implies the need of hospital care.

The smaller almshouses have a more difficult problem and I do not know whether the solution which I propose will meet with your approval, for it involves a high degree of abnegation and sacrifice. The institution of a proper hospital service for these patients is so costly that the very small institutions cannot afford to install one. You must disabuse yourselves at once of the idea that the hospital needs of your patients can be met by casual visits once a day by a physician from an allied institution. These chronic patients offer the most difficult problems both for diagnosis and for treatment and require a well-organized hospital service for proper study. It seems to me that the only way out will be found in the

consolidation of a number of the smaller institutions into larger units, in which the many problems of medical care can be adequately handled. Whether such larger institutions should be under the joint auspices of several poor districts, or whether they should be under state control is of secondary importance. The vital point at issue is that one large institution must displace several smaller ones.

If you will reflect a moment, you will see that this change, if successfully achieved, is quite parallel to the one which commenced over a generation ago, by which patients who were mentally ill were removed from almshouses and were concentrated in large state institutions, where they could obtain the very specialized care which they require. The administrative problems involved in the care of those physically disabled by chronic diseases demand a similar solution.

In recapitulation, may I emphasize a few of the more important points which I have tried to make. The majority of almshouse inmates are sick and are suffering from one of the so-called "chronic diseases". From the point of view of institutional care, these patients must be grouped into three classes:

Group "A" — Patients requiring intensive medical care for diagnosis and treatment.

Group "B" — Patients needing only careful nursing.

Group "C" — Patients needing only custodial care.

At the present time the almshouse is offering little more than simple custodial care to all of its inmates, whereas, patients belonging to the aforementioned Groups "A" and "B" require the resources of a general hospital. Because of the long duration of the illness of most of these individuals, the general hospitals will not accept them and the responsibility for their care is thrown directly upon the almshouses. The larger institutions can meet the problem by establishing adequate hospital wards. For the smaller institutions the only hope lies in consolidation or in their replacement by large state hospitals for chronic diseases.

Your chief problem is that of the chronic patient—a problem that has not as yet touched the conscience of the community in this state, nor in any other state. The opportunity is yours, if you will but grasp it, to blaze new pathways in the solution of an important community problem. The road is barely worn and your work will be that of pioneers. If you face the problem squarely and strive for its solution, you will make a lasting contribution to certain phases of the public welfare problem, not alone in your own state but in the whole United States. If you allow the opportunity to pass, it will be grasped by others and in the years to come you will be compelled to tread the same path as followers but not as leaders.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: Our next speaker will be Dr. H. W. Mitchell, superintendent of the State Hospital at Warren, on "The Responsibility of the State in the Care and Treatment of Mental Diseases".

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE IN THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

H. W. Mitchell, M. D., Warren, Pa.

The present co-operation of the state and county in providing care for the insane of Pennsylvania has failed to satisfactorily meet present needs and there seems to be no prospect that existing conditions can be materially improved, excepting by state initiative. The serious condition of overcrowded hospitals existing for a long time in the most populous centers of the state has been drawn to the attention of all by press report and court action relating to the matter of providing quarters for the insane. To an equal degree have the needs of the feeble-minded, epileptic and inebriate dependents been brought to public notice, until there has developed a conviction that some modification of the generous charity of Pennsylvania is needed to insure modern care and supervision of the defective classes named.

There is a peculiar relation and community of interests among the insane, feeble-minded, epileptics and inebriates that justifies their grouping as a unit branch of the State Charities, requiring differentiation in medical and custodial care it is true, but needing common supervision and co-ordinate development. The present method of grouping all these defectives in the state and county hospitals does not meet the needs of these patients or the requirements of modern ideas concerning charity organization. A more systematic development of the charitable work of Pennsylvania is a manifest duty of the state as few counties could or would undertake the work on the scale required to meet existing needs. In arriving at this conclusion no critical comparison of state and county institutions need be considered. It is not a question of relative inferiority or superiority between the two, but rather how shall all patients in the state receive equal benefits when sent to a hospital because of mental disorder or defect.

In arriving at a decision concerning the relative merits of state -vs- local maintenance of hospitals suitable for the patients under consideration one should not form a hasty judgment through a superficial process of reasoning or be influenced by inadequate evidence in favor of either system. Probably no one plan can be devised that will develop highest excellence in all matters. Superior merit in one detail does not warrant the selection of one system, neither does a similar unfavorable comparison condemn the other. Plainly, the future development of this branch of state charity should be conducted under the auspices of the system that shall promise the best average of excellence in all branches of the work, to the end that all patients, from all parts of the state, can at any time secure similar advantages when in need of hospital care.

To yield the desired results the system chosen should be the one that guarantees a proper sub-division or classification of patients; that assures adequate medical study and treatment of new cases and proper custodial

care of terminal cases; that provides systematic central supervision with standardization of work throughout the state and distributes the expense equally upon all tax payers of the state. Obviously, these results can be best obtained by the adoption of a state care act for the support of the various institutions needed throughout the Commonwealth, as comparatively few of the counties can undertake charitable work on the scale necessary to give adequate care to these groups of defectives. To assure equal standards and opportunities for all residents of Pennsylvania the state must assume the work of development and supervision of this branch of public charity together with the burden of the expense entailed. The proper evolution of a charity system for the insane, the epileptic, the feeble-minded and the inebriate is not a matter solely of local interest, but is of state-wide importance, and cannot be settled satisfactorily by methods whose standards differ in each county sub-division of the state. Granted that a few counties may in their efforts equal the best that the state can do, it is a matter of common knowledge that the number even making the effort is but a small percentage of the whole, nor can an increase of such effort be expected. Hence, the conclusion that we must drift along with unsatisfactory conditions or adopt the alternative of state care.

Some of the main objects of a state care plan may be briefly enumerated:

While no accurate census is available for an estimate of the number of patients that would come under state care eventually, it is probable that from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand cases could be expected by the time state care would be put into effect. The great responsibility of administering such work is sufficient to demand the services of a supervisory board, of special training and interest, and as their work has so little in common with other charities and the penal service, it would seem best to form an independent central board having no connection with other branches of the state service. Such a board should be endowed with supervisory rather than control functions, yet having sufficient power to direct plans of development and all matters of state policy relating to the care of these dependents. Their purpose should be to standardize the service by critical comparisons between the different units and to encourage initiative and independent efficiency and responsibility in the several hospitals, rather than to develop a red tape central control that may easily become paralyzing and inefficient. The details of organizing such a board require prolonged consideration and careful study of the methods and results obtained by other states and should be left for later deliberation, when the issue of state care has been definitely settled.

Some consideration should be given to the possibility of adopting state care and the methods by which it would be put into effect. While the decision can be made at an early date, state care could not become operative until after the accomplishment of a vast amount of prepar-

atory work. The date chosen for its inception should allow for three or five years' preparation. Even then it would hardly be possible to provide quarters for all dependents, but a gradual transfer from county to state care could be well inaugurated and completed later. Should this policy be chosen it is imperative that study of the work in all its phases be conducted by men qualified through experience and training to evolve a proposed law that shall provide for the organization of a central state board and define its duties. The present laws regarding dependents of this class would need complete revision in all details. Further a comprehensive development plan of the state hospitals should be presented only after the most painstaking investigation of present and future needs. The board or commission selected for this purpose must needs be chosen for the purpose of rendering specific aid. Persons intrusted in the broad field of charity work, jurists, and medical men expert in this field of medical work by virtue of hospital training and experience should all aid in this.

In the meantime, the state can and must provide more room for the insane and develop its present policies regarding the other classes of dependents. This development is needed whether or not the present system is superseded by state care.

In the immediate erection of new hospitals it would seem desirable to break from the precedent of appointing a commission to choose grounds and erect buildings that later shall be turned over to Trustees for operation, and at the outset appoint a permanent Board of Trustees that shall have as their initial duty the work of choosing a site and constructing buildings. Modern ideas of hospital construction require for their best expression, architectural skill of a high order coupled with a full knowledge of the special work to which these buildings are to be devoted. To secure the best results in the erection of new buildings, it would seem advisable for the Board of Trustees to select their superintendent who shall devote a part or the whole of his time in co-operation with them and the architect in preparing plans and in the work of construction. Such a course would effectually dispose of the common complaint of Trustees and officials with the plant which they are selected to administer, without having had any voice in its preparation. And further their first duty after completion of the buildings, under this plan, would not be to remodel and add to meet their requirements. Their plans and specifications, supplemented by reliable estimates, should be checked for approval by the Board of Public Charities and the Committee of Lunacy, in order that uniform construction at the lowest cost should obtain throughout the state.

In conclusion it is well to emphasize the necessity of further provision for state dependents whether or not there shall be any change of policy in the matter of their support.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE PROGRAM

In connection with this subject the State Department of Welfare Program may be of interest.

The Department supports the principle of complete state care, supervision and maintenance of all institutions for the insane, feeble-minded, epileptic and inebriate patients cared for as indigent cases, and will support legislation to bring about the change at the earliest possible date.

Increase in Institution for Feeble-Minded, Delinquent Females at Laurelton, Pa. from the present capacity of 150 to 2000 beds, to provide for the increasing demand for supervision of feeble-minded, delinquent females during the child-bearing period.

The Department desires to establish an institution for male defective delinquents on land owned or controlled at New Cumberland, Pa., where it would be prepared to care for the defective youths with criminal tendencies.

On tract of land at Selingrove, it is proposed to first erect buildings to accommodate 300 epileptic patients as a nucleus for an increased epileptic colony to be developed ultimately. There are now 1200 such patients confined in hospitals for mental cases. The removal of epileptics to such a colony is in keeping with the custom of other states, as such patients do not require the same type of supervision that is given to the mental cases, and their removal from the state hospitals to this colony would release an equal number of beds to be used for mental cases for which the state hospitals were erected.

The Western State Hospital at Torrance, Pa. has now quarters for a relatively small number of chronic patients transferred from other hospitals. It is the wish of the Department to increase the buildings and accommodations at this hospital, which shall be so organized as to receive acute cases and increase to a capacity of 1000 or more beds, at the earliest opportunity.

The Farview State Hospital designed to care for the insane criminals is, at the present time, seriously overcrowded and there is no other hospital in the state prepared to receive such patients. This hospital should be increased to a size that will provide quarters for all criminals developing insanity during their sentence and further, to provide for the care of patients found to be insane while under indictment, or the time of trial prior to sentence, when in the opinion of the committing Judge such action seems advisable, because of the criminal tendencies of the prisoner in question.

The Polk and Pennhurst State Schools conducted for the care of the feeble-minded, are both overcrowded with long waiting lists of children requiring admission. The capacity of both schools should be materially increased to meet the state need for such custodial care and training of the feeble-minded.

The existing state hospitals are originally located to take patients from certain counties known as the "hospital district". When the existing buildings are not sufficient to meet the requirements of this district, additions should be made to the existing plants, proportionate to the increasing call for their service.

The 1923 Legislature provided for an increase in the capacity of the state hospitals only to the extent of 300 beds, a building to accommodate these cases now being in process of construction at the Western State Hospital. All other requests for any increase were postponed.

As there has been very little new construction by the state for the last eight years, all the state hospitals are seriously overcrowded and there is no relief from the situation, excepting by the erection of new buildings.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1923. OF MENTAL CASES IN MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Ratio of Population	Ratio Beds to Population	No. of Indigent Patients	Total State Expense	% of State Income
Mass. 3	1-230	18,213	\$ 7,787,414	17.6 %
N. Y. 10	1-235	48,995	17,049,838	14 plus %
Penn. 9	1-400	26,548	4,012,086	4 plus %

A program of expansion for the care of mental cases can alone suffice to correct an existing state of affairs not creditable to the state of Pennsylvania. The truth of this assertion can be best demonstrated by comparison of figures from Massachusetts and New York with those of Pennsylvania. The two former states have had state care for many years and both have beds available for the care of mental cases in the proportion of 1 to 235 of the population, while Pennsylvania has a ratio of 1 to 400, these figures including all county homes, state hospitals and schools licensed to care for mental cases.

It naturally follows that literally thousands of mentally diseased or defective persons, who in New York would have medical and custodial care, are living in the community to the detriment of their own and the public welfare.

It would require over 10,000 beds for Pennsylvania to equal the facilities now afforded by these two states, for the care and treatment of this mental group.

In the last complete fiscal year, New York expended \$17,149,838 for the maintenance of indigent mental cases, and in addition to this amount voted a bond issue of \$50,000,000 to improve and enlarge its conveniences for these patients. During the same period, the state of Pennsylvania expended from the state treasury, for the same purpose, the

sum of \$4,012,086 to which should be added a similar amount to give the total expenditure of state and counties, and at the same time, reduced its maintenance expense approximately 20%.

Both New York and Massachusetts are caring for approximately double the number of indigent patients in proportion to their population, that Pennsylvania is now supporting. Such differences are due largely to the fact that in New York and Massachusetts, complete state care of mental cases has been followed for over 25 years, while in Pennsylvania, the old system of combined state and county care remains in vogue. The result is that in Pennsylvania neither state nor county singly or in combined effort meet the needs of the state, excepting in the proportion indicated by the above statement of facts.

Steps to be followed in changing from combined state and county care of mental cases to complete state care.

Legislative action is required to inaugurate the new system and to abandon the old. Naturally, this cannot be done by legislative enactment alone, and a sufficient number of years must be allowed to lapse between the passage of any act authorizing such a change and putting it into effect.

During the time chosen, say 5 to 10 years, the state program should be developing so that reasonable accommodations could be provided for assuming full care at some definite time. This could be assured by two methods:

1. Expansion of present state hospitals or erection of new ones.
2. By taking over from the counties at a fair valuation, such buildings as could be utilized in the state system, by and with the consent of the county officials, who should be compensated at a fair valuation for the plants so obtained by the state. When desired by both parties, the personnel of such institutions as might be transferred from county to state support should be maintained in the service.

If it were not possible to accommodate all patients under state controlled buildings, at a specified date, arrangements might be made for the financial support of patients in existing county hospitals not taken over by the state, but approved by the Department of Welfare. The state should, at some stated time, assume full financial responsibility, relieving the counties and Poor Directors of their present financial burden, which in many instances works a great hardship, especially upon small districts with limited taxable property and a relatively large number of mental cases.

Such a program as has been proposed will necessarily cost the state more money, but it is false economy to do otherwise. Only the methodical, continuous, medical supervision of the defective classes can ultimately bring about the desired results, namely; prevention of human misery; betterment of social conditions and improvement of racial stock.

You may also be interested to have in your proceedings the following statement.

At the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association at Atlantic City, June 3-6, 1924, the Committee on Standards and Policies made a preliminary report as to the Essentials for Class A Mental Hospitals in accordance with a similar classification of general hospitals by the American Medical Association. Their principle recommendations are as follows:

1. The chief executive and superintendent, a well qualified physician and psychiatrist.
2. All other officers and employees subordinated to superintendent.
3. Administration of hospital must be free from politics.
4. An adequate staff of resident physicians, e.g., 1 to 40 patients on admission service, 1 to 150 in general.
5. Consulting specialists and a record kept of their visits.
6. Regular staff conferences at least once a week.
7. Proper classification of patients according to their condition, e.g., reception service, convalescent, acute illness, tuberculosis, aged and infirm, disturbed and destructive, quiet working and so on.
8. Each medical service to be provided with office and clerical assistance.
9. Ample clinical records.
10. Adequate laboratories and X-ray department.
11. A working medical library with necessary periodicals.
12. Adequate treatment facilities, e.g., surgical, dental, hydro and electro therapeutic, occupational, physiotherapy.
13. Out-patient clinics and social service.
14. Adequate nursing force—1 to 8 patients—with training school which is of accepted standard.
15. Restraint and seclusion only under strict regulations.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: The subject of the evening will be further discussed by W. J. Trembath, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, on the topic, "Inadequacy of the State's Present Provision for the Feeble-Minded and Others".

INADEQUACY OF THE STATE'S PRESENT PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND OTHERS.

MR. TREMBATH: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this association some time ago, I carelessly suggested that the inadequacy of the State provision for the feeble-minded would be a fruitful subject for discussion at this meeting. Whereupon the committee selected me for that duty. Since I have been here this evening, I have been smiling to myself as I observed that one of the speakers of the day, took half of my thunder, and one of the speakers of the evening took the other half. However, knowing from observation that you are a long suffering audience, I have no desire to prove it up to the limit, by making a speech, so I propose merely to make a statement. The whole proposition is recited in the title; I don't have to prove it; and with your kind permission, I will narrow down the discussion to the inadequacy of the provision of the state for the care of the feeble-minded as conceded. Owing to my inability to get from one institution to which I looked, any satisfactory reply to my inquiries, I finally addressed an inquiry to Dr. Sandy, of the Bureau of Mental Health, and from him I received a legislative program of the Department of Welfare as they proposed to present it to the Legislature at its next session. This program Dr. Mitchell has dwelt upon in his address. My only reason for again referring to it is that it might be considered official and authoritative when it is presented in the form of a letter from Dr. Sandy. With your permission, I will read such portion as relates to the matter in hand because it is very imperative as to the present plans of the Bureau of Mental Health.

The mentally defective (feeble-minded) population of Pennsylvania is approximately,	30,000
The number of these in need of institutional care,	12,000
The number receiving institutional care, about	4,000
The ratio of the neglected to those cared for, four to one.	

Massachusetts cares for as many feeble-minded in her institutions as Pennsylvania, altho her population is but half as large.

Those receiving care are distributed as follows:—

STATE INSTITUTIONS,	Capacity	Present Population	Waiting List
Laurelton, *	138	154	200
Polk, (Western Penna.) **	1710	2004	355
Pennhurst, (Eastern Penna.)	1200	1302	1095
PRIVATE INSTITUTION,			
Elwyn, ***	1100	924	0
	<hr/> 4148	<hr/> 4384	<hr/> 1650

*Laurelton has a nominal capacity of 150, but it has been necessary to transform a dormitory into a storeroom, thus reducing the capacity to 138.

**The present population of Polk given as 2004 does not include 198 on vacation or parole.

***547 of the Elwyn patients are maintained in part or whole by State funds.

The number of feeble-minded persons now on the waiting list would fill an institution as large as Polk, but the immediate needs could be met only by doubling the present facilities.

The program which the Department of Health will present to the Legislature of 1925 is set forth by Dr. William C. Sandy, Director of the Bureau of Mental Health.

"The most important feature, so far as Mental Defectives are concerned, is the rapid development of the Laurelton State Village. If we are to accomplish anything in the way of prevention of feeble-mindedness, we must be prepared to take care of feeble-minded women of child-bearing age. The Laurelton State Village should be developed to a capacity of at least two thousand within the next two years."

"A further important item is the establishment of a colony for epileptics at the 500-acre site at Selinsgrove. The State has practically no separate accommodations for epileptics. There are only two small private institutions at Rochester and Oakbourne, each with a capacity for one hundred patients

"Epileptic patients need separate accommodations. If such an institution is authorized at the next Legislature, a considerable number of vacancies will thereby be made in the institutions for the feeble-minded.

"A further item in the program is the establishment of an institution for defective delinquents at the New Cumberland site owned by the State. There are a considerable number of the criminal cases who are mentally defective and obviously unsuitable to be returned to the community. There should be an institution where such prisoners could be held indefinitely after their mental condition has been determined and the necessity for repeated trials, convictions and releases eliminated.

"It is also the hope of the Department that an additional group for boys may be built at Polk, rounding out the institution in accordance with its original plan. (The plan was formed 35 years ago.)

There should also be an additional group for boys or girls at Pennhurst, not only on account of the demand for accommodations, but also because the sexes are too close together under the present conditions.

"In brief, we believe that the present accommodations for mental defectives amounting to 4500 beds, should be made twice as great."

The following resolution to be presented by the Committee on Resolutions will give the Association opportunity for approval of this program:

"WHEREAS the State Institutions for Mental Defectives (feeble-minded) are crowded beyond capacity, with long waiting lists,

"AND WHEREAS the ratio of mentally defective persons who should receive institutional treatment to those who are now receiving such treatment is four to one,

"BE IT RESOLVED that this condition constitutes a reproach and a menace to the people of Pennsylvania, and calls urgently for remedy; that this Convention endorse and commend to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, the mental health program of the State Department of Welfare, with the added recommendation that first consideration be given to expansion of the three existing institutions to their fullest usefulness before entering upon the development of new institutions.

Now I believe that this association of ours has a considerable and a growing influence and authority. We weren't able to exercise that influence very much to our own satisfaction at the last session of the Legislature. Our personnel, is increasing in numbers; we have a larger attendance; there is growing interest; and consequently growing authority and influence. I believe that this Association, whenever it feels that it can conscientiously get behind the State Department of Welfare and lend its influence and support, should do so, as that program falls in line with the aspirations of Dr. Murdoch and with the wishes of Dr. Mitchell. I look forward to the time when the state will remove the reproach which rests upon it and will take its proper position in the care of the needy and the unfortunate. If you agree that the program presented by the Department of Welfare is a forward looking program and means progress and better things for the epileptic, the insane, the feeble-minded, I think you will get behind them and lend them the influence of the Association. Since you have prepared a resolution and passed it into the hands of the Resolution's Committee, you will have an opportunity to give the Department of Welfare an endorsement in their new undertaking.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16.

Close to 400 delegates attending the 49th convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Correction of Pennsylvania went on the tour of the county and state institutions. This included the Children's and County homes, and the Western Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza. At each stop a program of speaking was carried out, and at the Training School a pageant and drill was given by the inmates under the direction of Superintendent W. F. Penn. The weather was ideal and the trip was voted the feature of the convention.

The delegates left the George Washington hotel shortly after 9 o'clock in 70 automobiles provided by the people of Washington. These machines were all donated by volunteers, and as fast as they were loaded they left for the children's home, the first stop.

The first session of the day was held there, beginning at 9:30 o'clock. R. C. Buchanan, a member of the local board of poor directors, and president of the state association this year, made a few introductory remarks, welcoming the delegates and their friends on the tour, and then introduced Attorney Harry A. Jones, of Washington, solicitor for the Washington county directors of the poor, the principal speaker of the morning.

Mr. Jones gave a history of the Children's Home, its origin and present work, which was interesting not only to the delegates, but to the people of the county in general. Mr. Jones said:

On June 13, 1883, there was approved an Act of the Legislature wherein it was declared that it shall not be lawful for the Directors of the Poor in this Commonwealth to receive into, or retain, in any almshouse or poor house any child between 2 and 16 years of age for a longer time than 60 days, unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic or a paralytic, or otherwise so disabled or deformed as to render it incapable of labor or service.

The second section of that Act made it a duty to place such children in some respectable family in this state, or in some educational institution or home for children; and required the visitation of such children not less than once every six months. This Act was to take effect on January 1, 1884.

Accordingly, the Directors of the Poor of Washington County submitted to the grand jury at the first term of court next following the passage of this Act of Assembly, a proposition for the purchase of a tract of land and the erection of a Children's home. With the approval of the grand jury and of the court, there was purchased early in the year of 1884, a tract of 21 acres of land from William Hervey, upon which was erected a frame building which was used as a Children's Home until it was entirely destroyed by fire in 1899. Upon the destruction of the

building, there was rented first a large brick house on the national road about eight miles west of Washington which was temporarily used as a Children's Home and later on a large brick residence at Canonsburg was used for the same purpose until a new building could be erected.

The present building at which we are gathered today was completed in 1907, and has been occupied continuously since as a Children's Home.

Inasmuch as the Act of 1883 prescribed no penalty and its provisions have been disregarded in many sections of the state with impunity, it is hoped that a survey of the work accomplished here may serve the double purpose of encouraging the establishment of similar homes throughout the state, and likewise of bringing suggestions that will make for the greater efficiency of the work undertaken here.

The children are committed to our home in the usual way of a certificate by two justices of the peace. The latest facts available for a home here are those of 1923.

On January 1, 1923, there were 56 children in the home. During the year 72 were admitted and 41 returned by the families where the children had been placed but where conditions proved satisfactory. 114 children were dismissed during the year, leaving 55 in the home on January 1, 1924. The total number of children cared for during the year was 169, of which 81 were Americans, 23 Italians, 18 Austrians, 13 Polish, 10 Slavish, 8 Russian, 6 French, 2 Greek, and 8 colored.

The total number of days cared for was 22,024 and the average number of days in the home for each child was 130. The total cost of operating the home during 1923, including outdoor relief, permanent improvements, etc., was \$21,218.47, making the per capita cost on that basis to be 96 cents. Excluding the items not absolutely essential to sustenance makes the total cost of housing, feeding and clothing the children to be \$13,836.03, or a per capita cost on that basis to be 62 cents. Since January 1st last, 53 children have been admitted to the home, 18 returned from families, and 76 have been dismissed by either being returned to there re-established parents or placed in some desirable home.

Now as to the operation of the home—the front of the building is occupied by the superintendent and his family; on the northern end of the building is the dining room on the first floor, and the boys' dormitory on the second floor; on the south end of the building is the school room on the first floor, and the girls' dormitory on the second.

There is conducted in connection with the home a school room having at present 40 pupils, continuing for a period of nine months. In addition to the school education, the children are taught to be useful in various chores, each boy makes his own bed; the older girls find pleasure in putting the younger tots to bed and exercising a motherly care over them, in helping about the cooking and kitchen work and otherwise equipping themselves as good housekeepers.

Daily devotions are held, which can hardly be said of the average American home this day and every care is taken to instill deep religious convictions, that shall furnish a basis upon which to build character. The holidays are appropriately celebrated and at Christmas time the children are remembered by a number of organizations so that the cheer of that season is not lacking here.

As rapidly as suitable homes are found, the children are placed therein, with the ultimate purpose of a legal adoption, should the home and the child be found mutually satisfactory. As above stated, the average stay of a child in a home during the past year was 130 days.

The requirements of the second section of the Act of 1883, are complied with in that each child in the home is visited once in every six months by our directors of the poor, three in number, one of whom is a woman.

Just now the home is under the handicap of a quarantine for mumps and chicken pox, but a special dispensation was issued by the health authorities permitting the visit here today of adults and the quarantine will be lifted within a few days for the reception of children, provided no new cases meanwhile develop.

I can hardly refrain from paying a tribute to the directors of the poor, who take such a commendable interest in the home and manage it so efficiently, and also to the splendid superintendent and his wife, whose hearts are in the work and who are here building living monuments that shall attest to their broad, deep and wise love in rearing the men and women of tomorrow. These faithful friends of children and of the poor will find their reward in the accomplishment of a noble work well done.

THURSDAY NOON

The delegates then proceeded to the County home, only a short distance away, where they made an inspection of that institution. This included a tour through all of the buildings, where everything was explained in detail by guides. This was interesting as the Washington County Poor farm is one of the best in the state and is a model of efficiency. Many interesting features were shown to them. Practically everything about the institution is new, the old building having been completely remodeled, and a large addition erected within the last year or two. Nothing has been spared in the equipment of this building that will add to the comfort and safety of the inmates. An inspection was also made of the farm and other outbuildings, Superintendent Riggle of the home personally welcoming the delegates and heading the tour.

At 11 o'clock the visitors, who were the guests of Washington county, were served with a delightful lunch on the County home lawn by Superintendent Riggle.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The party again resumed its tour shortly after 12 o'clock, the next stop being the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, where they were personally welcomed by Superintendent W. F. Penn. The afternoon session of the convention was carried out in the large assembly hall of this institution, an excellent program having been arranged.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

By Mr. W. F. Penn.

As Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School, Mr. Penn opened the afternoon session of the Convention in the large assembly hall of this institution. Mr. Penn said in part: "The members of the Convention are more than welcome here. I have been looking forward with interest to your coming. I know something of the men and women who compose the various Boards and the social workers represented here today. The old order is changing and today we are looking upon our schools and Homes for children and our county institutions as being of the very greatest importance.

We can all remember when it didn't seem to matter much what was the standard of the County Home or who had charge of a Children's Home. Those in the institution were poor and that was supposed to justify the situation. I am glad to know that this day of indifference has passed. I am glad also to know that the day has passed when any man in public office can neglect his duty and still retain the confidence and recommendation of those who are his constituents.

This new interest in public affairs began to develop in this country years ago. From my experience of about twenty years in this institution, I think there has been during the present administration in Harrisburg a wonderful awakening along social lines. Without wishing to court favor with anyone, I believe it fair to say that merit today is the only thing considered, so far as they are able to judge, in the Welfare Department at Harrisburg. I believe that the Welfare Department of the State today is taking more active interest in affairs of this character than has ever been the case before.

We find here that the thing that we had attempted to do with no recognition for it at the Capitol, now is the thing we are urged to do. If we were not doing it, we would probably be made to do it. Nobody, in the days past at the Capitol, ever particularly cared whether we had the money or not, but since this administration has come in, we have changed along these lines. Dr. Potter and Dr. Sandy have urged us and helped us and encouraged us. Today we have started here, or rather, I mean we have started well on its way, a department of social welfare. Maybe it will be necessary later on with the encouragement and help of the Department at Harrisburg to do further work.

We have also started here a study in association with the University of Pittsburgh and Dr. White, which when it is completed, will be of particular benefit and moment in the field of delinquency. That is one of the new things we have started since Dr. Hastings H. Hart was last here. Now we find that we are going to derive great benefit from that study. We have a department of parole that takes care of the children after they leave us. We are finding that the study that is being made of these children is going to be very valuable indeed in that department.

I thought today that instead of taking your time to talk myself,—I notice on my program that my subject was "The Pennsylvania Training School"—I would just let the school speak for itself. At this point I am going to introduce to you one of our girl students, Miss Edith Dunlap, who will now welcome you for the girls to be followed by Roy Sloane who will speak for the boys.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL

By One of The Boys.

I have been asked to speak in behalf of the boys of the Pennsylvania Training School in extending to each one of you, and to all of you, a hearty welcome to our Institution—I take great pleasure in doing so.

So few outside people really know what is accomplished in a Training School of this sort that too many of them consider such a school in the same class with prisons. I think the main reason for this unfortunate conception of training schools in general is, that too few people are sufficiently interested in the matter to take the trouble to find out for themselves the nature of a training school by visiting one.

For that reason we are always glad to have visitors come to see our school and what is being done here that they may go back to their friends and tell what they have seen. The greater the number of our citizens, who come to visit the Institution—to see what it really is, the sooner will the community come to understand the value of the Institution to society. As the eyes of the public become opened to the invaluable service which is being rendered by the School, the stronger will the community support and co-operate with it. A satisfied visitor is our best advertisement—not that we want the institution to get more business, as we have too many customers already, but that through the visitor more people may get an idea of the quality of work being done here. Especially glad are we to have you, who are welfare workers, come to visit us, as you, through your experience, are better qualified to appreciate what you see.

A week or so ago Mr. Penn called me to his office and informed me that the Directors of the Poor were coming here and that he would like for me to give them a word of welcome. Not knowing exactly what

the functions of the Directors of the Poor were, it was suggested that I go to see one their Institutions that I might get a better idea of the nature of their work. I visited the Washington County Home for the Poor. If that home is representative of all the similar homes throughout the State with which you are associated, I must say that you are doing a wonderful work. I went there expecting to see an old sad place, with long faced derelicts morbidly awaiting their end to come in a gloomy atmosphere. No sooner had I stepped inside but that I enjoyed disillusionment. I was surprised to find it cheerful to a degree hardly to be expected in a place where there is inevitably so much mental misery and where the folks have such bitter thoughts of the opportunities they failed to take advantage of in their earlier days.

But you already know what your institutions are like. Possibly it would interest you more to hear something about this Institution, from one who is training here. I believe that lack of discipline in the boy's life is largely responsible for his conduct which results in his being sent to a correctional school. There is no lack of discipline here. Our discipline, though not harsh, is strict enough to make the boy have a proper respect for authority and do what he is told. That is probably the first great change that is made in the undisciplined boy when he comes to this school. The discipline under which he is placed makes him take control of himself and teaches him to think before acting. Along with this discipline comes a religious training in his life to which he has not previously been accustomed. So, at the same time that he is taught to respect authority and law, he is also taught to distinguish between right and wrong. His standard of morals is elevated and his vision is so broadened that he begins to get an idea of the Creator's purpose of life and a better perspective of life.

Sin is never crushed. Suppression, whatever its kind, only breeds revolt. One cannot be reformed by force. Before reformation can come, there must be a voluntary change of heart and mind in the individual. The aim of this institution is to lead the boy to take a new attitude of life so that he gets the inspiration to want to do the right thing because it is right. The school endeavors to have the boy form the habit of voluntarily doing the right thing not in fear of the consequences if he doesn't, but because of the satisfaction he feels in knowing that he has done right.

The prison atmosphere has been eliminated here entirely. The old order has given way to the new. There is a wonderful co-operation here between the boys and the management, for the boys soon realize that their school is just what they make it. Our Superintendent is always willing to sponsor any innovation which is beneficial to the boys. So much interest in our welfare is shown by the management that the school has already been made about as homelike as possible under the circumstances. The boys think of this, not as a reform school, but as a Military Academy.

For military training is also brought into the daily routine in order to teach the boys; to develop the co-ordination of mind with body; to pay attention to what is being said, that is, to keep his mind alert; to execute the proper order at the proper time; to develop initiative; and to walk and stand erect with the head up; or in other words, to make him a man in the physical sense, which we believe also affects favorably the mental attitude as well.

The boy here is taught to take advantage of opportunities as they come into his life. He comes into close contact with high-principled officers, who are each as a father to him, who exert an uplifting influence over him, and who have his wellbeing at heart.

The boy is made to form good, regular, personal habits. For instance in the matter of eating, he is very regular in his meals. Here he eats plenty of good, wholesome, nourishing food, and it is not long till he sees the beneficial effect it has on his health. He is also regular in getting eight to ten hours sleep every night. He has to work a part of the day, which teaches him to be industrious. We have shops where the boy is given an opportunity to learn a trade, and we have a farm where he can study agriculture. Part of the day the boy attends school, so that his mind is also developed along with his body. He is also given ample time in which to play. We have plenty of room for playgrounds, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a band, frequent entertainments and, in general, a splendid atmosphere, which is essential to the happiness and uplift of the individual.

The inspiration that comes to the boys after being here for a time and the soberness that comes to them, especially with the larger boys, makes them leave here with nothing but a feeling of gratitude in their hearts toward the Institution.

In short the purpose and aim of this "College of Second Opportunity" and those who are connected with it, is to mold out of the raw material of a delinquent child, the finished product of a child with a sound body, who will go back out into the world and hit on all six cylinders.

Most of the graduates from this school go out and live a life that is a credit to the Institution. If they do not, it is not the fault of the Pennsylvania Training School; they have only themselves to blame.

Again I invite you and make you welcome to our Institution Home.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL

By One of The Girls.

It is with pleasure we bid you welcome this afternoon to the Pennsylvania Training School and we are glad indeed, that you may have the opportunity to see some of the activities of this, our splendid Institution and, perhaps, get a better understanding of the everyday life of its pupils.

Referring to the fact of our being sent here, I can truthfully say that it takes only a short residence in the Institution to make us realize that every effort is put forth for our instruction and comfort and the new pupils soon catch the spirit. It is one of loyalty and this causes us to really want to cooperate in every way, with the officers and for our own sakes make the school one of the best of its kind. In the cottage where I reside, we have complete self-government and the girls are happy in planning and doing for themselves.

A number of us girls, in talking with our teachers about your visit, decided you were coming here to see not only the grounds, but the boys and girls as well, and that you will be really more interested in us as living examples of the Institution's efforts, than in any other feature. This is the excuse for talking about ourselves.

Our recreation and health are two important factors which are systematically and carefully planned for each day. We have two Recreation Directors and Physical Instructors, and playgrounds for all cottages; our gymnasium is one of the best; we have a circulating library of more than six thousand books; a fine concert band; a girls' chorus of forty voices; a chorus composed of colored girls; chorus composed of boys; and many features connected with our school life that give us much benefit and pleasure. We are planning to entertain you, at least part of the time today, with some of this music and drills.

We girls are instructed and trained in dressmaking; cutting and fitting; knitting; fancy work; cooking, both practical and in Domestic Science classes; laundry work of all kinds; music; general household arts of all kinds; gardening; various form of athletics. Much is arranged for us in the way of pleasure and entertainment in our Chapel.

Religious instruction for Protestant, Catholic and Jew, is given us in some form every day in the week.

Our officers and teachers are kind and helpful and we honor and respect them all.

The girls and boys are always interested in the visits made to the Institution by the people from the outside because we are always talked to about these events and consulted as to how we can best entertain and make the stay of our visitors pleasant. It is this disposition on the part of the management which makes us feel that we are a very vital part of this big organization.

We appreciate your coming and, as we have been told of the unfortunates that you have under your care, we bid you Godspeed in your work and a generous reward for yourself in making the last days of the old people in your Institutions comfortable and happy, and expressing the hope that the children in your many homes may grow into useful citizens.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: Our next speaker will be Mrs. Edward Lindsey of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

A FEW THINGS THAT ALL CHILDREN NEED

Mrs. Edward Lindsey, Warren, Pa.

A year ago in the lovely month of June, when I reluctantly left Morganza, I was very much tempted to do something wrong that I might be committed to Mr. Penn's care for life. Since that occasion did not arise, I am most happy to return this summer, if only for a short time. I do not want to take very much time this beautiful afternoon because we can not always enjoy Morganza and Mr. and Mrs. Penn and their boys and girls, and unfortunately for you, you can have me any time you want.

Now as to my subject, I would say there are four things that the child most needs and the greatest is love and understanding. I repeat, that is, the most important. We have talked so much during this convention of the conviction which is growing upon all of us, that we must keep the child with the good mother. I thank God today that every Children's Aid worker in the state of Pennsylvania only takes a child from a good mother when it is the last resource and then only temporarily, hoping to return it. There are one or two things that have touched me in twenty-five years of Children's Aid work. One is the question of records. I have been educated up by the solemn efforts of all trained workers in Pennsylvania to appreciate the value and the necessity of well-kept records. I do appreciate them and I do appreciate that the record must be a full one and one that can guide us and help us in placing the child. But I do want to ask that they shall not be given publicity. I do want to suggest one thing in placing your children, that the information which is in your trained mind,—you who are able to understand the meaning of the records,—that you can not take the information and give it over to the untrained mind of the foster parents without a serious risk.

A few years ago we painted beautiful pictures and then we put them in shadow frames; today no true artist will allow a shadow frame to be placed upon his masterpiece. I think you should be very careful how you use that information. We have no right to take our dependent child and pin a label on it. Then another point that comes to me in connection with the child is this. That is the brand of illegitimacy. I don't know what your experience has been but I have lived to see a generation grow up and come back to me, and I would like to suggest that where it is possible, we do not need to perjure ourselves to sink forever into oblivion that stain upon the innocent. Can't we try a little harder and do away with this part of it?

Then the question that comes before us is that need of the mother in the home for the child. I was gratified this morning in the Children's

Home to have your attorney say that it was no part of your plan here in Washington County to keep your children in the home. We feel as Children's Aid workers, that we cannot create a Home so beautiful that it can furnish us with an excuse for keeping the normal child in that Home. It is a training school for the time being and then a clearing house. Don't you feel that the Children's Aid Society which for years has tried to make good and has done all it possibly could to advance, could be employed as a child-placing society wherever you have need of us? Certainly we stand ready to do it. I would like to offer this to all of you and to have as your mother, a mother who desires no profits.

The next question is the necessity of great care in the choosing of the home. It means everything to the child. Note the untiring patience with which the Children's Aid Society of Washington, Pennsylvania, plans and plans again the little homes. We must put them in homes where we have the utmost confidence and faith, for this is the turning point of their lives. Then there was one other matter that I wanted to speak of because I believe there are many in this audience that feel as I do. We thank God that there have been raised great charity workers today. We are taking the young children and attempting to put them in the proper environment and giving them sunshine that alone can develop children, the sunshine of a maternal love. We have everything to hope and very little to fail. May I conclude with just this thought that little arms are stretching out and little voices calling to you, 'Lead thou me on'."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: Our next speaker is Dr. Hastings H. Hart, of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, former president of the American Prison Association, on "What the Prisoner Needs".

WHAT THE PRISONER NEEDS.

Dr. Hastings H. Hart, New York.

"The prisoner needs first of all, a 'square deal.' It is an interesting fact that the crookedest of crooks is insistent upon a square deal and is keen to recognize any lapse in that respect. Every member of society should have a square deal.

"He should have a square deal from the police department, with which he makes his first contact with organized society. When a police officer makes a crooked deal with a criminal through bribery, good fellowship, or political favor, he strikes a blow at the foundation of society. When a police officer or a detective violates the legal and personal rights of the person under arrest, whether innocent or guilty, he commits a wrong which is aggravated by the fact that the victim is in his power. The law declares that every individual shall be deemed innocent until he is proven to be guilty. This principle is observed in theory and violated in practice.

"When a police officer or a detective administers 'the third degree' to prisoners, innocent or guilty, regardless of their legal rights, and under pretense of subserving the ends of justice, he is sowing the seeds of bitterness and reprisal from which society suffers far more than it gains. Every police officer and every prosecuting attorney knows that prisoners are cajoled, bullied, lied to, threatened and tortured in efforts to extort a confession, or to secure information which will enable the officer to obtain testimony against them; this revival of the inquisition of the dark ages is in defiance of both law and justice. The courts discard confessions if convinced that they were extorted either by threats or promises; but the inquisitors are adroit in avoiding a technical violation of the law, while they deliberately violate its spirit. It is the duty of the officer to advise the prisoner that he is not obliged to testify against himself and that any statement which he may make is liable to be used against him. Cases are constantly coming to light, through the public press and otherwise, of innocent persons who are subject to cruel suffering in efforts to extract damaging information. The writer knew a woman of high character and standing in her own city who was subjected to the bitterest suffering by the detectives in another city, who might easily have assured themselves of her good character and standing by communicating with the public authorities in the city from which she came. Recently, a young boy of 14 was subjected to a bitter administration of the third degree, on a remote suspicion of connection with a murder, only to have his innocence made manifest two or three days later.

Needs Employment

"The prisoner needs employment. The constitution declares that slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall not exist within the United States. Sheriffs and jailers invariably interpret this to mean that the unconvicted prisoner cannot be compelled to labor, and as a result thousands of prisoners are kept idle in our jails, to their own great damage. The constitutional difficulty can readily be avoided by allowing the prisoner to work, and by restricting his privileges if he does not choose to do so. Sheriff Frank Tracy, at Montpelier, Vermont, found a way to allow more than 3,000 jail prisoners to work for the adjacent citizens and farmers, at ordinary wages. They earned the money to reimburse the county for their maintenance and to help their families at home, and at the same time were physically and spiritually benefited

Quick Punishment Needed

"The prisoner needs to meet promptly and certainly the consequences of his wrongdoing. Young men and women are encouraged in wrongdoing because they find that the processes of justice are exceedingly slow, and that there is a large probability of escape from the con- by Chief Justice Taft of the Supreme Court, are a unit in declaring

sequences of criminal action. Intelligent students of criminology led that promptness and certainty of the penalty exercises a far greater deterrent influence than the harshness and severity of the punishment. 'The law's delays' are a direct encouragement to continued wrongdoing.

"The prisoner needs a square deal from the courts. One need only stand for an hour in any police court and view the rapid disposal of cases, with scanty hearing, to realize how impossible it is for the judge, however just in intention, to give fair and unbiased consideration to the case. There is a great difference in different courts. Some magistrates discriminate the importance of the cases before them and as far as possible give deliberate and patient hearing to the more important cases, but even these judges are of necessity carried away in the whirl of their work.

Jail Reformation Needed

"The prisoner needs the reformation of the county jail system. That reformation can only come through the abolition of the county jail as a place of punishment for sentenced prisoners, and through the reformation of jails by ceasing to make the office of jailer a perquisite of the sheriff, and the feeding of prisoners a source of profit to him so that the comfort of his family and the education of his children depend upon the profits that he can make by restricting the diet of his wards.

"It is an undisputed fact that the county jails of the United States, almost without exception, are schools of crime from which the prisoner inevitably emerges worse in character than when he entered the bars of the jail.

"The county jail can and should be the most reformatory prison in the land, but it can only become such a prison by the complete reorganization of the system.

"In many counties the physical condition of the jail has been mightily improved. The jail has been cleaned up, vermin have been exterminated, ventilation has been improved, medical attendance has been provided, beds and bedding have been made decent; and we flatter ourselves that the evils of the jail system have been overcome. Nevertheless, at the same time the moral conditions of the jail may be unchanged and the worst vices may and do prevail.

"In a large part of the county jails of the United States it is the established custom to confine prisoners two in a cell. Every prison warden will tell you that this practice is morally destructive and ought not to be tolerated for a day; yet, new jails are constantly being constructed in which this condition is deliberately established.

"Dr. Frederick Howard Wines, an acute student of the prison question, made an address in Boston, in 1911, in which he advocated the complete abolition of the present county jail system. That recommendation has the hearty endorsement of many of those who are most familiar with the county jail.

"The prisoner needs the abolition of the practice of doubling-up, which prevails in a great number of jails and state prisons. All discriminating prison officers agree that the keeping of two prisoners in a cell promotes the most vicious and destructive practices. Each prisoner should have a sleeping room by himself, or, if this is impossible, prisoners should be kept in dormitories, not less than three in a room.

Approves Probation System

"Many prisoners need the probation system. When a business man has a young employee who gets into bad company, spends beyond his income, and borrows money from the till, if he is a rightminded man he does not hasten to send that boy to prison. He calls him in, explains to him the inevitable consequences of his course and offers him a second chance. He says: "You must repay in installments the money which you have stolen. You must relinquish the society of the fast crowd with which you have been running. You must apply yourself to business and scrupulously avoid a repetition of your wrong acts. If you do this your offense will be forgotten, but if you go wrong again, you will have to accept the inevitable consequences of your fault." Thousands of young men have been redeemed through such friendly action of a wise employer.

"Probation is the mother state exercising upon corrigible offenders the same friendly action which would be given by wise employers. Probation should not be repeated too often. The offender should realize that the consequences of persistent wrongdoing are inevitable.

"The prisoner needs the parole system. The parole system is not a method of coddling and dealing softly with a prisoner. It means his release before the expiration of his sentence, but under the gaurdianship of a parole officer, to whom he must report from time to time, when he will give him friendly advice; but who, in case of his return to his wrongdoing, will bring him back to court in order that the judge may execute the original prison sentence upon him.

"The prisoner who is sent to a convict prison needs wise and discriminating treatment by skilled and trained officers. Our convict prisons are far and away better than our detention prisons. The truth is that the unconvicted prisoner is treated with far more severity than the convicted man. Many of our prison wardens, deputy wardens and subordinate officers are humane and kindly men, know the working of the prisoner's mind, and who strives to deal with him in such a way that he may go forth with a right purpose and with the physical and moral strength to carry it out. On the other hand, multitudes of prison officers—especially the subordinate officers—are untrained and ill-fitted to deal with unsocial and vicious people. The salaries paid for these subordinate positions are not sufficient to invite men of such intelligence and self-control as to make good prison officers. We have schools for

doctors, lawyers, preachers, barbers, nurses, salesmen, but never a school for the instruction of prison officers, who are given the delicate and technical task of dealing with people who are unsocial, misguided, and often mentally defective.

"The prisoner needs, above all, to be treated as a human being, one who does not differ essentially from his fellowmen."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: Mr. Penn has some additional entertainment for us.

MR. PENN: The remainder of our program will be some exercises by younger children, music by the band and a special program in the gymnasium.

Following this, 12 of the smaller boys of the school came out and recited the Ten Commandments, gave a number of Bible verses and short memory gems of poetry. The youngsters did exceedingly well and were heartily applauded.

During the meeting the famed Cadet band of the school, under the leadership of Prof. Binder, played a number of selections, one of them being a cornet obligato of unusual merit.

From the chapel the guests went to the gymnasium, where the girl pupils put on a series of interesting and clever drills. It was a most delightful performance. Then the guests were invited to the lawn, where a buffet luncheon was served, and the various buildings of the school inspected.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION

The day's entertainment was closed with an operetta given by the children of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa. under the leadership of their musical director, Prof. Mayer. This entertainment was given through the courtesy of their superintendent, Mr. Joyce.

LARGE AUDIENCE THAT PACKED THEATRE DEEPLY IMPRESSED BY BLIND PUPILS ENTERTAINMENT

There went out from the Globe theatre last night at the conclusion of a most wonderful concert by the junior chorus pupils of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind an audience that had been deeply impressed. Those that sat through that entertainment, able to see, went home feeling they were ungrateful if they were unhappy, after seeing these children with the world shut off from them by sightless eyes so happy notwithstanding their affliction.

With many a tug at the heart, with many a lump in the throat and with tears welling up frequently in many eyes, an audience which packed the theatre to capacity heard these pupils present "A Merry Company"

a comic opera. To say that anyone enjoyed the performance would not be correct, and yet everyone present was more than glad he had attended. One could not sit throughout the presentation without being deeply moved and at the same time glad that such wonderful provision had been made for the training of these sadly handicapped children. To describe it accurately is impossible, one can only say that it was wonderful.

And yet there was not a sad note in the evening's entertainment, the only sadness was that in the hearts of the audience. The title of the play, "A Merry Company," expresses the spirit manifested by the children. The play was a rollicking musical comedy in three acts. It represented a company of cadets and a girls' club gathered in the woods for a picnic. There was, of course, a bit of mystery running through it, but, as usual, it came out all right in the end.

The principal parts, Florence, the village mischief, and Charlie, a cadet, were taken by Margaret Fox and Joseph Carson, respectively. In the cast were 32 children from the school, many of them totally blind. The boys were costumed as cadets and executed clever military drills. The girls were in picnic costume, white sailor waists, skirts, stockings and shoes, and all presented a pretty picture, if one could but forget their handicap. They went through their parts with precision, spoke their lines clearly and sang their songs well.

Clever piano numbers were played between acts. After the first act, Joseph Carson and Ralph Stone played a duo, "Rain and Sunshine"; Loretta Wilbraham, Sevilla Smith and Edwin Layton, a trio, "The Musical Box," and Eleanor Stephenson and Garnet Marion Rockwell, a duo, "Comrades," waltz.

Following the second act, John Willett played Godard's second valse and Annabel Carter, grand transcription, "Rigoletto," by Liszt. Miss Carter totally blind, gave a wonderfully finished performance which was enthusiastically applauded.

Just before the curtain was rung down, Joseph Carson, in a clever speech, thanked the audience for the interest and attendance and bespoke from them a deeper interest in the work for the blind. He did it exceedingly well and was most heartily applauded.

Forty children made up the party which came to Washington for the entertainment on a special trolley car provided by the courtesy of the Pittsburgh Railways company. They were entertained at the George Washington hotel for dinner and immediately after the performance left for their homes.

The entertainment was put on under the personal direction of W. L. Mayer, head of the musical department of the school, who revised the libretto of the opera. Accompanying the children to Washington also were B. S. Joyce, superintendent of the school; Misses Maysie

Wolrond and Sarah E. Taylor, assistant musical directors; Misses Ella Buckley, Charlotte Magee, Lottie E. Dorrington, May H. Levy, assistant stage managers; Miss Mary Burbank and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Irwin, committee on costumes.

Arrangements for the presentation of the play here were made by the local committee as an entertainment feature for the delegates to the state convention of Poor Directors. The piano used was furnished by the courtesy of the G. W. P. Jones Music company.

Through the cooperation of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, a special car was sent to the school and the children were brought to Washington and returned home on this car.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION, OCTOBER 17, 1924.

The convention was called to order at 9:30 o'clock, by President R. C. Buchanan, and was opened by community singing with McDonald Weaver as leader. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. J. F. Jose, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: We will now have Reports of Committees. Mr. D. A. Mackin will report for the Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We, the undersigned, having been appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, beg leave to report that we have performed that duty and find that there was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the time of the last audit in the amount of \$455.56, and that he has received during the year from the Poor Districts, Institutions and Societies the sum of \$1,875.00, making in all the sum of \$2,330.56. The Treasurer has paid out, as per his approved receipts, for the usual and necessary purposes of the Association, \$1,519.53, leaving a balance on hand amounting to \$811.03, in charge of the Treasurer as of October 2, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

D. A. Mackin

E. M. Lowe

Arthur Graham

Auditing Committee.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: Unless there are questions the chair will put the motion to accept the Auditing Committee's Report. Motion carried.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: The report of the Committee on Place for the next convention, will be given by Mr. T. C. White.

MR. WHITE: The Committee on Place makes the following recommendation:—

The Committee on Place unanimously recommends that the Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of

Pennsylvania, accept the invitation to convene at Lancaster, Penna. in 1925, and we move the adoption of the report.

T. C. White, *Chairman*.
Charles F. Loesel
Joseph Sproat
W. J. Trembath

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: The question having been put the vote is apparently unanimous to accept the Lancaster invitation for 1925.

DR. SOMMER: Report of Committee on Officers is as follows:

President	E. M. Lowe, Warren.
	{ Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Media. { J. A. Bell, Carbondale. { Colonel James B. Leaf, Rochester.
Vice-Presidents	{ Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana. { T. G. Mumford, Centralia. { T. R. Weiner, Dubois. { A. S. Kriebel, Doylestown.
Secretary	Edwin D. Solenberger, 311 South Juniper Philadelphia.
Assistant Secretaries	{ Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer. { D. A. Mackin, Retreat.
Honorary Secretaries	{ Charles F. Loesel, Erie. { Dr. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg.
Treasurer	W. G. Theurer, Washington, Pa.

Under the By-Laws the Executive Committee consists of the Officers, First Vice-President, Chairman of Committee on Legislation, and **Last** three Ex-Presidents:—R. C. Buchanan, Washington, Pa., Major J. Clyde Miller, Pittsburgh, and William J. Trembath, Wilkes-Barre.

The Committee on Legislation, on Exhibits and on Publicity will be appointed according to our rules by the new President.

The Committee recommends the continuance of the present salaries for the Secretary and the Treasurer.

Signed,

H. J. Sommer, *Chairman*.
F. B. Bausman.
(Mrs.) W. Irwin Cheyney.
(Mrs.) Sue Willard.
T. Springer Todd.
(Mrs.) I. Roberts Comfort.
W. L. Henderson.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Officers be accepted and the officers elected. Motion carried.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: We will now have the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Rodney A. Mercur, Chairman, has been called away. Report will be read by Mr. Harry A. Jones, a member of the Committee.

MR. JONES: On behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, I submit the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The Committee on Resolutions respectfully submits the following:

Resolved, by the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania:

First:—That the thanks of the Association be and the same are hereby extended to the speakers who so cordially welcomed us to Washington; to the clergy of the town and officers of the borough; to the Directors of the Poor of Washington County and the officers of the institutions which we inspected; to the Chamber of Commerce of Washington for the gracious and generous use of its beautiful rooms; to the mangement of the George Washington Hotel for the use of its magnificent ball room as our meeting place to the Qouta Club for its hospitality; to the citizens who so generously gave the use of their automobiles and to all others who aided in making our convention a success; to the local newspapers for their excellent and comprehensive reports of the convention; to McDonald Weaver, musical director, and the soloists, whose singing and playing added so much to the pleasure of the delegates.

Second—That thanks be also extended to the speakers for their addresses, and to the officers and committees for their care and attention in making proper arrangements and in carrying out the program.

Third—that we urge upon our members the practical application of all good thoughts brought out by the speakers, to the end that the work for the poor and unfortunate may be improved and extended and that the taxpayers may receive the greatest possible results for the money expended.

Fourth—That we recommend to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for prompt passage at its next session, the bill for pensioning of employes of county homes, hospitals for the insane and other similar institutions in substantially the same form as prepared and presented by our committee on legislation.

Fifth—We again commend the vocational exhibits prepared for this convention and extend both thanks and congratulations to the districts

sending displays. We have heard nothing but words of praise for the work shown and feel sure that the labor expended has also been of great value along the lines of occupational therapy.

Sixth—Whereas, the state institutions for mental defectives (feeble-minded) are crowded beyond capacity, with long waiting lists,

And, whereas, the ratio of mentally defective persons, who should receive institutional treatment to those who are now receiving such treatment is four to one.

BE IT RESOLVED, that these conditions constitute a reproach and a menace to the people of Pennsylvania, and call urgently for remedy.

That this convention endorse, and commend to favorable consideration of the Legislature, the mental health program of the Department of Welfare, with the added recommendation that first consideration be given to the expansion of the three existing institutions to their fullest usefulness, before entering upon the development of new institutions.

Seventh—We desire to express our particular appreciation of the instruction and entertainment provided for the convention on Thursday, including our visits to the Washington County Children's Home, the Washington County Home and the Pennsylvania Training School. Rarely, if ever, have we had the privilege of inspecting such model institutions in their respective lines, and we desire to extend sincere thanks and congratulations to the heads of these institutions and everyone connected therewith.

We also desire to express our appreciation and gratitude for the heart-touching performance on Thursday evening by the pupils of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, and bid them God-speed in their work at that institution.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: We will now take up our regular program. We have two splendid speakers this morning. Our first subject will be "Problems in Work for the Blind"—Hon. H. Randolph Latimer, Executive Secretary of Pittsburgh Association for the Blind, Chairman of Pennsylvania Commission for the Blind, and Director of American Foundation for the Blind. As Mr. Latimer is himself blind, members of the Convention will be interested to know that he is devoting his life to helping improve the condition and the prospects of all blind persons, both young and old.

PROBLEMS IN WORK FOR THE BLIND

Dr. H. Randolph Latimer, Pittsburgh.

Problems in work for the blind are as numerous, in their happier aspects as the angels in heaven; and in their diabolical phases, as many as the devils cast out of the demoniac into the swine, of Biblical times. One of the great difficulties in the way of a clear understanding of any problem in work for the blind, is the unwholesome preconception in

the public mind, regarding persons deprived of sight. In ancient times, in barbaric and semi-barbaric countries, blind babies were left to perish in forests, thrown into rivers, or fed to alligators, and the extermination of a blinded man or woman was considered a social virtue. A little later on, the blind became objects of public charity, and to a large measure, they remain so unto the present time. The third, and happy age for the blind, however, has dawned, in which the policy of re-education and rehabilitation of these people in order that they may take their places once more as useful members of society, is the central issue around which all work for the blind revolves.

Problems in work for the blind fall into two general classes; those having to do with the young blind, and those having to do with the adult blind.

Although the blind child is more entitled to an education at the hands of the state than his more fortunate seeing brother, it is only now after years of persistent hammering at the doors of legislative reasons, that the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, and the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, having in charge the education for the young blind, have been admitted to the department of special education of the general educational system of the state. This practical recognition of the work with the young blind as a legitimate part of the state educational system, is a victory indeed, worthy of the highest commendation, and promises great things for the blind of Pennsylvania. The next step in this direction will be the development of public school classes for the blind, which will keep many of these children in daily contact with seeing boys and girls of the state with whom they will have to compete in after years. Parallel with this work, as is being done in other states, will come the development of classes in conservation of vision in our public schools, by means of which the eyes of many pupils will be saved, and such blindness prevented by proper lighting and other conditions favorable to schoolroom work.

Turning to the field of work for the adult blind which concerns the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, we find the problems even greater in number than those besetting the work of the young blind; greater both in number and in difficulty of solution. In the State of Pennsylvania, the Association shares this work with the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society, the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, the Philadelphia Salesroom and Exchange, and the Chapin Memorial Home for the Blind, in Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society for the Blind was chartered to teach embossed reading and writing to the blind in their homes; and up to the present time has expanded its work very little beyond the original purpose indicated in its charter. The Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, as its name implies, furnishes both living and

employment for its blind at a living wage. The Philadelphia Salesroom and Exchange affords the blind people of Philadelphia considerable work in their own homes, and places a goodly number of blind people in the industries along with the seeing. The Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women furnishes living and some employment for a limited number of blind women, while the Chapin Memorial Home takes care of a small number of aged and disabled blind people who are able to pay an entrance fee of \$500.

The first and most important phase, logically speaking of the work undertaken by the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, of which the writer is a humble exponent, is that of preventing unnecessary blindness. It is an infinitely better thing to save a man's sight than to find employment for him after he has gone blind. A very little money expended by public or private philanthropy to save the sight, will come back to the Commonwealth many fold in the form of economic, social, and political man-power preserved at its maximum unit value. Think of what each of you men and women possessed of your normal vision, can do for your family; and think what it would mean to you and to your family, if you should wake up tomorrow morning and find yourself in total darkness! Think again on the fact that in more than fifty per cent of the cases of blindness, the catastrophe might have been prevented by a little advice or counsel from those who have the prevention of blindness at heart. The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind has a Prevention of Blindness Department which co-operates with other public health agencies in preventing blindness; in keeping conspicuously before the public the necessity of saving sight as an economic, social and political asset to society.

Every person gone blind who can be so placed, should find employment in the industries along with his seeing fellows; for there are hundreds of jobs which are adaptable to blind people, where sight is not absolutely required. Moreover, blind people working in the industries need not be subsidized by public or private philanthropy, and can earn wages or salaries of from eighteen dollars per week upward. To find such work is the business of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind. Again, young blind people in our special schools for the blind are trained to one profession or another or one trade or another; and it is the business of the Association to see that these young graduates and other blind people similarly trained, find employment in competition with seeing people following the same lines of work.

People with their vision and trained to this line of work or that, find employment in large concerns where their particular skill is desired. Owing to the incredulity of the public, however, this is exceedingly difficult for blind people without the backing of an organization ready to guarantee the excellence of their work. The Association therefore, solicits piano tuning, music pupils, and other sort of business for the capable blind people. Wherever the initiative of the individual blind

person is such, and other conditions are so favorable as to warrant probable success, the Association sets the man or woman up in an independent business in his own home or in the vicinity thereof. There are, however, many blind people who cannot be placed in the industries, who have no particular professional skill, and who have not sufficient initiative to conduct their own enterprises. The only feasible thing to do with these very worthy individuals is to enter them in a subsidized center or shop for the blind where public or private philanthropy can take care of a certain overhead or subsidy, enabling the institution so to augment the individual wage as to pay sufficient for reasonable maintenance. In this manner their manhood or womanhood is preserved the blessings of occupation are insured to them, and a thousand ills which would otherwise beset them, are headed off by honest toil. Very few centers, boroughs, or counties, however, have such workshops for the blind, and herein lies one of the greatest difficulties with which the Association has to deal. Local philanthropy, public or private, is extremely insistent that its money be used for the benefits of its local blind, a very proper and right insistence. If some arrangement could be made by which the Poor Boards of the separate counties instead of placing in almshouse, those blind who are capable of a limited earning capacity, would defray the necessary overhead to prevent them from being a burden upon a given workshop or industrial center for the blind in some other county, much might be done in this direction at a cost less than that of maintenance in the alms-house. It is this phase of the problem that I wish particularly to emphasize before this body.

In the brief time allowed for this paper, however, it is impossible to go into the details of such a suggestion, and it may suffice, for the present, to leave the matter as above stated, with a promise to the several Poor Boards, that they may hear from me later in person.

All the foregoing implies a measure of vocational training for the blind, which training the Association undertakes to do insofar as the extremely limited means at hand, permit. The State of Pennsylvania is at present assisting us to the amount of \$5,000 a year but the Association is petitioning the coming Legislature for a much larger sum of money, backing this petition with a specific schedule of objects to be accomplished.

The great field of relief for the blind is a part of the still greater field of relief for aged and disabled citizens of all sorts and conditions, and should in general, be approached and handled in this light. The question of pauperism among the blind should be treated as a part of the question of pauperism in general, and no campaign against such pauperism should be conducted against the blind alone; for even were such policy good, it would not command the sympathetic support of the courts and magistrates.

Blind mendicants, like shell-shocked soldier mendicants, 90 per cent of the time would have been mendicants had they never lost their

sight or never been shell-shocked. Natural mendicancy grows out of a peculiar deficiency of the character of the individual, and blindness and shell-shock are such conspicuous handicaps, so appealing to the sympathy of the public, that the victims readily learn what a great asset these defects are to swell their income. It is my strong conviction, therefore, that the approach to blind mendicancy should be made through that of mendicancy in general. In the meantime if proper facilities are afforded the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind and other agencies expertly equipped to deal with the blind to get the very best out of the blind man, little excuse will be left for the blind to become mendicants; and when it is possible to say to every blind person, "Here is an opportunity for you to make at least a living wage," he can no longer have any excuse to practice upon the public sympathy. Until public philanthropy aided by private philanthropy, has so come to the rescue of the willing and capable blind, however, no adequate stand can be taken against the mendicancy of blind people. As the exponent of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, I am in absolute disapproval of blind mendicancy. On the other hand, until I can offer any blind person who begs upon the street at least a maintenance wage, I cannot conscientiously proceed against his mendicancy. I am, however, turning every stone, and I shall continue to turn every stone, to increase the opportunities for our blind people who, as a class, are not objects of sympathy, the public conception to the contrary notwithstanding. We are regarded as prodigies on the one hand, or paupers on the other, whereas we are self-respecting citizens tremendously handicapped both by our own blindness and by a large percentage of incredulity concerning both by our abilities, and misconceptions concerning our real status in society. If the nine hundred and ninety-nine seeing people could for one moment stop, look and listen to the real case of the one blind person that goes to make up every thousand of the population, the blind would not only have a square deal, but thousands of our seeing friends would be personally benefitted by the reaction that the giving of such fair deal would have upon themselves.

In conclusion let me say that we have no quarrel with our seeing friends. What they need is knowledge of the situation; that knowledge which will throw light upon the facts, and the rest will take care of itself. The blind need employment, not sympathy. By the nature of the case they must have rehabilitation and training for this employment. Wherever possible they should be employed among the seeing and in their own homes rather than in subsidized centers. It is no reflection however, upon any blind person, to be employed in a subsidized center if his particular limitations demand such employment. The blind can do and the public must be brought to realize collectively and individually, that they can do, in order that the seeing will voluntarily give employment and business to the blind, and so help them constructively to live.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: We will now have the closing address of the Convention. Without discounting any of the other excellent speakers on our program, I may say that we have saved the best for the last. "The Prisoner" will be the subject of Rev. Dr. Chas. M. Miller, former chaplain of the Western Penitentiary.

(As stenographic notes are not available for this address, the following is reproduced from the Washington Observer).

THE PRISONER

Rev. C. M. Miller, Pittsburgh.

The closing address was by Dr. Charles M. Miller, of Pittsburgh, former chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, who spoke on "The Prisoner." He began by referring to the fact that he was impressed with the religious note which had run through all the convention, the cue having been given by Judge J. A. McIlvaine in his opening address Tuesday evening. He followed this by saying that when the grip on God was lost then all was lost. He made a plea for just common horse sense in all dealings with the wayward. He declared that force was often needed but it should be force tempered with mercy. He said that there was great danger of running afield on moral suasion. The grace of God plus honest to goodness horse sense, he declared, would help solve all the problems to be met in dealing with prisoners and other offenders. With all efforts, he concluded, only the spirit of God can make a permanent cure.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: We wish to hear from Mr. Rector who has done so much to make us comfortable at this hotel and also from Secretary Solenberger, and then we will have another solo by Miss Thompson.

J. Bayliss Rector, manager of the George Washington Hotel was presented to the convention and in a few well chosen words expressed his appreciation of the privilege of being host, saying it was the finest group of people that he ever had the privilege of entertaining.

Secretary Edwin D. Solenberger made a brief report of the Round Tables held Wednesday afternoon and for the Association again expressed the gratitude of the body for all that had been done by the local committee and people of Washington to make the convention the great success that it was.

A violin solo by Miss Betty Thompson of Washington, was the final musical feature of the session and her appearance on the platform was greeted with applause.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: We will ask our Secretary, Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, to present the report of the work of the Executive Committee and of the Secretary and special committees.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND OF THE SECRETARY

At the close of the Convention at Williamsport, Mr. R. C. Buchanan, our President, called a meeting of the Executive Committee, when certain matters were taken up regarding the Washington Convention including the arrangements as to the exact date of meeting, etc. As the by-laws place the responsibility for the program of the annual Conventions on the Executive Committee and provide that it shall have general oversight of the business of the Convention, a meeting of this Committee was called in Pittsburgh, June 6, 1924, in the Court House—in the offices of the Allegheny County Directors of the Poor. Probably for the first time in the history of the organization, and certainly in recent years, all of the members of the Executive Committee were present at the meeting, as follows:

R. C. Buchanan, Washington, Pa.
E. M. Lowe, Warren,
Rodney A. Mercur, Towanda,
W. G. Theurer, Washington, Pa.
Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer,
D. A. Mackin, Retreat,
Charles F. Loesel, Erie,
Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Media,
Major J. Clyde Miller, Pittsburgh,
Wm. J. Trembath, Wilkes-Barre,
T. C. White, Mercer,
Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia

In addition, Mr. D. Glenn Moore, Chairman of the Committee on Publicity, and Mrs. Haldain B. Hughes, the Convention reporter, were present.

The plans for the program were gone over in detail for each session, and, with the help and the hearty co-operation of the Washington Local Committee, the results appear in the printed program, which has been distributed. As provision had already been made by the Convention and also in the by-laws for special meetings, you will note in the program there are three round table sessions for the discussion of peculiar interest to Stewards and Superintendents, the Solicitors and the County Physicians.

The Committee on Publicity, under the direction of Mr. Moore has been active, and Secretary requests all of the speakers to send in advance to Mr. Moore extracts from their addresses, and these are being used with apparent advantage to our publicity. Mr. Moore also cooperated with the Secretary in getting cuts for the program and in the preparation of the material.

The work of the Committee on Exhibits, which was authorized at the last Convention under the direction of Mr. Theurer, speaks for itself. The Secretary and Mr. Theurer worked together in the matter of getting out the printed notices. The Secretary wishes to say that

there was a much larger amount of work done by the Committee on Exhibits and especially by the Chairman, Mr. Theurer, and Mrs. Hughes, who has worked with the Committee in Washington, than is generally realized. We are under obligations to them for what has been accomplished.

At the request of the Legislative Committee, the Executive Committee authorized that the proposed Pension Act for County employees be sent out with our preliminary program. Accordingly, the Secretary had these printed in the Printing Department of the Eastern State Penitentiary, and copies were distributed by mail and also are available here for distribution.

After the last Convention, Secretary edited the typewritten report and got it in shape for the printer, having the work done in the Eastern State Penitentiary. This was distributed to all of our members and some copies sent gratuitously to some of the poor districts that have not yet joined the Association, in order that we might extend to them an invitation to join. We again have revised the mailing list in an attempt to bring it up to date—something which has to be done every year. The preliminary program and the final program are sent to a much larger mailing list than is the case in distributing the proceedings, as we feel we must give invitations to attend the Convention to all the poor districts in the State. We have at present approximately 1,400 names on the mailing list. The Secretary receives requests for information from time to time from various State and other public officials and also some poor board officials in other States desiring information in regard to Pennsylvania's plans and methods and poor relief.

The Secretary has prepared a Pennsylvania map, to show the classification of the 67 counties in the State according to the kind of poor law system and administration that they have; that is, directors of the poor covering a county, or county commissioners having jurisdiction over a county, or the township system or borough system, or poor districts whose directors are appointed by courts—in several instances with territory embracing two counties. A descriptive statement explaining this was prepared and presented by our Secretary at the Solicitors' Meeting, when Mr. Trembath and Mr. Jones discussed some of the legal problems involved in poor law codification. If it is desired by the Convention, we will be glad to have this map and report in regard to all these poor law districts printed in the proceedings as a contribution from the Poor Law Commission.

It is a special pleasure to say that in the years since I have been Secretary, I have never known more hearty cooperation and more industrious preparation for the success of the Convention than has been the case on the part of our friends here in Washington.

The Executive Committee recommends and asks the Convention to approve the appointment by the incoming President of a Committee

on Publicity of five members and a Committee on Exhibits of five members.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: You have heard the report and recommendations. On motion report received and recommendations adopted.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: We will now have the report of the judges on prizes.

REPORT OF JUDGES ON PRIZES

The committee beg to state they found a most attractive and instructive exhibit. The attempt to select a prize winner found them as much at variance as it is possible for judges to be; yet each one could see the merit in the selections of his fellow conferees. So excellent was each exhibit that it seemed a pity to make any particular one the recipient of the cup which is emblematic of superiority. All were of a most gratifying grade of excellence and attractiveness.

The selection of individual prize winners again developed a perplexing maze as difficult to solve as a Chinese puzzle. The workmanship and the beauty of the articles astonished the persons who were examining them minutely. Many pieces were as perfect as it is possible for human hands to make them. The difficulty was complicated by the fact that no classes of entries had been arranged. The great variety of work made it impossible to compare many articles in the displays. The judges had to arrange classes. This however eliminated many articles worthy of credit. This is not meant as a criticism of the management because this is the first year that prizes have been given for individual work and every thing must evolve a proper standard by experience. The committee suggests that hereafter individual pieces be entered in classes arranged by those who have the exhibit in charge.

The school for the deaf, the school for the blind, and the penal institute did not compete for prizes. Yet they should be mentioned. While these displays were of great excellence, the variety of work was particularly pleasing. The wood work from the institution for the deaf is unsurpassed by the wood work in any institution. The hand work, sewing, weaving and knitting, in the institution for the blind deserves the heartiest commendation. The display from this institution was most attractive because several persons connected with the institution were in attendance and the spectators could see them sewing, knitting, writing, playing the different games and tuning the piano. The inlay work, the bead work, and the manufactured articles from the penal institution were very excellent. Other things in the displays were fine but it is not possible to name all which attracted the committee.

The judges concluded to award the president's cups and to eliminate the winner of the cups from further participation in prizes. Hence no individual prizes will be found in the displays winning the cups

The cups were for schools of two classes. First one to county homes, and second to state hospitals. The first cup was awarded to Delaware County Home. The second to Polk Institute.

The individual prizes follow.

Lace.

- 1st prize, C. M., Mercer County.
- 2nd " Araminta Mitchell, Mercer County.
- 3rd " Marian Crist, Mercer County.

Embroidery,

- 1st prize, W. C. E., Mercer County.
- 2nd " Eva Coleman, Washington County.
- 3rd " Lydia Boice, Mercer County.

Rugs,

- 1st prize, Joseph Sholitzski, Retreat.
- 2nd " John Borda, Retreat.
- 3rd " John Slopjinski, Retreat.
- 3rd " John Slopjinski, Retreat.

Quilts,

- 1st prize, Tillie Young, Washington County.
- 2nd " Mrs. Crist, Mercer County.
- 3rd " Kate Bice, Washington County

Special Mention,

- Doll House, by 12 inmates, Retreat.
- Iron Work, by Frank Haibur, Washington.
- Fruit, Washington County.
- Baskets, by John Novak, Retreat.
- Pipes, Retreat.
- Half Hose, Retreat.
- Dresses, Washington.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Embroidery,

- 1st Prize, No. 7133, Pittsburgh City Home.
- 2nd " No. 515, Somerset.
- 3rd " No. 3581 Allentown.

Rugs,

- 1st Prize, No. 1811, Somerset.
- 2nd " No. 1868, Retreat.
- 3rd " No. 2706, Somerset.

Woven Work,

- 1st Prize, No. 491, Allentown.
- 2nd " No. 3097, Retreat.
- 3rd " No. 7447, Pittsburgh City Home.

Wood Work,

1st Prize, Stool, by four different patients, Retreat.

2nd " 3079, Retreat.

3rd " Baby Bed, Retreat.

Honorable Mention,

Fancy Carving, Washington.

Committee,

Mrs. Esther Humphries,

H. L. Pedicord,

J. C. Stiers,

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: We are under obligations to Mrs. Esther Humphries, Mr. H. L. Pedicord and Mr. J. C. Stiers. We are also under obligations to our Exhibit Committee for the service they have rendered. I also wish to take this occasion to thank, personally, those who have made exhibits. Our Committee on Exhibits also wishes to express its appreciation to all those cooperating in bringing here the wonderful display we have had this year, illustrating occupational therapy work in our various institutions. It has been a very great pleasure to me, as President, to present these two silver cups which we have here on the table this morning—the first prize for County Homes and the other for State Hospitals.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: Mr. Secretary, do we have any other business to come before the Convention?

MR. SOLENBERGER: Unless some member of the Convention has something to bring up, we are ready for our last order of business; namely, the introduction of the new President, to be followed by adjournment.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: There being no further business before the Convention, I will now ask Mr. E. M. Lowe, County Commissioner of Warren County and President of our Association for the coming year, to come forward.

MR. LOWE: Having attended these Conventions for several years and from my experience on the Executive Committee, I have learned to know the importance of the work of this Association. I am very deeply appreciative of the honor you have conferred upon me by electing me as President for the coming year. Particularly I want to call attention to the fact that our next meeting at Lancaster is our Fiftieth Anniversary. We have had a wonderful meeting here in Washington under President Buchanan—undoubtedly one of the very best, and there have also been other successful meetings of this Association. We have a high mark set but I ask the cooperation

of all to make our Fiftieth Anniversary meeting—marking a half century of the existence of this Association—the most interesting and successful that we have yet had. I will try to do my part and I know that the Executive Committee and the other Committees will help. We also ask the cooperation of every member of the Association. Send in your suggestions—the more the better.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN: There being no further business before the Convention it stands adjourned *sine die*.

CHARTER

Copy of Charter Granted October 19, 1914, to the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania.

CORPORATION OF THE FIRST CLASS

Petition for Corporation.

To The Honorable William H. Ruppel, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania:

In compliance with the requirements of The Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "An Act to provide for the Corporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved the 29th day of April, Anno Domini, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four and its supplements, the undersigned, Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrance, S. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, R. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reilly, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mrs. Sue Willard, Mrs. Mildred S. Lindsey, Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, Philip Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colburn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Miss Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfant, Mrs. Mary Hughes Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Mrs. J. L. Anderson and others who are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the purpose herein-after specified and desiring that they may be duly incorporated, according to law, do hereby certify:

FIRST:—The name of the corporation shall be, "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Correction of the State of Pennsylvania."

SECOND:—The said incorporation is formed for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals, and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble-mindedness and insanity, the spread of disease and crime, the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care, training, maintenance and nursing of the idiotic feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association, to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquents and care for the afflicted and advocate and adopt such measures as may tend to the building

up of a better citizenship, morally, physically and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed, and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommending to the board of public charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed, and for better preparing those for the discharge of their duties, the making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

THIRD:—The place or places where the convention of The Association is to be held and the business of the said corporation is to be transacted is at such place, city or borough, in the State as may be designated by the members of the association in convention for the previous year.

FOURTH:—The corporation shall have perpetual existence.

FIFTH:—The names and residences of the subscribers hereto are as follows:

Name	Post Office	County
Andrew S. Miller	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Francis J. Torrance	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
W. G. Theurer	Washington	Washington
R. W. Wolfe	Taylorstown	Washington
H. D. Browneller	W. Brownsville	Washington
John McNary	Washington	Washington
Jas. W. Smith	Peckville	Lackawanna
F. B. Bausman	Lancaster	Lancaster
Willard Mathews	Scranton	Lackawanna
Philip Hartzog	Carrolltown	Cambria
W. A. Paine	Scranton	Lackawanna
R. C. Buchanan	Washington	Washington
Robert Barclay	Johnstown	Cambria
P. H. Hollar	Chambersburg	Franklin
A. S. Brubaker	Lancaster	Lancaster
I. H. Mayer	Waynesboro	Franklin
J. W. Peck	Meyersdale	Somerset
Chas. T. Loesel	Erie	Erie
P. G. Cober	Somerset	Somerset
M. P. Whitaker	Narvon	Lancaster
D. A. Mackin	Retreat	Luzerne
E. E. Ohl	Williamport	Lycoming
James McB. Robb	Oakdale	Allegheny
E. D. Solenberger	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Hettie Porch	Adren	Washington

Name	Post Office	County
J. H. Flaherty	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Wm. J. McGarry	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
James M. Norris	Warrendale	Allegheny
S. A. Cramer	Warren	Warren
E. E. Thompson	Warren	Warren
M. Brady	Youngsville	Warren
Addison White	Warren	Warren
Mildred S. Lindsey	Warren	Warren
Fred Fuller	Scranton	Lackawanna
B. A. Black	Polk	Venango
Anna L. Bohan Barrett	Pittston	Luzerne
Thomas F. Mumford	Centralia	Columbia
John Barrett	Glen Lyon	Luzerne
John B. Clark	Luzerne	Luzerne
James L. Reilly	Ashley	Luzerne
Juliette Campbell	Butler	Butler
Belle C. Chalfant	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
F. J. Dickert	Scranton	Lackawanna
John J. Kenney	Parsons	Luzerne
Mrs. Sue Willard	Indiana	Indiana
E. M. Ainsley	Indiana	Indiana
Oliver P. Bohler	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Albert P. Roderus	Rankin	Allegheny
Florence D. Cameron	Lincoln University	Chester
John L. Smith	Chester Springs	Chester
L. C. Colborn	Somerset	Somerset
Geo. F. Kimmel	Somerset	Somerset

The membership of the corporation shall be composed of the Directors, Guardians and Overseers of the Poor or County Commissioners acting as such, of the Poor Directors of Pennsylvania, physicians, solicitors, clerks and matrons and all officers of almshouses, the Governor and heads of Departments of the State, the judges of the several courts of Pennsylvania, members of the State Board of Public Charities, Committee on Lunacy, Trustees, physicians, superintendent and managers of all insane hospitals, training schools for feeble-minded, trustees and officers of children's homes, schools for the blind, institutions for the deaf and dumb, reformatory and industrial schools, Children's Aid Societies, societies for the prevention of cruelty, probation officers, and all persons connected with charitable, benevolent and corrective institutions and associations, all trustees, officers, physicians and nurses, of all hospitals for the care of the sick, maimed and injured and transmittable diseases.

SIXTH:—The business of the corporation is to be managed by the officers of the association, consisting of a President, Seven Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

The President, First Vice-President, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, shall compose the Executive Committee.

The names and residences of those chosen as officers to serve for one year are as follows:

E. M. Lowe—President, Warren, Warren Co.; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Media, Delaware Co.; J. A. Bell, Carbondale, Lackawanna Co.; Colonel James B. Leaf, Rochester, Beaver Co.; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana, Indiana Co.; T. G. Mumford, Centralia, Columbia Co.; T. R. Weimer, Dubois, Clearfield Co.; A. S. Kriebel, Doylestown, Bucks Co.; Secretary—Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Treasurer—W. G. Theurer, Washington, Washington Co. Assistant Secretaries—Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer, Mercer Co.; D. A. Mackin, Retreat, Luzerne Co.; Honorary Secretaries—Charles F. Loesel, Erie, Erie Co.; Dr. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co.

SEVENTH:—The names and residences of the Officers chosen who will compose the executive committee to serve for one year are as follows:

E. M. Lowe, President, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Vice-President, Media, Pa.; J. A. Bell, Vice-President, Carbondale, Pa.; Edwin D. Solenberger, Secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. G. Theurer, Treasurer, Washington, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. White, Assistant Secretary, Mercer, Pa.; D. A. Mackin, Assistant Secretary, Retreat, Pa.; Charles F. Loesel, Honorary Secretary, Erie, Pa.; Dr. H. J. Sommer, Honorary Secretary, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

EIGHT:—The corporation has no capital stock to be held in shares.

NINTH:—The yearly income of the corporation will not exceed Three Thousand Dollars. The work of the association is purely charitable, benevolent and philanthropic in character, its funds to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of holding the annual conventions, stenographic services for reporting the proceedings, printing the reports of the proceedings of the convention, printing of programs, postage, stationery, expenses of Secretary and Treasurer and the payment of such other expenses that may be connected with the business of the association, and for securing experienced speakers to deliver addresses at the convention on such questions as may be designated by The Executive Committee, the funds necessary to defray these expenses to be raised by voluntary assessments, levied upon the various almshouses, hospitals and poor districts, institutions through the State, or by appropriation made by the State, or by donation or gift to the Association.

WITNESS our hands and seals this 8th day of October, A. D. 1914.

Andrew S. Miller,	(SEAL)	E. E. Ohl,	(SEAL)
J. H. Flaherty,	(SEAL)	Geo. F. Kimmel,	(SEAL)
W. G. Theurer,	(SEAL)	James M. Norris,	(SEAL)
Wm. J. McGarry,	(SEAL)	S. A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
Hettie Porch,	(SEAL)	E. E. Thompson,	(SEAL)
R. W. Wolfe,	(SEAL)	Addison White,	(SEAL)
M. Brady,	(SEAL)	E. M. Ainsley,	(SEAL)
Mildred S. Lindsey,	(SEAL)	John McNary,	(SEAL)
Fred Fuller,	(SEAL)	D. A. Mackin,	(SEAL)
Francis J. Torrance,	(SEAL)	J. McB. Robb,	(SEAL)
B. A. Black,	(SEAL)	Albert P. Roderus,	(SEAL)
E. D. Solenberger,	(SEAL)	P. H. Hollar,	(SEAL)
Anna L. Bohan Barrett,	(SEAL)	John L. Smith,	(SEAL)
John B. Clark,	(SEAL)	Mary Hughes Ewing,	(SEAL)
T. C. White,	(SEAL)	J. W. Peck,	(SEAL)
Juliette Campbell,	(SEAL)	J. M. Stauffer,	(SEAL)
Belle Chalfant,	(SEAL)	W. C. Grube,	(SEAL)
F. J. Dickert,	(SEAL)	Robert Barclay,	(SEAL)
Willard Mathews,	(SEAL)	F. B. Bausman,	(SEAL)
John J. Kenney,	(SEAL)	A. S. Brubaker,	(SEAL)
Mrs. Sue Willard,	(SEAL)	L. C. Colborn,	(SEAL)
Jas. W. Smith,	(SEAL)	P. G. Cober,	(SEAL)
R. C. Buchanan,	(SEAL)	Philip Hartzog,	(SEAL)
H. D. Browneller,	(SEAL)	Charles T. Loesel,	(SEAL)
Oliver P. Bohler,	(SEAL)	J. H. Moyer,	(SEAL)
Florence D. Cameron,	(SEAL)	N. A. Paine,	(SEAL)
Abbie W. Wilder,	(SEAL)	M. P. Whitaker,	(SEAL)

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET, } ss:

Before me the subscriber, Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Somerset, personally appeared P. G. Cober, Geo. F. Kimmel and L. C. Colborn, three of the subscribers to the above foregoing certificate of Incorporation, The Association of Directors of The Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and desired that same might be recorded as such.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 19th day of October, A. D. 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL)

Recorder of Deeds.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

L. C. Colborn, Geo. F. Kimmel and P. G. Cober, being duly sworn as the law directs, say that the above advertisement has been published for three successive weeks in the Somerset Herald and the Somerset Standard, two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the County of Somerset as follows: In the Somerset Herald on the days of 21st and 28th of October and 4th of November, 1914, and in the Somerset Standard on the 22nd and 29th of October and the 5th of November, 1914, and further that the subscribers to the said charter here presented are all citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sworn and subscribed before me this 19th day of October, 1914.

L. C. COLBORN,
GEO. F. KIMMEL,
P. G. COBER.

PROOF OF NOTICE

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County of No.
December Term 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the 10th day of November, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M. by: Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrance, S. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, R. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reilley, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Hollar, Mesdames Sue Willard, Mildred S. Lindsey, Abbie W. Wilder and E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, P. Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfant, Mrs. Mary Hughes Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Mrs. J. L. Anderson—under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations." approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a charter of an intended corporation to be called "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," the Character and object of which is for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble-mindedness and insanity, the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care, training, and maintenance and nursing of idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purpose of the association to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delin-

quent, care for the afflicted, and advocate and adopt such measures as may tend to the building up of a better citizenship morally, physically and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommend to the Board of Public Charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed and for the better preparing these for the discharge of their duties, making and adopting by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members and for these purposes, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges for the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

L. C. COLBORN, Solicitor.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, of No. , December Term 1914.

And now this 10th day of November, 1914, the within charter and certificate of incorporation, having been presented to me, a Law Judge of Somerset County, accompanied by due proof of publication of the notice of this application as required by The Act of Assembly and rule of this Court in such case made and provided, I certify that I have examined and perused the said writing, and have found the same to be in proper form, and within the purpose named in the first-class specified in section second of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, and the same appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, I do hereby on motion of L. C. Colborn, Esquire, on behalf of the petitioners, order and direct that the said charter of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania" aforesaid be and the same is hereby approved and that upon the recording of the same and of this order the subscribers thereto, and their associates shall be a corporation by the name of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," for the purposes and upon the term herein stated.

W. H. RUPPEL, President Judge.

Recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for the County of Somerset, in Deed Book Volume 192, Page 180.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office this 14th day of Nov., 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL.)
Recorder of Deeds.

BY-LAWS*

Of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania.

Name

Section 1. The Association shall be known as "The Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania."

Membership

Sec. 2. The membership of the Association shall consist of Directors, Guardians and Overseers of the Poor of the several poor districts of the State, attorneys and clerks of such Boards of Directors, Guardians and Overseers, physicians, superintendents, stewards and officers of the Almshouses, the Judges of the Courts, the members, officers and agents of the Board of Public Charities, the trustees, superintendents and managers and other officers of Hospitals for the Insane, training schools for the feeble-minded, trustees and officers of children's homes and correctional or training schools and institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, all officers and members of Children's Aid Societies, probation officers and all persons connected with any charitable, benevolent or correctional institutions or societies.

Sec. 3. The Officers of the Association shall consist of a President, seven Vice-Presidents, Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries, and two Honorary Secretaries and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually and hold their respective offices for a period of one year or until their successors have been elected and signified their acceptance of such office.

The President

Sec. 4. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Convention and all called or special meetings of the Association, except when same is delegated to the chairman of a sectional meeting. He shall be governed in the discharge of his duties by such parliamentary rules as are recognized as authority. At the first business meeting of each annual Convention, he shall appoint Committees as follows:

1. Committee of seven members which shall be designated as "Committee on Officers."
2. Committee of three members which shall be designated as "Auditing Committee."
3. Committee of seven members designated as "Committee on Place of Holding Next Convention."
4. Committee of ten members designated as the "Committee on Resolutions."

*Adopted at Johnstown, Pa., October 17, 1917, and amended as to Section 7 at Williamsport, Pa., October 17, 1923.

The incoming President each year shall appoint within thirty days after the Annual Meeting of the Association a Committee of five members designated as a "Committee on Legislation."

The Executive Committee

Sec. 5. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President and First Vice-President, the other Officers of the Association and the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and the last three ex-presidents as ex-officio members.

The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the Program of the Annual Conventions and shall have power to appoint such Sub-Committees as they may deem necessary to assist in providing the program. Three members shall constitute a quorum of this Committee.

Time of Holding Convention

Sec. 6. The Association shall hold its Annual Convention in October of each year at such time as may be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Receipts and Expenditures

Sec. 7. The funds necessary to defray the expenses of holding the Convention and attending to the business of the Association shall be raised as follows, to be divided into four classes.

1. By an assessment of \$30.00 to be levied upon each County Poor District, State or Semi-State Institution or Society.
2. By an assessment of \$20.00 to be levied upon the larger Township or Municipal Poor Districts and Private Institutions or Societies.
3. By an assessment of \$10.00 to be levied upon the smaller Township and Borough Poor Districts or smaller Institutions or Societies.
4. By annual dues of \$5.00 to be paid by those who wish to register as individual members.

The Executive Committee shall have power to reduce the amount of any particular class named in this Section and to decide to which of the several classes each Poor District, Institution or Organization belongs.

Duties of Officers and Committees

Sec. 8. 1—The President shall preside at the meetings of the Convention, appoint all Committees except as otherwise provided, and have general supervision of the work of the Association.

The Vice-Presidents, in the order named, shall preside in the absence of the President.

2. The Secretary shall have charge of the records of the Association except those of the Treasurer, give notice of meetings to the members, notify all persons on the program of the part assigned to them,

see that the minutes and the reports are printed and distributed, and perform all other duties and services as shall be required by the Executive Committee and for such services the Association is to pay him such amount as may be fixed by the Association at each Convention, and in addition he shall receive payment for all necessary expenses incident thereto.

3. The Assistant Secretaries shall assist the Secretary in the performance of his duties when required, and when called to go on any business for the Convention their expenses shall be paid by the Association.

4. The Honorary Secretaries shall be advisory in their duties, and shall assist in promoting the best interest of the Association.

5. The Treasurer shall send out all assessments to the various Directors of the Poor, Institutions, School and Societies, and collect and give a proper receipt for same, keep an account of all monies so collected and pay out the same on written approval by the President and Secretary and each year he shall present his report in full to the Auditing Committee to be audited by them, and for his services the Association is to pay him such amount as may be fixed by the Association at each Convention, and in addition he shall receive payment for all necessary expenses incident thereto.

6. The Treasurer shall give a surety bond in the sum of \$1000.00 (One Thousand Dollars) the expense of same to be borne by the Association.

7. The Executive Committee shall arrange the business of the Association and shall have general supervision of the Association and its best interests.

General Provisions

Sec. 9. 1.—The Executive Committee shall arrange with the Local Committee in each city where the Convention meets for a suitable badge for the Association for each Annual Convention.

2. The Committee on Legislation shall keep in touch with any pending legislation pertaining to the classes represented by the Association and shall report at the Annual Convention in regard to the same.

Amendments

Sec. 10. These By-Laws may be amended by the members at any annual meeting at the Convention, by a two-third vote of all the members present, providing that notice of such amendment be given in writing to each member of the Executive Committee at least ten days before the Annual Meeting and the same to be presented to the Convention at last one full day before final action by the Convention.

Order of Business—Opening Meeting

Sec. 11. 1—Meeting at time and place, and calling to order by the President.

2. Music.
3. Devotional Exercises.
4. Address to Welcome.
5. Response to Address of Welcome.
6. President's Address.
7. Announcements.
8. Adjournment.

Regular Meeting

1. Devotional Exercises.
2. Music if provided.
3. Miscellaneous Business.
4. New Business.
5. Regular Program.
6. Reports of Committees.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

In the fall of 1875, through the efforts of Messrs. R. D. McGonnigle, and D. C. Hultz, of the Allegheny City Home, a number of persons interested in almshouses and hospitals for the insane met informally and agreed upon the organization of an "Association of Directors of the Poor and Public Charities." Among others at this meeting were John Herron, J. W. Bell, Henry Chalfant, Dr. J. B. Johnson, L. S. Wainwright and Luther Bakewell, then secretary of the State Board of Public Charities. The almshouses and hospitals for the insane throughout the State were discussed and their condition was described as being "deplorable." It was agreed that a call be made for a convention to be held in Altoona on the 19th of January, 1876. At this first meeting of the convention, ten counties of the State were represented. On September 19, 1876—the same year—the second meeting was held in Lancaster. Since then, beginning with 1877, annual meetings or conventions have been held in the month of October down to the present time, except in 1918 when the influenza epidemic and war conditions made it necessary to postpone the Butler Convention until 1919.

In October 1924 a Charter was granted by the Somerset County Courts to the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania. Act No. 266 of July 6, 1917, (P.L. 734), authorized the Directors, officers and staff of the various Poor Districts to attend the annual meetings as a part of their official duties and provided for the payment of their necessary expenses in so doing. The Act also provided for the payment of a membership subscription for the support of the Conventions not to exceed \$15.00 per annum. Act No. 36, approved by Governor Gifford Pinchot, April 4, 1923, (P.L. 58), amended the above Act as to Section 2 by striking out \$15.00 and inserting in place thereof \$30.00—thus authorizing the Poor Districts to pay a membership subscription for any Poor District not to exceed \$30.00 per annum for the purposes named in Section 2 of the Act of July 6, 1917. A complete list of the various places of meeting follows:

Preliminary meeting for organization—Fall of 1875 in Allegheny City.

No.	Place	Date
1	Altoona	January 19, 1876
2	Lancaster	September 19, 1876
3	Lock Haven	1877
4	Pittsburgh	1878
5	Scranton	1879
6	Harrisburg	1880
7	Erie	1881
8	Somerset	1882
9	Philadelphia	1883

No.	Place	Date
10	Greensburg	1884
11	Philadelphia	1885
12	Scranton	1886
13	Gettysburg	1887
14	Uniontown	1888
15	Altoona	1889
16	Lancaster	1890
17	Reading	1891
18	Erie	1892
19	Williamsport	1893
20	York	1894
21	Philadelphia	1895
22	Pittsburgh	1896
23	Scranton	1897
24	Harrisburg	1898
25	Erie	1899
26	Wilkes-Barre	1900
27	Altoona	1901
28	Somerset	1902
29	Lancaster	1903
30	Gettysburg	1904
31	Washington	1905
32	Warren	1906
33	Meadville	1907
34	West Chester	1908
35	Bradford	1909
36	Williamsport	1910
37	Indiana	1911
38	Erie	1912
39	Philadelphia	1913
40	Carlisle	1914
41	Reading	1915
42	Altoona	1916
43	Johnstown	1917
Meeting omitted account of influenza epidemic		1918
44	Butler	1919
45	Harrisburg	1920
46	Wilkes-Barre	1921
47	Uniontown	1922
48	Williamsport	1923
49	Washington	1924

AN ACT—NO. 266—P.L. 734 of JULY 6, 1917, as

Amended By Act No. 36—P.L. 58 of April 4, 1923.

Authorizing the directors and overseers of the poor or other officers having charge of the poor in the poor districts of this Commonwealth together with their solicitor steward or superintendent and such other executive officer as may be designated by said directors and overseers or other officers to attend the annual meeting of the association of directors of the poor and charities and corrections of Pennsylvania as part of their official duties and providing for the payment of the expenses thereof

Section 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same* That the directors and overseers of the poor or other officers having charge of the poor in the poor districts of this Commonwealth together with their solicitor steward or superintendent and such other executive officers as may be designated by said directors and overseers or other officers are hereby authorized as part of their official duties to attend the annual meeting of the association of directors of the poor and charities and corrections of Pennsylvania for the purpose of discussing the various questions arising in the discharge of their duties and of providing for uniform and economical methods of administering the affairs of the respective poor districts

Section 2 The actual expenses of the aforesaid officials attending the said annual meetings of said association including traveling expenses and hotel bills actually paid by them together with a membership subscription by each poor district to the necessary expenses of the convention including printing employment of stenographers and expenses of committees which said membership subscription however shall not be more than thirty dollars for any poor district per annum shall be paid out of the funds of the poor district The time spent in attending such meeting shall not be more than four days exclusive of the time employed in traveling thereto and therefrom

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES
Washington, Pa., October 14-16, 1924.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

W. L. Henderson, M.D., Director, East McKeesport.
Miss Alice K. Negley, 715 Herschel Ave., Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Hettie Porch, 5500 Butler Street, Pittsburgh.
J. H. Flaherty, General Manager, Pittsburgh Association for Improvement of the Poor, 423 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
J. McEwan, Industrial Manager, Pittsburgh Association for Improvement of the Poor, 428 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
Mr. Bert R. Wyeth, McKees Rocks, R. D. No. 1.
T. L. Ingle, Edgewood, Western Penn'a School for Deaf.
A. C. Manning, Edgewood, Western Penn'a School for Deaf.
J. S. Hammers, Supt., Pittsburgh City Home, Mayview.
Anna E. Amberson, 7147 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburgh.
Andrew Zook, Carnegie.
Mrs. Mary L. Zahniser, Secretary, Allegheny County Home, 207 Park Rd., Rosslyn Farms, Carnegie P. O.
Harry W. McIntosh, Solicitor, Allegheny County Home, 1204 Standard Life Bldg., Pittsburgh.
Mrs. B. S. Joyce, 201 Bellefield Ave., Pittsburgh.
Mr. B. S. Joyce, 201 Bellefield Ave., Pittsburgh.
H. H. Dixon, Director, 141 Evergreen Ave., Millvale.
Mrs. W. L. Henderson, Fifth Ave., East McKeesport.
R. L. Hill, M.D., Supt., County Home, Woodville.
Mrs. Bertha L. Wood, 275 N. Craig St., Pittsburgh.
Mrs. C. B. Aylesworth, 5401 Beacon St., Pittsburgh.
Mrs. R. L. Hill, Woodville.
Dr. J. C. McCutcheon, Resident Physician, Allegheny County Hospital, Woodville.
Miss Rhoda Bond, Allegheny County Hospital, Woodville.
Mrs. G. A. McCracken, Allegheny County Hospital, Woodville.
Dr. G. A. McCracken, Supt., Allegheny County Hospital, Woodville.

BEAVER COUNTY

Mrs. S. E. Springer, Supt., Beaver County Home, Monaca R. D. No. 1.
Esther E. Martin, Bedford & Clay Sts., Rochester.
James P. Leaf, Commissioner, 290 West Park St., Rochester.
Enoch W. S. Engle, Commissioner, Beaver, Pa.
Art M. Coombs, 419 Highland Ave., Woodlawn, County Commissioner.

BEDFORD COUNTY

G. A. Hillegas, Director, Buffalo Mills.
Mrs. G. A. Hillegas, Buffalo Mills.

Mr. S. F. Campbell, Director, New Enterprise.
Josiah R. Ritchey, Steward, County Almshouse, Bedford, Route No. 3.
Mrs. Josiah R. Ritchey, Matron, County Almshouse, Bedford, Route No. 3.
Harry C. James, Solicitor, Bedford.
Mrs. Anna C. James, Bedford.

BLAIR COUNTY

C. C. Fleck, Steward, County Home, Hollidaysburg.
Mrs. C. C. Fleck, Matron, County Home, Hollidaysburg.
Mrs. H. H. Pennsylv, 314 Sixth Ave., Altoona.
Miss Janet Pennsylv, 314 Sixth Ave., Altoona.
H. H. Pennsylv, Director, 314 Sixth Ave., Altoona.
P. H. Bridenbaugh, Director, Martinsburg, Box 86.
Mrs. J. Howard Lotz, Tyrone, R. D. No. 1.
J. Howard Lotz Director, Tyrone, R. D. No. 1.
Mrs. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg.
H. J. Sommer, M.D., Supt. County Hospital for Insane, Hollidaysburg.

BRADFORD COUNTY

Howard L. Bailey, Supt. County Home, Troy.
Mrs. Howard L. Bailey, Matron, County Home, Troy.
Louise Bailey, Troy.
Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., Solicitor, Towanda.

BUCKS COUNTY

A. S. Kriebel, Steward, County Home, Doylestown.
Mrs. A. S. Kriebel, Matron, County Home, Doylestown.

BUTLER COUNTY

W. J. McKee, County Commissioner, Butler.
Mrs. W. J. McKee, Butler.
J. E. Cashin, Butler.
R. George Morgan, County Commissioner, Butler.
W. M. Christie, Butler.
Mrs. W. M. Christie, Butler.
Mrs. Mary Parker, Butler Court House, Butler.
H. E. Coulter, Butler.
R. E. McKelvey, Butler.
Hon. Thomas Brown, Mayor, Butler.
Mrs. Thomas Brown. Butler.
Howard Graham, Supt. County Home, Butler.
Mrs. Howard Graham, Matron, County Home, Butler.
J. M. Dunkle, M.D., County Physician, 117 E. Diamond St., Butler.

CAMBRIA COUNTY

D. L. Owens, Steward, County Home, Ebensburg.
Mrs. D. L. Owens, Matron, County Home, Ebensburg.
John L. Evans, Horner Street, Ebensburg.
Mrs. Alice Llewellyn, Director, 263 Cypress St., Johnstown.
Walter Devore, Director, 164 Garfield St., Johnstown.
Mrs. Walter Devore, 164 Garfield St., Johnstown.

CARBON COUNTY*Middle Coal Field Poor District:*

E. F. Warner, Director, 321 Second St., Weatherly.
J. T. Scanlon, Steward, Weatherly.
Mrs. J. T. Scanlon, Matron, Weatherly.

CENTER COUNTY*Rush Township Poor Board:*

David Vaughn, Overseer, Sandy Ridge.

CHESTER COUNTY

Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Director, Kennett Square.
W. B. Cox, Director, Malvern.
Mrs. W. B. Cox, Malvern.
W. B. Passmore, Supt., County Home, Embreeville.
Mrs. W. B. Passmore, Matron, County Home, Embreeville.
Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, 300 N. Penn St., West Chester.
Mrs. Bessie M. Woods, Kennett Square, R. F. D. No. 3.
Miss Elizabeth S. Garrett, 414 S. Walnut St., West Chester.

CLARION COUNTY

G. R. Summerville, Supt., County Home, Sligo, R. F. D. No. 3.
Mrs. Annie Summerville, Matron, County Home, Sligo, R. F. D. No. 3.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

B. W. McCracken, Director, Mehaffey, Clearfield.
J. E. Dale, Director, Clearfield.
T. R. Weimer, Director, 115 S. Main St., DuBois City, Clearfield.
A. G. Woodward, County Controller, Curwenville.
Thos. A. Bauman, Steward, County Home, Clearfield.

CLINTON COUNTY*Chapman Township Poor Board:*

Dayton Van Sickle, Overseer, North Bend.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Berwick Poor District:

Mrs. Helen M. Holloway, President, 1408 W. Front St., Berwick.
W. E. Tubbs, Director, 809 Mulberry St., Berwick.

Centralia Conyngham Poor District:

Thomas F. Mumford, Director, 100 W. Center St., Centralia.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

M. A. Logan, Director and County Commissioner, Titusville.
W. H. Johnson, Supt., County Home, Saegertown.
Mrs. Laura Ames Johnson, Matron, County Home, Saegertown.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Director, Valley Farm, Media.
James J. Skelly, Director, Media.
Fred J. Seibrecht, Wholesale Institution Supplies, 46 Lincoln Ave.,
Lansdowne.
Mrs. Fred J. Seibrecht, 46 Lincoln Ave., Lansdowne.
Miss Agnes P. Sweeny, Wallingford Ave., Media.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

Dr. John H. Lehr, President, Lykens.
Mrs. John H. Lehr, Lykens.
Mrs. Rawn B. Shunk, Secretary, Room No. 6, Court House, Harrisburg.
Elmer E. Erb, Solicitor, Bergner Building, Harrisburg.
Mrs. Eleanor M. Etnoyer, Matron, D. F. D. No. 1, Box 4-B, Harrisburg.
H. H. Baish, Secretary State Retirement Association, 711 N. Second St.,
Harrisburg.

State Department of Welfare:

Mrs. Martha J. Megee, Social Service Consultant, 117 Reily St.,
Harrisburg.
A. E. Howell, Field Representative, Claster Building, Harrisburg.
Mrs. Elizabeth Wyatt, Field Representative, 306 N. Second St.,
Harrisburg.
Miss Mary S. Labaree, Director, Bureau of Children, 711 N. Second
St., Harrisburg.
James C. Tucker, General Supt. Prison Industries, 3001 N. 3rd St.,
Harrisburg.

ERIE COUNTY

Robert E. Findlay, Supt., County Home, Erie.
Mrs. R. E. Findlay, Matron, County Home, Erie.

C. F. Loesel, Director, Erie—704 French St.
Mrs. C. F. Loesel, 704 French St., Erie.
H. A. Mills, Director, East Springfield.
Mrs. H. A. Mills, East Springfield.
H. E. Wagner, Director, Wesleyville.
Mrs. H. E. Wagner, Wesleyville.

FAYETTE COUNTY

T. Springer⁶ Todd, Supt., County Home, Uniontown, Box-845.
Mrs. T. Springer Todd, Matron, County Home, Uniontown, Box-845.
N. W. Rosenberg, Esq., Solicitor, 410 East Main St., Uniontown.
George H. Krepps, Director, East Millsboro, R. F. D. No. 1.
Mrs. George Krepps, East Millsboro, R. F. D. No. 1.
Dr. J. S. Hackney, Physician, 36 West Church St., Uniontown.
S. L. Costolo, Director, 107 Main St., Point Marion.
W. A. Rankin, Director, Scottdale Star Route, Fayette City.
Mrs. Charles Chick, Secretary Mothers' Assistance Fund, 45 Morgantown St., Uniontown.
Mrs. P. A. Johns, South Mt. Vernon Ave., Uniontown.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

H. P. Plasterer, Director, Lincoln Way East, Chambersburg.
Mrs. Carrie Plasterer, Lincoln Way East, Chambersburg.
John B. Stoner, Director, S. Church St., Waynesboro.
Ira B. Wenger, Director, Chambersburg.
Mrs. Ira B. Wenger, Chambersburg.
P. H. Hollar, Steward, County Home, Chambersburg, Box-345.
Mrs. Mary C. Hollar, Matron, Chambersburg, Box-345.
Rev. W. H. Ely, Chaplain, East Queen St., Chambersburg.

GREENE COUNTY

Lindsey Haines, Director, Waynesburg, R. F. D. No. 2.
Joseph Sproat, Director, Waynesburg, R. F. D. No. 2.
H. H. Hughes, Supt., Children's Home, Waynesburg, R. F. D. No. 6.
Mrs. H. H. Hughes, Waynesburg, R. F. D. No. 6.
D. M. Thompson, Steward, County Home, Waynesburg, R. F. D. No. 2.
Mrs. D. M. Thompson, Waynesburg, R. F. D. No. 2.
John L. Wood, Esq., Solicitor, 37 North Richards St., Waynesburg.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

W. H. Crowe, Steward, County Home, Shireleysburg.
Mrs. W. H. Crowe, Matron, County Home, Shireleysburg.
J. G. Allison, Director, Mill Creek.
J. Q. Dell, Director, Mapleton Depot.
Simon Moore, Director, Shade Gap.
T. A. Weight, Clerk, Three Springs.

INDIANA COUNTY

Mrs. Sue F. Willard, Supt., Willard Home, Indiana, R. F. D. No. 6.
Mrs. Anna M. Weaver, Matron, Willard Home, Indiana, R. F. D. No. 6.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

T. A. Rutherford, M.D., Supt., Hillside Home & Hospital, Clark's Summit.
Mrs. T. A. Rutherford, Clark's Summit.

Blakely Poor District:

H. A. Thomas, Supt., Blakely Home, Olyphant, R. D.
Thomas Grier, Director, Main St., Dickson.
W. W. Watkins, Director, Susquehanna St., Olyphant.
R. G. Reese, Director, 710 Pleasant Ave., Peckville.

Carbondale Poor District:

Ralph Daugherty, Director, Carbondale.
Leo J. Duffy, Director, Carbondale.
A. J. Bell, 33 Dart Ave., Carbondale.
James P. Clark, Supt., Carbondale, R. D. No. 1.

Fittston Poor District:

I. C. Owens, Director, 133 East Atherton St., Taylor.

Scranton Poor District:

Walter Burke, Director, North Washington Ave., Scranton.
Frank J. Dickert, Director, Hickory St., Scranton.
Mrs. Millicent W. Harris, Director, 737 N. Sumner Ave., Scranton.
Willard Mathews, Director, Quincey Ave., Scranton.
Miss Mary Murphy, Director, 130 Dudley Street, Dunmore.
W. A. Paine, M.D., Director, 1202 Washburn St., Scranton.

LANCASTER COUNTY

A. G. Seyfert, Secretary, Lancaster.
C. E. Martin, Steward, County Home, 316 Chestnut St., Lancaster.
Rev. P. L. Carpenter, Chaplain, Bird-in-Hand.
F. B. Bausman, Director, 928 Columbia Ave., Lancaster.
W. H. Bitner, Director, 635 West Chestnut St., Lancaster.
Samuel H. Boyd, Director, 45 S. Fifth St., Columbia.
William R. Good, Director, Ephrata, R. D. No. 3.
Walter Jones, Director, Christiana, R. F. D. No. 1.
Mrs. W. C. Marshall, Director, 132 E. King St., Lancaster.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Wampum Poor District:

F. M. Davis, Wampum.

LEHIGH COUNTY

John F. Beitler, Allentown, R. F. D. No. 5.

William P. Deibert, Director, 1343 Chew St., Allentown.

William H. F. Kuhns, Supt., County Home, Wescosville.

A. P. Roth, Director, 733 N. 8th Street, Allentown.

LYCOMING COUNTY*Williamsport Poor District:*

E. E. Ohl, Steward, Williamsport.

Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Matron, Williamsport.

LEBANON COUNTY

S. W. Beckney, Director, Lebanon, R. F. D. No. 2.

A. G. Boger, Supt., County Home, Lebanon, R. F. D. No. 5.

Mrs. Lily Boger, Matron, County Home, Lebanon, R. F. D. No. 5.

John H. Swanger, Director, 431 Canal St., Lebanon.

Mrs. U. B. Seigrist, 609 Cumberland St., Lebanon.

LUZERNE COUNTY*Central Poor District:*

D. A. Mackin, Superintendent, Retreat.

Dr. Harry S. I. Eiwell, Supt., Retreat Mental Hospital, Retreat.

Helen Louise Lynch, Retreat Hospital, Retreat.

William J. Trembath, Director, 804 Second National Bank Building,
Wilkes-Barre.

Mrs. William J. Trembath, 368 N. Maple Ave., Kingston.

Charles E. Keck, Esq., Solicitor, 54 Ashley St., Ashley.

J. H. Evans, Director, 26 Wesley St., Kingston.

B. F. Evans, Director, 66 Mallery Place, Wilkes-Barre.

Thomas Turner, Sr., Director, 87 Roberts St., Alden.

Will F. Maguire, Director, 120 N. Main St., Plains.

Pittston Poor District:

C. W. Smiles, Director, 17 Fulton St., Pittston.

McKEAN COUNTY

C. O. Tayler, Supt., County Home, Smethport.

Mrs. C. O. Tayler, Matron, County Home, Smethport.

W. H. Halpenney, County Commissioner, 12 Bank St., Smethport.

Mrs. H. W. Halpenney, 12 Bank St., Smethport.

MERCER COUNTY

T. C. White, Superintendent, Mercer.

Mrs. T. C. White, Matron, Mercer.

W. W. Dight, Clerk, County Home and Hospital, Mercer.
 J. P. Griffith, Director, Sharon.
 J. C. McDowell, Director, Grove City.
 J. H. McKean, Director, Sheakleyville.
 Mrs. J. H. McKean, Sheakleyville.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

William J. Burns, President, Reedsville.
 W. I. Russler, Steward, Lewistown.
 Mrs. Cora Manbeck, Matron, Lewistown.
 W. A. Mickett, Reedsville.
 Daniel Brought, Director, Lewistown.
 Mrs. Daniel Brought, Lewistown.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Esq., Solicitor, 501 Swede St., Norristown.
 Martin L. Horn, Steward, County Home, Royersford, Box-300.
 Mrs. Euphemia C. Dunn, Director, North Glenside.
 J. Horace Ziegler, Director, Telford, R. D. No. 2.
 J. Wayne Heebner, Director, Norristown, R. F. D. No. 5.

MONTOUR COUNTY

W. K. Savage, Director, Danville, R. D. No. 2.
 E. E. Renn, Director, Danville.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Robert P. Rohn, Steward, Nazareth.
 Morris J. King, Director, Bethlehem.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

J. A. Muir, Director, 525 Sunbury St., Shamokin.
 B. F. Evans, Director, 826 East Dewart St., Shamokin.

Kulpmont Borough Poor District:

Thomas Dooley, Director, Chestnut St., Kulpmont.
 Chas. A. Ambrose, Esq., Solicitor, Chestnut St., Kulpmont.
 Alex. Savitski, Director, Chestnut St., Kulpmont.

Mt. Carmel Poor District:

Lemuel Griffiths, Director, 46 South Lincoln St., Mt. Carmel.
 Howard W. Staller, Director, 242 East 7th St., Mt. Carmel.

PERRY COUNTY

Samuel Ebert, Secretary, Main St., Loysville.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

William G. Ewald, Director, 9426 Bustleton Ave., Philadelphia.
 Mrs. William G. Ewald, 9426 Bustleton Ave., Philadelphia.

- Oliver P. Bohler, 3311 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Paul T. Beisser, Public Charities Association of Penn'a, 311 South Juniper St., Philadelphia.
Miss A. F. Brownell, Children's Aid Society of Penn'a, 311 South Juniper St., Philadelphia.
Edwin D. Solenberger, Secretary, 311 South Juniper St., Philadelphia.
Edward Plankinton, House Agent Philadelphia General Hospital, 5633 Haddington Ave., Philadelphia.
Edward Plankinton, Jr., 5633 Haddington Ave., Philadelphia.
Mrs. Lena M. Roberts, Chief, Bureau of Personal Assistance, Dept. of Welfare of Philadelphia, 411 N. 56th St., Philadelphia.
J. Wahl, State Dept. of Justice, 2723 W. Thompson St., Philadelphia.
Robert E. Deal, State Dept. of Welfare, 4909 York Road, Philadelphia.
Phillip Duckfield, State Dept. of Welfare, Prison Labor Division, 837 N. 21st St., Philadelphia.
Horace Wolstenholme, State Dept. of Welfare, Prison Labor Division, 5244 N. 10th St., Philadelphia.
Francis X. Hogan, State Dept. of Welfare, Prison Labor Division, Philadelphia.

Bristol Township Poor Board:

- H. G. Rintz, President, 5401 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia.
A. G. Graham, Recording Sec'y, 502 Sixty-Seventh Ave., Philadelphia.
N. J. Dilworth, Treasurer, 4915 N. 13th St., Philadelphia.

Germantown Poor Board:

- John Marsden, President, 111 East Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
James F. McClellan, Vice-President, 1131 East Cheltenham Ave., Germantown Philadelphia.
James L. Tyler, Treasurer, 104 East Pastorius St., Germantown, Philadelphia.
Frank Linck, Supt., Germantown Almshouse, Rittenhouse & Pulaski Ave., Philadelphia.
J. Wesley R. Craig, Clerk of Accounts, 374 Shedaker St., Germantown, Philadelphia.
William H. Cameron, Tax Collector, 21 Meehan Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia.
John E. Martin, Delinquent Tax Collector, 24 East Duval St., Germantown, Philadelphia.

Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor District:

- Caspar M. Titus, President, 6944 Torresdale Ave., Tacony, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Linwood T. Holmes, 1352 Orthodox St., Frankford, Philadelphia.
Linwood T. Holmes, Sec'y, 1352 Orthodox St., Frankford, Philadelphia.

Lewis Castor, Jr., Director, 1504 Harrison St., Frankford, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Lewis F. Castor, Jr., 1504 Harrison St., Frankford, Philadelphia.

Rudolf Neff Corson, Treasurer and Solicitor, 1105 Allen Grove St., Frankford, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Rudolf Neff Corson, 1105 Allen Grove St., Frankford, Fred P. Long, Director, 3116 Ashburner St., Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Fred P. Long, 3116 Ashburner St., Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

Samuel F. Kelly, Steward, Cottman St., Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Samuel F. Kelly, Matron, Cottman St., Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

Carl Ebert, Director, 8024 Jackson St., Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Carl Ebert, 8024 Jackson St., Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

George A. Williams, Director, 1007 Arrott St., Frankford, Philadelphia.

Harry L. Buckius, Director, 1528 Overington St., Frankford, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Harry L. Buckius, 1528 Overington St., Frankford, Philadelphia.

Roxborough Poor District:

George E. Dorwart, President, 6222 Ridge Ave., Roxborough, Philadelphia.

Nathan L. Jones, Sec'y, 5647 Ridge Ave., Roxborough, Philadelphia.

Harry H. Markley, Treasurer, Ridge & Manatona Ave., Roxborough, Philadelphia.

Jesohid Staneruck, Steward, E. Shawmont Ave., Roxborough, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Elizabeth Staneruck, Matron, E. Shawmont Ave., Roxborough, Philadelphia.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Miss Edith Miehle, 571 E. Norwegian St., Pottsville.

TIOGA COUNTY

Ralph Baity, County Superintendent, 28 Austin St., Wellsboro.

Joseph Hughes, Supt., Wellsboro, Box-146.

VENANGO COUNTY

Miss Mae Bruce, Principal, Polk State School, Polk.

Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Supt., Polk State School, Polk.

Mrs. J. M. Murdoch, Polk State School, Polk.

Fred Gates, Director, 401 West First Street, Oil City.

Charles W. King, Director, Cooperstown.

Fred M. Tate, Director, 1208 Myrtle St., Venango.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

- George E. Adams, 141 N. Franklin St., Washington.
Mrs. Carrie B. Best, North Ave., Washington.
Mrs. J. H. Bigger, Director, Morganza Training School, Morganza.
Judge James I. Brownson, George Washington Hotel, Washington.
R. C. Buchanan, Director, 184 Duncan Ave., Washington.
Mrs. R. C. Buchanan, 184 Duncan Ave., Washington.
T. F. Burte, 46 E. Wheeling, Washington.
Mrs. Charles Caldwell, Wade Ave., Washington.
Mrs. Ella Carlisle, County Home, Washington, R. D.
Miss Elizabeth Christman, East Beau St., Washington.
Miss Betty Conner, 14 E. Chestnut St., Washington.
Miss Doris Craig, Washington.
Hon. J. Boyd Crumrine, Allison Ave., Washington.
Mrs. W. G. Cundall, Matron, County Home, Washington.
John Curran, 86 W. Wheeling St., Washington.
Mrs. John Curran, 86 W. Wheeling St., Washington.
Rev. R. B. Cuthbert, College St., Washington.
Charles W. Devore, W. Chestnut St., Washington.
Mrs. Mae B. Ecker, North Main St., Washington.
Rev. H. B. Ernest, West Beau St., Washington.
Mrs. W. J. Gower, 204 W. College St., Canonsburg.
Mrs. H. H. Grace, E. Wheeling St., Washington.
Mrs. Anna Haire, Matron, Detention Home, West Beau St., Washington.
John G. Hall, Clerk, Washington.
Dr. E. M. Hazlett, 127 S. Main St., Washington.
Mayor W. W. Hoyt, Hallam Ave., Washington.
Mrs. Haldain B. Hughes, George Washington Hotel, Washington.
Howard W. Hughes, District Att'y, 88 Acheson Ave., Washington.
Rev. Father M. J. Hughes, South Lincoln St., Washington.
Mrs. Esther Humphrey, E. Wheeling St., Washington.
Miss Rose Irwin, Allison Ave., Washington.
Harry A. Jones, Esq., Solicitor, 520 Washington Trust Building, Washington.
Miss Alice Jones, N. Main St., Washington.
J. Mac. Jones, Washington.
Mrs. Lillian Lane, Director, 113 Donnan Ave., Washington.
Miss Mary Leonard, Washington.
Miss Ruth Leonard, Washington.
Frank C. Lewis, 388 East Marden St., Washington.
T. C. Luellen, Supt., County Children's Home, Washington, R. D.
George E. McCaskey, Jefferson Ave., Washington.
Mrs. J. L. McCollough, Midway, Pa.,
Hon. J. A. McIlvaine, N. Wade Ave., Washington.
Mrs. J. A. McIlvaine, N. Wade Ave., Washington.

W. D. Martin, M.D., Physician, Dunns Station, R. D. No. 2.
 J. E. Masters, Treasurer, Charleroi.
 Hon. D. Glenn Moore, 43 North Ave., Washington.
 Maude Morgan, Matron, County Home, Washington.
 Miss Mullin, West Beau St., Washington.
 R. L. Munce, Washington, R. D.
 W. S. Oliver, 65 S. College St., Washington.
 Mrs. W. S. Oliver, E. Wheeling St., Washington.
 Harry Pollock, LeMoyne Ave., Washington.
 S. W. Pollock, Director, Vestaburg.
 Mrs. S. W. Pollock, Vestaburg.
 Mrs. Ellen Potter, East Maiden St., Washington.
 Charles R. Riggle, Supt., County Home, Washington, R. D. No. 9.
 Mrs. Charles Riggle, Marton, County Home, Washington, R. D. No. 9.
 W. C. Robinson, LeMoyne Ave., Washington.
 L. D. Sargent, M.D., Physician, County Home, Washington Trust
 Building, Washnigton.
 Rev. W. E. Slemmons, East Wheeling St., Washington.
 Mrs. Bert R. Smith, Midway. .
 Mrs. Lida C. Stevens, Hall & Jefferson Ave., Washington.
 Prof. J. C. Stiers, Washington.
 Mrs. Thomas Sutherland, Henderson Ave., Washington.
 W. G. Theurer, Treasurer, 118 N. Franklin St., Washington.
 Mrs. W. G. Theurer, 118 N. Franklin St., Washington.
 Miss Barbara Theurer, 118 N. Franklin St., Washington.
 A. E. Thompson, M.D., Washington Trust Bldg., Washington.
 Miss C. C. Thompson, E. Maiden St., Washington.
 Mrs. W. S. Vance, East Beau St., Washington.
 MacDonald Weaver, Wilmont Ave., Washington.
 Nita U. Weir, 170 S. Wade Ave., Washington.
 John W. Wherry, 30 Thayer St., Washington.
 Mrs. Jessie Wherry, E. Maiden St., Washington.
 Miss Margaret Wiley, 318 East Maiden St., Washington.
 Glenn H. Williams, West Middletown, Pa.
 Miss Elizabeth H. Wilson, 103 LeMoyne Ave., Washington.
 Miss Mabel Woodburn, Washington.
 Mrs. N. A. Young, West Beau St., Washington.

WARREN COUNTY

M. Brady, Supt., County Home, Youngsville.
 Mrs. M. Brady, Matron, County Home, Youngsville.
 Mrs. Edward S. Lindsey, Children's Aid Society of Western Penn'a,
 Warren, Pa.
 E. M. Lowe, County Commissioner, Warren.
 Mrs. E. M. Lowe, Warren.
 H. W. Mitchell, M.D., Supt., Warren State Hospital, Warren.

Peter E. Nelson, Esq., Solicitor, Warren.
H. P. Riddlesperger, Commissioner, Warren.
Mrs. H. P. Riddlesperger, Warren.
G. E. Seavy, Chief Clerk, Warren.
Mrs. G. E. Seavy, Warren.
E. D. Stewart, Commissioner, Warren.
Mrs. E. D. Stewart, Warren.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

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Mrs. J. M. Bash, Pleasant Unity.
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Mrs. J. A. Brant, Matron, County Home, Greensburg.
W. J. Potts, M.D., Physician, County Home, Stanton and Green Sts.,
Greensburg.

YORK COUNTY

John J. Landes, President, York, R. F. D. No. 3.
Mrs. John J. Landes, York, R. F. D. No. 3.
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